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No 61.133

THE TIMES

SATURDAY JANUARY 16 1982

Price twenty pence

Divers find Boeing black box

Divers in Washington have located the "black box" flight recorder of the Boeing 737 which crashed in Washington. Speculation that ice caused the crash has grown after it was disclosed the aircraft waited 20 minutes on the runway after its last de-icing and that another pilot reported ice on the wings Page 4

Haig to join new talks

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, is to become further involved in the Middle East peace process. Returning from a visit to Israel, he said he would fly back to new discussions in Cairo and Jerusalem Page 4

Madrid names defence chiefs

Spain has named the four new defence chiefs to replace those told to resign to make way for younger men. The most controversial appointment is an officer who fought for Franco in the civil war and for Hitler in Russia Page 4

Owen pledge on sharing seats

The delicate Liberal-SDP sharing of seats would be a "one-off" exercise that would end when an alliance government introduced proportional representation, Dr David Owen said yesterday. He assured both sides in the alliance that neither party was being asked to change its loyalties for ever

Jenkins walkabout, page 2

Poles detain US senator

Senator Larry Pressler of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the first high-level United States visitor to Warsaw since martial law, was briefly detained by militia after taking photographs in a supermarket. "I rather fear for those who fall into the hands of people like this," he said Page 4

ACC takeover in confusion

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's takeover bid for Associated Communications Corporation was thrown into confusion as his agreement to buy Lord Grade's shares became the subject of legal action, and Mr Gerald Ronson, chairman of the Heron Corporation, said that he was pressing ahead with a £42.5m counter-bid Page 15

New cold spell

The slight thaw will continue into next week, the London Weather Centre said. But cold weather may then return and add to the difficulties caused by the rail dispute. No trains will run tomorrow, and commuters can expect delays on Monday Page 2

Knife boy jailed

The student who ran through courtyards at the Houses of Parliament brandishing a knife was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court for intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. He was cleared of threatening to kill the Prime Minister Page 3

Gandhi reshuffle

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has reshuffled her Cabinet. The biggest change is the appointment of Mr R Venkataraman, former Finance Minister, to defence, a portfolio until now held by Mrs Gandhi Page 5

Refit for Polaris

Work has started on refitting the motors in Britain's Polaris nuclear missiles, at a cost of several hundred million pounds. The work is said to be part of the normal maintenance for all large weapons systems Page 3

Gooch century

England made a spirited reply to India's huge total of 481 for four declared in the fifth Test in Madras. At the close Gooch had scored 117 out of a score of 144 for no wicket Page 21

Rapists should be jailed, law chief tells courts

By Nicholas Timmins

Rape should lead to an immediate prison sentence except in "wholly exceptional circumstances," Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, said yesterday.

That was necessary to mark the gravity of the offence, to emphasise public disapproval, as a warning to others, to punish the offender, and "last, but by no means least, to protect women."

As the Court of Appeal rejected two appeals against sentence in rape cases, and refused leave to appeal in two more, Lord Lane took the opportunity to lay down guidelines for judges on sentencing.

He did not directly address the remarks to Judge Bertrand Richards who earlier this month imposed a £2,000 fine on a man who raped a hitchhiker, observing that the victim was "guilty of a great deal of contributory negligence".

But he rejected outright a submission in one case that a five-year sentence for aiding and abetting rape should be reduced because the victim had encouraged jealous fears that she was being unfaithful by staying away from her home.

Lord Lane said it was "an extraordinary process of thought, which regards that as some excuse for aiding and abetting rape." Rape was always a serious crime, and "other than in wholly exceptional circumstances calls for an immediate custodial sentence".

The length of the sentence depended on the circumstances. Factors which aggravated the crime included the use of weapons to frighten or injure; the infliction of serious mental or physical injury; excessive violence; brutal threats; perversions forced on the victim; a victim either very young or old; an offender in a position of trust; a rape in which the victim's home was entered, or she was deprived of her liberty, or a group was involved; and an offender who had committed a series of rapes.

The court rejected an appeal against a five-year sentence by Hugh Arfon Roberts, aged 27, of Coed Mawr, Gwynedd, for aiding and abetting the rape of a woman whom he knew, by holding her and encouraging his uncle, Thomas Gwynedd Roberts, aged 53, of Glanyrafon Street, Bethesda, Gwynedd, to rape her. The sentence, Lord Lane said, was "wholly apt".

The uncle, who was described as a drunkard and easily led, also had his appeal against a two and a half year sentence for the rape rejected. It was, if anything, "on the lenient side".

Lord Lane, sitting with Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice Leonard, also refused leave to appeal against a sentence of 12 years by Nicholas Stavrakis, aged 31, of Caerphilly, a curate, who was convicted last year of three rapes, an attempted rape, and two counts of causing actual bodily harm.

"A sentence of 12 years was wholly appropriate and might well have been longer", Lord Lane said. The court would not have been surprised by an indeterminate sentence.

A similar application by Patrick Grant, aged 29, of Bournemouth, for leave to appeal against a six-year sentence for raping a virgin, aged 30 after breaking into her bedsitter was also rejected.

Lord Lane's statement was welcomed by Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent South, who has been highly critical of Judge Richards's verdict. The statement would restore confidence in the judiciary and was "a warning shot against any eccentrically lenient sentences by judges. It also removes any possible doubt about the gravity of the crime of rape."

Tougher sentences, page 2
Law Report, page 3

Biffen blocks Royal Bank bids after monopoly split

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The £500m takeover battle for the Royal Bank of Scotland was blocked yesterday by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, who endorsed a Monopolies and Mergers Commission report.

By four votes, to two dissenting, the Commission recommended against takeover bids from both the Standard Chartered Bank and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation either of which would have produced the biggest upheaval in British banking for a decade.

The Hongkong bank came in with a higher bid after Standard Chartered announced an agreed merger with Royal Bank last March. The decision is a victory for Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor of the Bank of England, who put his reputation at stake in opposing the Hongkong bid.

The Commission, chaired by Mr Jeremy Hardie, said both mergers would damage Scottish business and the local economy.

The dramatis personae:

The Royal Bank: Controls nearly half of Scottish banking. Its English subsidiary, Williams and Glyn's, contributes more than half of group profits of £108m before tax, though it has only 311 branches compared with 581 of the Scottish arm. Mainly a domestic retail bank, it sought a merger partly to avoid advances of Lloyds Bank (largest shareholder at 16.4 per cent) and gain international presence.

Standard Chartered: The Royal's chosen international partner, formed in 1970 from merger of two sleepy banks set up just after middle of last century in South Africa (Standard) and Middle and Far East (Chartered Bank). Now in more than 60 countries with 50,000 employees, with assets of £15,417m at end of 1980 and profits of £233m. In 1979 acquired the Union Bank of California.

Hongkong and Shanghai: Only 33rd measured in assets, but the biggest bank in the world by stock market value. It has flourished with the heady expansion of the Hongkong economy. Profits rose by nearly tenfold in the 10 years to 1980 (£132m). But the true level of profits is unknown because it keeps hidden reserves and its secrecy extends even to its share register. Shipping airlines and insurance interests. In 1980 it took over Marine Midland Bank, the thirteenth largest in the United States.

The bid, page 6
Leader, page 7
Reactions, page 15
Commission report, page 18



Keith Waldegrave

Mark Thatcher "amazed" by the fuss, at Heathrow with his father.

Mark Thatcher says he survived by reading best-seller twice

By David Hewson

The Thatcher family was reunited at Chequers last night after the Prime Minister's son Mark arrived home from his six days spent stranded in the Sahara Desert.

Mr Thatcher's first action on landing at Heathrow in the personal jet of the President of Algeria, was to telephone his mother who was on a visit to Manchester.

Minutes later, he held a press conference flanked by his father, Denis, who had taken part in the search, and Mr Barrie Gill, his agent.

He looked healthy and tanned and wore a short-sleeved bright green shirt and faded jeans.

He expressed surprise that his disappearance had created so much interest, but offered a compromise towards his mother's wish that he should give up motor racing. He promised no more "rough stuff" and in future will race on circuits.

"I am delighted to be back, obviously, and very sorry that a lot of trouble has been caused," Mr Thatcher said. "I am only now becoming aware of the amount of concern that has actually been pointed towards me. I am simply amazed and embarrassed."

Mr Thatcher described how the Peugeot car in which he, his co-driver, Frenchwoman Charlotte Verney and a mechanic he knew simply as Jackie, became lost near the Algerian border with Mali, during the Paris to Dakar rally. It had been travelling in convoy with two other Peugeots when his car broke a front steering arm.

In the 13 minutes the repair took, the car became separated from its stable mates and they had to continue using compass bearings and map references. He realized that, although they were not lost, they were not on the right route and at dusk, the rear axle casing shattered.

"We had a look at the thing, and very quickly determined we were going to be there for the night."

In the following days the group moved its tents 400 metres up a hill to make the encampment more visible.

On the third day, they worked from dawn until evening making a botched repair of the axle and drove the vehicle just 600 metres up a steep slope.

Mr Thatcher said that he had never doubted that help would eventually arrive. He had passed the time by reading the same best seller twice (he declined to name it) and playing solitaire with pebbles.



Mrs Thatcher yesterday: "My heart stopped."

Mr Thatcher said that he got on very well with his co-driver. "Charlotte is very easy to get on with. She has a placid temperament and she is a competitor. I think she reacted in the same way I did—but she did not have a book to read."

☐ In Tamanrasset, Algeria, Charlotte Verney had praise for Mr Thatcher (writes Robin Young). "Mark was cool, calm and collected. He is very practical, very capable, and a perfect gentleman", she said.

☐ In Manchester Mrs Thatcher said her "heart stopped" when she realized her son was lost with a dwindling water supply, but she had tried to carry on as normal with Cabinet meetings while waiting for news.

She said she hoped Mr. Thatcher would not enter the rally again, but added: "You can't just tie young men and women to their mother's apron strings. You just can't. You can't take all the challenge out of life for young people. It wouldn't be right to do so".

Asked if she had been very worried, Mrs Thatcher replied: "Of course, every mother would be. What you can't manage without in life is water. I knew there might be some anxious days. I had flown over that kind of desert and you can see very little if you are not skilled in searching.

"All my news has come from radio, television and the press. They have got it very fast. The first thing I turn on every morning is the 6 am news and this morning I heard his voice. It is all right now and life looks totally different personally from what it did two days ago."

Murray backs 3% claim by Aslef

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, stepped directly into the rail dispute last night with an unequivocal demand that British Rail immediately pay the 3 per cent second stage increase withheld from 20,000 train drivers.

In a public statement which Mr Murray admitted was exceptional, he put his full personal authority squarely behind the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) in the dispute which threatens to close down the rail network tomorrow and on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr Murray's surprise move came a few hours after the British Railways Board decided for now not to suspend striking Aslef members, but reaffirmed its decision not to pay the 3 per cent without an agreement on flexible rostering.

Speaking less than two hours before Mr Murray's tough and unexpected statement, Sir Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, described Aslef's attitude as indefensible and declared: "Their strike is for inefficiency."

Mr Murray's intervention came after he had called to Congress House Mr Raymond Buckton, Aslef general secretary, and Mr Russell Tuck, senior assistant general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, whose drivers are certain to be paid the 3 per cent increase withheld from Aslef's members.

In a move which BR had taken as further isolating Aslef, the NUR executive effectively accepted the 3 per cent on behalf of the 1,612 drivers now identified by management as being their members.

Last night Mr Murray endorsed Aslef's contention that the two agreements on pay and productivity reached in August were quite separate and said that was confirmed by the board's decision to pay 3 per cent rises to the NUR footplatemen.

He said that both unions had assured him that provided the 3 per cent and 39-hour week were granted to Aslef, they "will immediately resume negotiations through the industry's machinery on the outstanding productivity issues".

Asked whether by taking such a stance he had not eclipsed any possibility of acting as a mediator, Mr Murray said: "There comes a period in any dispute when you have to consider the means by which you can best help to resolve the dispute, and the view I have reached is that the best help I can give, and it can only be marginal, is by issuing this statement".

Mr Murray said that BR should continue negotiations at the Railway Staffs National Council on productivity, under machinery which provided for a reference to arbitration by the Railways Staffs National Tribunal if necessary.

Mr Murray said: "I have not the slightest doubt that it is the board which is in breach of its obligations . . . if I thought Aslef were wrong I would have told them that. I believe BR have got to think again."

Part of Mr Murray's proposals were taken to mean that Aslef would not have to declare any willingness to end the eight-hour day established in 1919 before receiving the money and entering productivity negotiations.

Mr Clifford Rose, BR board member for industrial relations, retorted last night that Mr Murray's statement was unexpected and unhelpful. "I am dismayed and disappointed that Mr Murray has condemned us but made no reference to Aslef's utter failure to honour its signed understandings on productivity."

☐ Sir Geoffrey Howe warned Aslef leaders yesterday that they could be jeopardizing any future large-scale investment in the railway system (Anthony Bevins writes).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told a lunchtime meeting of businessmen in Edinburgh that investment in the nationalized industries depended upon the willingness and ability of unions and management to improve efficiency.

Silkin denounces left plot to sabotage Labour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A hard left plot to drive Labour into defeat at the next general election was denounced last night by Mr John Silkin, the Shadow Leader of the Commons.

And without naming names, Mr Silkin suggested that Mr Wedgwood Benn had given his tacit blessing to the strategy which would, in theory, have given the hard left greater power and influence in the Labour Party.

Mr Silkin said in a speech at Stanley, co Durham, that the agreement delivered at Bishop's Stortford had killed the conspiracy.

But he said: "The theory was, of course, that it would be better for Labour to lose the next election and shed more defectors so that we would emerge as a purer, fitter—though somewhat leaner—party, ready to fight the elections of the twenty-first century".

This theory had been floated by extremists within the party, and Mr Silkin added: "There is at least a suspicion that some very prominent members of our party, who ought to have known better, did not totally dismiss the theory out of hand".

Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, spoke last night of the last two, wasted years and said that in the wake of the new peace agreement "we cannot afford to lose a moment from this day forward".

In a speech at Chester, Mr Healey pointed out: "We need a decisive victory at the Hillhead by-election to launch us on our road. We must follow up with sweeping gains all over the country when the local elections come along in May".

'Plot' to trick bank managers out of £250,000 ransom for wives

From Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter, Crawley

An extortionist who devised an elaborate scheme to dupe five bank managers into each paying ransoms of £50,000 for their wives was being sought yesterday by police in Sussex, Surrey and London.

No hostages were taken and no money was paid. After a 24-hour news blackout the police disclosed details yesterday of a complicated plot based on precise timing and gambling on human anxiety.

Describing the plot, Mr Patrick Ross, Deputy Chief Constable of Sussex, said: "If it is not a hoax then it is an elaborate plan which did not succeed. The timing was so complicated that some of the plan did not work and whoever planned it had not taken into account that people act in different ways."

The managers, in three Sussex and Surrey towns, were to be told on Thursday morning that their wives had been kidnapped. The wives, meanwhile, were to be lured from home by a telephone call, apparently from a policeman, saying that their husbands had been injured and taken to Guy's Hospital, London. A taxi would arrive to take them there.

Only one woman, however, took the taxi without telephoning her husband's bank to check. She was found unharmed at Guy's Hospital.

In each case the extortionist made his first move by telephoning the bank posing as a Mr Jessop or Mr Jamieson, representing companies called "Aswar Pharmaceutical" or "Middle East Chemicals", which were said to wish to open accounts. The caller arranged to see the managers at 9.30 am on Thursday.

His second move was to telephone the managers' homes claiming to represent delivery firms called "Southern Carriers" or "Express Deliveries", asking if the managers' wives would be at home on Thursday morning to receive a parcel.

Letters containing the kidnap claim were then left at each of the banks and taxis were booked for Thursday morning, to remove the wives and transport the managers.

The intended victims were Mr Frederick Chapman of Barclays Bank, Crawley; Mr Raymond Lawrence of Midland Bank, London Road, Brighton; Mr Pannett of Barclays Bank, London Road, Brighton; Mr Arthur Bradbury of Midland Bank, Victoria Road, Horley; Mr Lawrence Marshall, Lloyds Bank, Preston Circus, Brighton.

The managers were to discover the kidnap claim by telephone call or by opening the letters. Taxis would take them, with £50,000 in used notes, to Gatwick airport, where further instructions would be waiting.

In the event, when four of the women checked with their husbands after receiving the telephone calls, the banks' head offices were in each case contacted and the police called in.

It was then discovered that Mrs Audrey Chapman, of Worthing, West Sussex, had disappeared. Her husband, who had received a telephone call from "a well-spoken man with no accent" and a letter written in capitals in black felt-tip pen, claiming Mrs Chapman would be blinded if he did not pay £50,000, spoke yesterday of the harrowing events that followed.

He said that a bank security officer who was with him alerted the police. Followed by detectives, Mr Chapman went to Gatwick and found instructions in the arrival hall to take a coach to Heathrow Airport. He went there and at an information desk found a note telling him to await further instructions. He waited two hours but nothing happened.

The police had meanwhile discovered from neighbours what had happened to Mrs Chapman, and she was met at Guy's Hospital by officers.

Yesterday Mr Ross said that after the alert was raised police discovered three other bank managers in Sussex had been asked to arrange appointments with the extortionist on Thursday morning, but nothing further had happened.

US and Russia ready for complex prisoner swop

By David Cross

A complicated exchange of United States and Soviet prisoners is about to take place in Zaire, in central Africa. Barring last-minute hitches, two Soviet airmen captured in Angola by insurgents will be handed over in Kinshasa early next week in return for two American mercenaries who have been serving long terms in an Angolan jail.

Diplomatic sources say the deal will mark the culmination of more than a year's negotiations involving the United States, the Soviet Union, South Africa, the Angolan Government, and Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, the main Angolan resistance movement.

In November, 1980, Unita shot down a Soviet transport aircraft ferrying war materials for Angolan government forces. On board were Kolia Abdukhamanovich Mollavey, the pilot, and Mr Ivan Chernietsky, an engineer.

The Russians survived the crash without serious injury. Initially Dr Savimbi wanted to exchange them for about eight of his men who had been captured by Angolan government forces, but that deal collapsed when several of the guerrillas were executed. Last September when another Russian pilot, Sergeant-Major Nikolai Pestretsov was captured by the South African Army in Angola, attempts were made to include him in the exchange.

Finally, after talks involving the Central Intelligence Agency, the South African secret police and the KGB, it was agreed that the two Russians captured first would be exchanged for two American mercenaries.

The names of the two Americans were not immediately available, but they could well be Mr Gary Martin Acker and Mr Gustavo Marcelo Grillo, who were captured in February 1976 during the Angolan civil war. They were among a group of Britons and Americans fighting for another Angolan rebel group, the NFLA under the leadership of Colonel Callan.

Callan, a Briton, whose real name was Costas Georgiou, was executed with an American and two other British mercenaries. The rest of the mercenaries were jailed.

The diplomatic sources believe that next week's exchange could be modified to include nearly 80 Portuguese prisoners of Unita. Sergeant-Major Pestretsov will not be included in the present deal, but he could figure in another East-West exchange.

The Angolans agreed to the deal partly because of ties with Moscow and partly as a gesture of good will to the American Government. Angola is deeply involved in the negotiations to bring independence to Namibia.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Earl loses mineral rights claim

Lord Lonsdale lost his nine-year action against the Crown in the High Court in London yesterday over oil and natural gas rights in the Irish Sea, off the Cumbria coast (Derek Barnett writes).

The earl, of Askham Hall, Penrith, Cumbria, had sought to show that oil and gas underneath those waters belonged to him because his great uncle bought the mineral rights in 1880.

He started the action after the Crown granted a search licence to the international oil company, Ultramar, and other companies. But in a four-hour judgment after the trial last November Mr Justice Slade ruled that the 1880 sale did not convey rights to oil or natural gas, principally because "minerals" was an indefinite term.

The judge ordered Lord Lonsdale to pay two thirds of the undisclosed costs of the Attorney General, the defendant in the case.

Disconnexions are stopped

Electricity disconnexions in England and Wales will be banned until at least January 25, Electricity Council announced last night (Pat Healy writes). The National Right to Fuel Campaign said the decision would save 2,500 homes from being cut off.

The council said electricity boards had agreed to the moratorium because of the extreme weather. Disruption of postal services in some areas had also persuaded boards that people at risk of being cut off because they had not paid their bills should be given the benefit of the doubt.

Union leaders snub SDP

Trade union leaders, including Mr David Basnett, chairman of Trade Unions for a Labour Victory, yesterday rejected advances from Mr David Owen aimed at starting a "constructive dialogue" on policy with the Social Democratic Party (Paul Routledge writes).

They rebutted Dr Owen's argument that the TUC's close identification with the Labour Party damaged their ability to represent rank-and-file members, and reaffirmed the historic link with Labour. Mr Basnett described the SDP as "a profoundly anti-union party". There were basic differences between them that would not be solved by "a nice chat".

Bus took 27 to police station

Police Sergeant John West, aged 30, arrested 27 rampaging skinheads during an affray in London, put them on a bus and ordered the driver to go straight to the nearest police station.

The affray was in Bromley Road, Catford last August and involved 100 skinheads and coloured youths; 45 arrests were made, it was stated at Inner London Crown Court yesterday.

Three of six youths convicted of making an affray were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. Two were sent to borstal and one was given a suspended prison sentence. Ten others were acquitted.

Newspapers win contempt appeal

The Scotsman and the *Glasgow Herald*, which were held in contempt during a trial in Glasgow last July of 11 men accused of conspiring to help the Ulster Volunteer Force, won appeals against the decision at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday.

Lord Ross, the judge at the trial, had said both papers were in contempt when they reported that a Crown witness and his wife were taken by police to a secret address after giving evidence.

BBC Scotland head

Mr James Hunter has been appointed Head of Television for BBC Scotland. Mr Hunter, aged 44, is now senior producer for television, music and arts features at BBC Scotland.

Thaw brings cold comfort after the freeze

By Staff Reporters

The slight thaw which has provided a respite from last week's severe weather conditions is not expected to save many of today's sporting fixtures. The London Weather Centre said that the thaw would continue into next week; but cold weather might return to add to the difficulties of travellers affected by the rail dispute.

A spokesman said: "It is a sobering thought that we are only half way through January. At this rate they will be playing football until August."

Yesterday freezing fog affected much of the Home Counties; but the worst area was still Wales, where Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, called for all possible help for farmers.

He praised the resilience and courage of Welsh farmers who had made tremendous efforts to reach their stock and deliver milk. There was still the massive physical task of shifting huge amounts of snow, he said during his three-day tour of the worst hit areas of South Wales.

A dozen farmers at Lampeter, Dyfed, clubbed together to pay £160 an hour to hire a helicopter to drop fodder to starving sheep and vital generator fuel to isolated farms. On one farm sheep ate the paper sacks as well as the fodder..

Some country roads in South Wales will stay blocked until next week. Regular troops and Territorials have been using heavy digging equipment to clear streets in the valley towns.

The Welsh Office has set up an emergency operation using Army lorries to carry urgently needed salt from Cheshire into South Wales, where stocks have run low after a week of continuous road gritting. Powys County Council has organized a similar scheme for mid-Wales.

M Gaston Thorn, president of the EEC Commission, has called for a report on snow damage in Wales.

Because local authority stocks of salt are heavily depleted, the ICI Meadow Banks mine, at Winsford, Cheshire, is increasing its output this weekend to about 36,000 tonnes a week to meet current demand. Recently the mine has been producing about 30,000 tonnes a week. It is capable of producing between 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 tonnes a year.

Salt at the mine head costs £9.50 a tonne. Delivery price varies from between £12 and £17 a tonne, depending on distance.

The freeze and the rail strike did not deter workers who rose to the challenge of getting to work with a "truly magnificent effort", according to the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Bryan Rigby, the CBI deputy director, said: "The British are at their best when they are up against it." He said millions of people were owed public gratitude for getting to work this week.

However, weekend travellers will face difficulties because of the continuing dispute involving the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef). There will be no trains on Sunday and services will be run down from 10 pm tonight.

Some cancellations of Inter-City trains are expected today and on Monday commuters can expect similar conditions to those experienced yesterday, with many delays and cancellations. British Rail said much of that would be caused by the use of locomotives to haul essential freight.

On Western Region yesterday a heavy overnight frost caused trains in sidings at Cardiff, Swindon and Oxford to become frozen to the rails. Nearly a third of Western Region services into Paddington were cancelled and there was a reduced Inter-City service.

BR reported three-feet thick icicles in rail tunnels near Bristol and Inter-City trains between Sheffield and London and Nottingham and London were diverted while workmen chipped off large icicles in Alfreton tunnel.

On the roads black ice and freezing fog made driving perilous in many areas, according to the RAC. Many roads remained blocked by hard packed snow in the West Country, and the police advised a 20 mph speed limit on the Severn Bridge. Gritting machines were out of action in Northampton, where the temperature dropped yesterday to minus 20°C.

Malvern police want to hear if anyone was seen carrying large quantities of food after the theft of £1,500 of sausages, bacon and pies from a van abandoned in snow near the village of Alfrick.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service has been running an emergency mobile soup kitchen to help stranded lorry drivers on the M5 who have been suffering from exposure.

Information service, back page

Brian Harris



Digging for victory: A car owner reclaiming his vehicle from the snows of Newport yesterday.

Letter from Wales

How 'Aladdin' beat the blizzards

By Sunday morning, with Llantwit Major surrounded by more than two million tons of snow, the producers and cast of Aladdin knew they had a crisis on their hands. For one of the stars, who was to play the back end of a camel, was house-locked five miles away and funds did not run to the hire of a helicopter to fly in the hind quarters of a ship of the desert.

The show was to open on Monday night and the village was searched from one frozen end to the other for a replacement. Driven by the maxim that the show must go on, another talent was eventually discovered and she spent the evening in the bitterly cold hall learning the dance routines.

Against all advice the show opened on schedule on Monday night, but as the hardy souls who braved the drifts settled in their seats another drama was being played out behind the curtain.

Mr Leslie Beckwith, who plays the dame, had that day been shovelling snow and he lay writhing in agony with strained stomach muscles. Freezing spray from an aerosol engulfed his tummy, pills were popped into his mouth and within a few minutes he was on his feet and the pianist struck up for the opening number.

That exclusive behind-the-scenes glimpse of how *Aladdin* beat the blizzards discloses just one of the many sagas that unfolded during the week from this village under siege.

Down in the White Lion Mr Geoffrey Burnett, captain of the darts league champions, had to tell his team that the top of the table clash with the Cambrian Club was off. Although the board was in perfect condition the opposition could not get through. To add to the deprivations the dray had not made its delivery and the landlord was half way through his last barrel of real ale.

Saint Illtyd's Church Young Wives' Club, who meet in the thirteenth-century town hall, also decided to concede victory to Jack Frost and cancelled their evening, which was to have included a talk on "Farming Today". The decision did not unduly upset Mrs Liz Davies, the farmer and housewife who, waist deep in snow, was having quite enough of the agricultural life without speaking about it.

At the risk of upsetting theologians, it appeared that man might well live on bread alone, for the search for it and the lack of it became an obsessive talking point. When eventually the bread van got through it was besieged.

Milk was also scarce and stronger souls walked with containers pulled on improvised sledges to Turlon Farm, turning the half-mile lane into a smooth and dangerous equivalent of the Cresta Run. With no cars moving to spoil the scene, some people took to their skis.

Society seemed to divide into those determined to enjoy the snow as a welcome break from work and the others, workaholics, who developed withdrawal symptoms when their huge efforts to get behind the office desk failed.

One man rang up Cardiff on Monday suggesting that a special train be sent to the village, whose station has been closed for many years. British Rail, with a drivers' strike imminent, did not jump at the idea. Mothers deserved most sympathy, for the schools which should have reopened after the Christmas holidays were closed and they had to cope with endless streams of cold and wet children retreating from half-completed snowmen.

As if to prove that they do not distinguish between council and private house dwellers, the Labour-controlled council demonstrated its egalitarianism by leaving the roads leading to both uncleared. Tons of salt eventually cleared the main road through the village, which meant that children and old people had to make undignified leaps on to the treacherous pavements when an occasional car came through.

British weather is not constant and by way of a welcome change the village was yesterday engulfed in banks of freezing fog, which gave the snow a rather grey look. But down at the school hall *Aladdin*, like the Windmill, did not close and the show, complete with the back end of the camel, continued to pack them in.

Tim Jones

Yorkshire fares 'must be trebled'

By David Walker

The full effect of the Law Lords' rejection of cheap fares in London became apparent yesterday when Mr Roy Thwaites, Labour leader of the South Yorkshire County Council, stated that the long-standing policy of heavy subsidies for the area's buses was illegal.

At a press conference in Barnsley Mr Thwaites predicted that South Yorkshire fares would have to be trebled, that the present policy made councillors liable to a surcharge of £1m a day, and that the country faced a "social and environmental disaster".

"I fear for the future of public transport. The policy on which all public transport authorities in this country now work is at risk because of the legal position."

Without waiting for a legal challenge to the council's programme of subsidies, which allows people in Sheffield a mile's journey for 4p, Mr Thwaites put himself and colleagues in the dock. The advice of counsel had left him in no doubt, he indicated.

Since the mid-1970s South Yorkshire has consistently paid for cheap bus fares with increased subsidies from the rates. In 1980-81 the income from fares was £20m, compared with a rateborne subsidy of £49m.

Public transport in the county, as in the other metropolitan areas of the West Midlands, Merseyside, West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and Tyne and Wear, is based on the Transport Act, 1968. The statute uses the word "need" in empowering the respective councils to subsidize local buses and trains and, in Merseyside, ferries.

Until this week that word was thought to protect the metropolitan counties from the challenge successfully made against the Greater London Council; its subsidies to London Transport are regulated by the London (Transport) Act, 1969.

Solihull Boorough Council is seeking the High Court's leave to proceed with an action against the West Midlands County Council on the ground that the county's supplementary rate levied in order to pay for a 24 per cent reduction in bus and train fares was illegal.

Although ministers and officials were at first jubilant about the weapon against high-spending councils given them by the Law Lords' judgment, they now realize that, in an official's words, it has opened a Pandora's Box.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, moved on Thursday to contradict his own previous pronouncements and offered the GLC a special subsidy so that concessionary fares for pensioners could be continued.

Prior denies cover-up in boys' homes sex inquiry

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Mr Stephen McGonagle, a former Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, is to head the five-strong committee of inquiry into the affairs of an East Belfast boys' home and other homes in the province, which resulted in several men being convicted for sexual offences against boys in care.

But Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, has rejected allegations made this week that civil servants in the Northern Ireland Office, police oficers, businessmen and legal figures had been involved.

"In matters of such gravity it is wholly unacceptable that any individual or institution should be subject to trial by rumour or innuendo", he said.

Anyone who possessed information that further criminal acts had been committed, or evidence which could sustain criminal proceeding, should give it to the police immediately.

He was concerned with suggestions that there had been a cover-up to protect other guilty men from prosecution, and spoke of a police inquiry into incidents at the Kincora home and others as far back as 1955, in which 700 people were interviewed.

The inquiry, to be held in private, although its conclusions will be published, is to investigate the failure to identify earlier the serious malpractices in certain children's homes. Last month three former staff members of the Kincora boys' home admitted charges of buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault against boys in their care over almost 20 years.

Besides Mr McGonagle the other members of the inquiry will be Professor Olive Stevenson from Keele University, Professor Norman Tutt, from Lancaster University, Mrs Mary Clarke, vice-chairman of the management board of training schools in Ulster and a lay member of the juvenile court, and Dr George Humphreys, chairman of the Northern Ireland Health and Social Services Board.

□ Ulster Protestant leaders plan to set up a network of sympathetic groups throughout the United States in a drive to counter the highly organized republican propaganda machine (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

A Unionist delegation arrived in Washington yesterday and almost simultaneously the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, arrived in Toronto amid threats of large-scale demonstrations by Irish republican groups.

Organizers of the trip are taking legal advice about a possible loophole to enable Mr Paisley legally to cross the border into the United States. Mr David Burnside, an Ulsterman and one of the main organizers, said: "It is possible rather than probable that Mr Paisley will arrive legally in the United States." But no attempts would be made to enter illegally.

Water men accept 9.1% offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Leaders of 32,000 water and sewerage workers yesterday removed lingering fears of disruption in the industry by voting to accept a 9.1 per cent pay offer.

The National Water Council offer is one of the highest in the present public sector pay round and close to that offered to the miners.

Yesterday's decision, by 10 votes to 9, will come as a relief to ministers, who had been anxious that resistance by leaders of the National Union of Public Employees might have led to a dispute.

Nupe's national water committee last month rejected the unanimous recommendation by negotiators to accept the offer, and a ballot of 10,000 members secured a 5—2 vote against.

The new agreement, backdated to December 6, will raise the basic rate for the highest grade of water worker from £78.70 to £85.85 a week. Average earnings in the industry are about £120 a week.

Machete murder trio given 'life'

Three men were jailed for life yesterday at the Central Criminal Court for a murder in which they began to cut up the victim's body while he was still alive.

One of them, John Bowden, was led struggling and shouting from the dock after Mr Justice Mars-Jones recommended that he should serve at least 25 years. He shouted: "You old bastard. I hope you die screaming of cancer."

Bowden, aged 24, a labourer, Michael Ward, aged 28, a gravedigger, and David Begley, aged 41, a porter, were found guilty of murdering Mr Donald Ryan, aged 49. The judge recommended that Ward and Begley should serve at least 15 years.

Mr Michael Mansfield, for Bowden, offered no mitigation. The judge told Mr Rock Tansey, counsel for Begley: "This is an appalling case. *There never was a more horrific* case of murder than this one and your client was fully implicated in it.

"I am prepared to believe that he was not the prime mover. The person who was behind it all was the codefendant, Bowden, who obviously enjoyed inflicting pain and even killing."

Mr Tansey said Begley had no previous convictions for violence; but his life had deteriorated because of alcoholism.

Sentencing Begley, the judge said: "I think this was a horrendous murder and anyone who is capable of taking part in an offence of this kind is a potential menace to the public at large."

He said he was satisfied that Ward had treated the matter as a "great joke" after he had been a party to dismembering Mr Ryan while he was still alive and disposing of parts of his body round the neighbourhood.

The judge told the jury that if they wished he would recommend that they be excused jury service for 20 years. "You have had a very difficult and gruesome task to perform", he said.

Mr Ryan's body had been cut up with a saw, electric carving knife and a machete at a council maisonette in Colby, Path, Camberwell, South London, where Ward lived with Shirley Brindle.

On Thursday she was found not guilty of murder. But she was convicted of conspiring to prevent Mr Ryan's burial and will be sentenced on Monday.

Parts of Mr Ryan's body were found in streets and on wasteground. His head, which had been stored in a fridge, was later found in a refuse bag.

The judge directed that outstanding charges against Bowden alleging kidnapping, robbery and wounding be left on the file. Bowden, of Telford Place, Peckham, south London, was given a total of five years' jail for maliciously wounding Mr Robert Egan and Mr Patrick O'Connor in separate incidents, and for conspiring to rob Mr Ryan and conspiring to prevent his burial.

Begley, of Winchcombe Court, Walworth, south London, was jailed for a total of five years for the assault on Mr Egan, conspiracy to rob Mr Ryan, and the conspiracy to prevent his burial. Ward was jailed for a total of five years for conspiracy to rob Mr Ryan and conspiracy to prevent his burial.

During the trial a man who approached a juror and spoke to prosecution witnesses was jailed for 12 months for contempt of court. David Mulvaney, aged 25, of Brandon Estate, Walworth, was arrested after a witness reported the incident in November. An order was made that no publicity should be given to the matter until after the trial.

Rape sentences

Judges get tougher

By a Staff Reporter

An analysis of past sentencing on rape shows that fines for the offence are not only rare, but have become less common in recent years, while prison sentences have become longer.

Interpretation of the statistics needs care, as the circumstances of individual cases can vary widely, and the classification of rape includes attempted rape and aiding and abetting.

Home Office figures show no fines for rape in 1979 and 1980, the last year for which figures are available. Between 1970 and 1978, however, fines were imposed in 27 cases out of 3,492, the number of fines in each year varying between one and six.

The number of cases reported has risen from an annual average of 396 in the five years 1955-59 to 1,225 in 1980 in England and Wales, an increase of more than 200 per cent. Since rape is acknowledged to be one of the least reported serious crimes, one estimate being that only one case in 20 is reported, that does not necessarily imply an increase in rape itself.

The number reported rose above 1,000 in 1974, and since 1976, when anonymity was guaranteed to the victims, there has been a 12 per cent increase in reported cases.

Over the past decade judges have shown remarkable consistency in sentencing. About 17 per cent of those sentenced to prison receive up to two years. With the exception of 1977, when longer sentences were imposed, that figure fluctuated by only about 2 per cent around the norm.

Sentences in the past decade seem to be appreciably tougher than 20 years ago. In the three-year period from 1958 to 1960 between 30 and 41 per cent of those imprisoned received two years or less, against about 16 per cent in the period 1978-80. Between 39 and 46 per cent received between two and four years, against almost 50 per cent in the 1978-80 period, and only 16 per cent received between four and seven years in the earlier three-year period, against almost 23 per cent between 1978 and 1980.

CLUB CASE LOST BY WOMAN

A ruling affecting the rights of 250,000 women members of clubs was given at Birmingham County Court yesterday.

Judge Francis Allen held that although a rule of the Working Men's Clubs and Institutes Union (CIU), restricting associate cards to men only, was discriminatory it was not unlawful. Private clubs were not covered by the sexual discrimination Act of 1975.

He dismissed a claim by Mrs Joyce Bonner, aged 51, of Stratford Road, Shirley, Solihull, against the Shirley British Legion Club and the CIU. She had alleged sexual discrimination because the club had refused her an associate card, although she was a member.

Giving a reserved judgment, Judge Allen said that CIU clubs did not constitute "a section of the public", as defined by the Act. He was satisfied that the Shirley legion club was a bona fide private members' club.

Jenkins breaks the Hillhead ice

Mr Roy Jenkins wooing the electors of Hillhead yesterday on his first walkabout in the Glasgow constituency which he hopes to win for the SDP-Liberal alliance. He spent 20 minutes talking to local people, mainly women shoppers, accompanied by his wife. The area chosen for his tour was reputedly the lair of elderly ladies of the famed Kelvinside species, staunch Glasgow Tories, to whom a creche is something that happens when two cars collide.

After an inauspicious start—the first person he met was a young Englishwoman living in Glasgow who supported Mr Wedgwood Benn—things brightened up. He met several women who agreed afterwards that he seemed pleasant, and that although they normally voted Tory they had an open mind about the SDP.

Earlier, at a press conference, Mr Jenkins discounted suggestions that he was a "carpet-bagger", remarking with a smile: "They would say that, wouldn't they?" He added: "I cannot claim to be a Scot or a Glaswegian, but I have been to Scotland a lot, and been to Glasgow many times. I think I know the city reasonably well and it is certainly not strange territory to me."

He predicted a three-party campaign, resembling the Croydon by-election rather than those at Crosby and Warrington. He did not think the Scottish Nationalists, who announced their candidate on Monday, would be "in the first three".

Mr Jenkins denied suggestions that he was soft-pedalling on the issue of devolution for Scotland. Asked if he thought a decentralization scheme for Scotland would have to wait until similar schemes could be sorted out for England and Wales, he said it would be preferable if it could be done as part of an overall decentralization scheme. But if it could not, Scotland would have to get such a scheme anyway.

M25 LINK JUDGMENT RESERVED

By Our Environment Correspondent

Ministers need powers to decide the fate of important road projects without continually being forced to consider new objections, Mr Jeremy Sullivan, counsel for the secretaries of state for Transport and the Environment, said yesterday.

Reopening cases would be a recipe for interminable delay, he said at the High Court in London, where opponents of a planned motorway link were seeking an order to halt the project.

Objectors, led by the Darenth and North Downs Action Group, claim that an 8½-mile link planned between Swanley and Sevenoaks, in north Kent, is unnecessary because traffic is already served by the M20 and M26. Ministers believe that the link is needed as part of the M25 orbital motorway around London, and it will relieve the A225 through villages in the Darenth Valley.

Work has been halted by the court action. Mr Justice Woolf said after a two-day hearing that he would reserve judgment and announce a decision soon.

Mr Sullivan said he could find no precedent for judicial quashing of the kind sought by the objectors. If they succeeded the M25 could be delayed by similar objections elsewhere.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

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Gandhi gives up defence post in reshuffle

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 15

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today reshuffled her Cabinet in the latest of a series of actions intended to strengthen her Government and party.

Earlier this week she lectured her Indira Congress Party about the growth of factional quarrelling and told members to behave. She also told her ministers she wanted better performance.

Last night, as she began the third year of her present Premiership, she broadcast to India's 700 million people and presented a 20-point programme. This is a redefined but similar version of the programme she introduced during the emergency in 1975. Essentially, it calls for overall economic and social improvement.

Mrs Gandhi's Government has been criticized from time to time for being directionless, and her cabinet has been described as the weakest since independence.

The bulk of her ministerial changes are in the second tier, with ministers exchanging jobs. There is only one new face, that of Mr Jagannath Kaushal, who becomes in as Law Minister.

The most interesting change concerns the appointment of Mr R. Venkataraman, former Finance Minister, to Defence, a portfolio until now held by Mrs Gandhi.

He is one of the "brains" of the Cabinet and, no doubt, Mrs Gandhi feels she needs his skills as India looks for ways of improving its defence

The fact that Mr Pranab Mukherjee, whose experience as an economic administrator is limited, has been drafted to take Mr Venkataraman's place is evident that Mrs Gandhi intends to bring economic management closer to herself and a few advisers.

Mrs Gandhi hopes that her organization will be stronger in the face of opposition criticism.

The reshuffled Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister: Mrs Indira Gandhi; **Defence:** Ramaswami Venkataraman; **Finance:** Pranab Mukherjee; **External Affairs:** P. V. Narasimha Rao; **Home Affairs:** Zail Singh; **Communications:** C. M. Stephen.

Energy: A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury; **Planning:** S. B. Chavan; **Irrigation:** Kedar Pandey; **Shipping and Transport:** Veerendra Patil.

Information and Broadcasting: Vasant Sathe; **Railways:** Prakash Chand Sethi; **Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers:** P. Shiv Shankar; **Health and Family Welfare:** B. Shankaranand; **Parliamentary Affairs and Works and Housing:** Bhishma Narain Singh; **Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction:** Rao Birendra Singh; **Industry, Steel and Mines:** Narain Dutt Tiwari; **Law, Justice and Company Affairs:** Jagannath Kaushal.

Cooking oil scandal

Spain counts cost of tragedy

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 15

Spaniards, shocked by the human cost of the toxic cooking oil scandal — 243 people dead and at least 16,000 ill, most of them apparently permanently — are in for another jolt when they realize how much the fraud is costing the taxpayers.

Unofficial estimates put that bill near the £40m mark nine months after the wave of poisonings began, and the figure is expected to rise by several million pounds per month for a long time.

The direct costs can be divided roughly into four categories: medical attention, financial assistance to those affected, research, and the value of the good oil which authorities exchanged for bad oil in order to contain the danger.

The cost of hospital ward and outpatient care for those suffering from the so-called toxic oil syndrome during the first five months of the outbreak was a surprisingly low £197 per patient each month, according to the best figures available — issued by the Ministry of Health and Consumer affairs.

That included x-rays, laboratory analyses, some social aid and the cost of hiring extra help and paying some overtime, but not the time spent by salaried medical staff.

With 15,178 people treated during that period, the total came to just under £15m or a monthly average of £3m. The number of such patients occupying hospital beds has levelled off to about 500 after peaking to about 2,000 last autumn.

But social aid and outpatient treatment have increased considerably. So it is probably fair to project the previous monthly treatment cost as a rough estimate for the present and the near future and that would put treatment costs at about £30m by the end of this month, with little hope of any appreciable drop in the monthly outlay for the moment.

Financial assistance for families of the deceased, for the incapacitated and for those who were widowed, orphaned, or left without the family's main wage-earner is dispensed under a special programme. The eventual cost of this has not been estimated by the authorities.

The Government began distributing such funds last autumn and is continuing to do so with an unofficial estimate putting the cost by the end of the month at about £1.58m, based on various factors, including a probable death toll by that time of about 250. Since this type of aid includes certain categories of pensions and monthly grants which, presumably, must be paid for years, the bill will continue to rise:

Research costs are hard to pin down though the public health authorities are said to have allotted an extra £2.75m for urgent work connected with the toxic oil syndrome. Informed sources say that not all of this money has been used — but it certainly will be and more will be needed from time to time until the precise nature of the poison has been described and an effective treatment developed.

In order to get the dangerous industrial-class rapeseed oil out of circulation, once it was identified as the source of the poison, the Government set up exchange points in a number of cities where good oil was offered for bad.

All anyone had to do was hand in suspect oil, usually bought in unlabeled five-litre jugs, and within a few days they were entitled to collect an equal quantity of genuine olive oil, most of which came from surplus agricultural stocks.

About 2.5 million litres of olive oil were given away in this manner. With an estimated value of at least 100 pesetas per litre, the free oil cost at least 250m pesetas — £1.37m.

Briton's killer is jailed for life

From David Brown Baltimore, Jan 15

An 18-year-old man was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for shooting dead an English antiques dealer here last summer.

Michael J. Brown protested his innocence to the end, even as he stood weeping after the all-black jury of nine women and three men had delivered their verdict. The jurors took two and a half hours to reach their decision about the black defendant, who is an unemployed high school dropout.

Mr Brown, together with two other teenagers who will be tried separately, was charged with killing Phillip Rousc, aged 34, from Somerset, as he, his girlfriend, Anne Bullivant, and their host, Nigel Lawrence, were walking home from a disco here in the early hours of August 22. Mr Rouse was chasing a cyclist who had snatched his girlfriend's handbag when he was attacked and shot once in the chest. He died instantly.

On the third and last day of his trial the defendant testified, in slow and stuttering speech, that he had been with the people who had killed Mr Rouse, but nothing more. He also said that he was under the influence of whisky and marijuana when he gave a statement to police late on the night of his arrest.

In that statement, he confessed to being one of the robbers, but denied shooting Mr Rouse. Under Maryland law, however, any participant in a felony that results in death is held to be guilty of murder.

The prosecutor said that Mr Brown's statements were so contradictory that if the jurors believed them he wanted to see them after the trial, so that "I can sell you some stock in the Brooklyn bridge."

When the proceedings were over, Mr Lawrence, with whom the victims had been staying on a two-week holiday in Baltimore said he felt justice had been done. "But it doesn't make me feel any better. I don't know what I feel, just pretty empty."

Mr Lawrence, who is also English, was a boyhood friend of Mr Rouse, and has been an antiques dealer in Baltimore for the last two and a half years.

□ Mr Stephen Miles, Brown's lawyer, said that an appeal would be lodged against the conviction, AP reports.



Picasso's mistress Jacqueline Rocque on one of a set of 19 silver plates designed by the artist and now on sale in New York for £258,000.

Mailer friend tells court his life story

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 15

Norman Mailer, the author was in court yesterday and listening intently as his protege Jack Abbott, aged 37, gave evidence in his own defence on a murder charge.

Mr Abbott's testimony consisted of a description of his life since childhood in a succession of foster homes, children's homes, reform schools and prisons.

His description parallelled the material he included in the book *In the Belly of the Beast* which consisted of a series of autobiographical and philosophical letters to Mr Mailer. Mr Mailer was instrumental in getting the letters from the convicted murderer published; wrote a foreword to the book and sponsored his parole.

The convict-author testified that he had been beaten, injected with drugs and starved during 24 years spent in various penal institutions.

He said that he had spent "two-and-a-half, maybe three years" in solitary confinment between the ages of 12 and 18, and another five-and-a-half years in solitary confinement after being transferred to adult prison.

The testimony he gave, sometimes in a quiet, undramatic way, and sometimes apparently on the point of tears, was part of a defence effort to show that a man raised in prison was unable to understand the complexities of life outside. "He is going to spread his whole life out to the jury," said his defence counsel Mr Ivan Fisher.

Mr Abbott is accused of the murder of a waiter at a New York bistro who refused to let him use a staff lavatory. He had been out of jail on a work release programme, working as a researcher for Mr Mailer for only six weeks.

Ten witnesses so far have testified for the prosecution that Mr Abbott became angered by the refusal and that he stabbed the 21-year-old waiter, a promising actor and playwright.

Mr Mailer talked for more than an hour with the accused man before the hearing. He declined comment, except to say "as I said at the beginning, it's a tragedy all round and I don't see any reason to change that remark".

In his testimony, Mr Abbott said that he knew little of his parents and ever since he could remember he had been brought up by the state.

From 12 to 18, he was in a training school for delinquents in Utah (according to his book he was sent there for "failure to adjust to foster homes"). He was freed at 18 and spent six months outside until sent to state prison for cashing stolen cheques. He received a further jail sentence after he had stabbed a fellow-inmate to death.

Letter from Chicago

Second Daley waits in the wings

Carl Sandburg called it the "city of the big shoulders ... hog butcher to the world." To Frank Sinatra, it is "my kind of town". But whatever Chicago's charms (and they are many), politically it is best known not just for unswerving loyalty to the Democratic Party but for the kind of old-fashioned machine politics that made it for over 21 years the personal fiefdom of the late Mayor Richard Daley. Some of that may be about to change.

America's second city today is vibrant, thrusting, dynamic, priding itself on being taller, newer, cleaner and safer than New York. Much of that is attributable to Daley, with his policy of "a cop on every corner" and his determination to attract more and more business to the Loop — the city centre so-called because it is bounded by a rickety loop-line railway

Anything New York could do, Daley did better. While the Big Apple teetered on the precipice of bankruptcy and Los Angeles smothered in self-generated smog, Chicago thrived. One observer explained it simplistically by saying: "I have seen the past and it works."

On a visit to New York, Mr Daley took one look at the litter in Times Square, the graffiti on the subway trains and asked his aides in a voice cold with contempt: "Who's in charge here? I get the feelin' nobody's in charge."

There was never any doubt about who was in charge of Chicago. Visitors entering the city from O'Hare Airport or across the Skyway Bridge soon got the message. Billboards that no eye could miss proclaimed it: "Welcome to Chicago, Richard J. Daley, Mayor." And then, Monday, December 20, 1976, Richard Daley, the man who had made Presidents, collapsed and died in his doctor's surgery.

At first, nothing seemed to change. Michael Bilandic took over, a patient man, anointed by the machine and at last coming into his own. He was popular, too. Flanked by Daley's four sons, he became the first Croat-American to lead Chicago's St Patrick's Day parade down State Street. His nomination for a full term of office seemed secure until a sudden snowfall defeated him.

Chicago is just now suffering the lowest temperatures it has known since records began in 1870. It is not called the Windy City for nothing. The breezes off Lake Michigan that cool downtown streets so pleasantly in the summer acquire a hostile edge from mid-November on. One cold day in 1977, close to primary election time, they dumped several inches of snow in the Loop and it took close on a week to unsnarl the traffic. Chicagoans were outraged.

Hizzoner or Himself (as Daley was variously known to the man in the street) would never have allowed it. They were right, too. Part of the Daley mystique was an abilty to cope with the weather so that snowploughs and dump trucks were lined up waiting to clear the snow almost as quickly as it fell. Mr Bilandic paid the price.

Chicago differs from other American cities in that voters go to the polls in April rather than November but, since Republicans have no chance in the race for mayor, the real decider is the Cook County Democratic primary several weeks earlier

Mrs Jane Byrne, a Daley critic, entered the lists and won. Was it a defeat for the machine at last? Or just a case of Mrs Byrne borrowing the machine from the Daleys? The answer will not be known until the next primary early in 1983.

Mrs Byrne awaits the verdict calmly. Cool, well-groomed and self-assured, she is described by the newspapers as feisty (meaning tough, combative and by no means lacking in true grit).

A year from now, she may need all those virtues. For the word is gradually coming out that her opponent will be none other than Richard M. Daley, son of her old enemy, who recently won the key post of state's attorney.

The battle for the souls of Chicago Democrats will find loyalties divided. Some praise Mrs Byrne as a mayor in the modern mould. They tell you the day of the machine has ended all over America. Why should Chicago be different?

Others mutter darkly that the city is not what it was in the Daley days. There are whispers that it could even find itself in financial difficulties.

Chicagoans have 12 months to make up their minds.

Cyril MacDermott

Haig returns to Middle East peace wrangle

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, Jan 15

After months of hesitation, the *American Government* has returned to the thick of the Middle East peace process in what is seen as a last-ditch *attempt to reach* an agreement on the central issue of Palestinian autonomy, before the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai *in* April.

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, announced today before flying back to Washington that he would be returning to the Middle East in two weeks to begin a new round of discussions in Cairo and Jerusalem. If these show any sign of progress, a tripartite ministerial meeting will be convened.

In political circles, Mr Haig's visit to Israel is considered *to* have successfully defused the recent crisis in Israeli-American relations resulting from the annexation of the Golan Heights. It is also understood to have secured Israeli agreement to accept the participation of Britain, France, West Germany and the Netherlands in the Sinai peace force.

At Tel Aviv *airport*, *Mr* Haig explained that greater American attention to autonomy' was scheduled last October but was defered by the assassination of President Sadat. "We do not delude putselved that the fact we are now adding a greater sense of urgency may make the difference", he said. "It may not. But we do nt feel we have the luxury of not trying."

Before Mr. Haig's return, the results of his four-day *misssion* to Egypt and Israel will be assessed in Washington and new ideas formulated in an effort to bridge the formidable gap between the two countries over Palestinian self-rule. Only after his next visit will Mr Haig decide *whether he*, a *new special* envoy, or the American ambassadors in Cairo and Tel Aviv will handle the *intensified autonomy talks.*

The reason for the sudden change in America's attitude were summed up by Mr Abba Eban, *the opposition* foreign affairs spokesman, who said after meeting Mr Haig: "They, like we, have a rather *sombre* appraisal of *what* the situation would be if we were to reach April without any progress at all. They think there would be disarray and we think there would be disarray."



EEC looks at revised budget deal for Britain

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Jan 15

EEC foreign ministers made a determined effort today to decide how much Britain should pay into the Community budget. All seemed agreed *that this* was the only way to settle the problems which have beset the EEC for the past two years.

The informal meeting in Brussels was originally meant to study four basic questions. But after a long session yesterday, much of it spent arguing details of three agricultural problems, Mr Leo Tindemans, the Belgian President of the Council, decided the only way forward was to restrict debate to the British budget contribution.

With the help of Cimmission specialists his staff worked out yet another compromise proposal in the course of today's lunchtime adjournment. This compromise was as widely based as possible.

It used suggestions originally put before the meeting by Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission's President. These had been adapted by West German specialists and then British footnotes had been added to this adaptation. *The final* draft *began* with this version, also taking into account points which had been raised by Claude *Cheysson, the French Minister.*

From a British point of view the compromise had the advantage of offering a five-year subsidy package, which is the longest period suggested during the six months intensive negotiations. At the same time there was no suggestion of a review at the end of five years, contrary to the British view that a permanent solution rather than a restricted one was essential.

There were many criticisms from all round the table about the suggested mechanism for funding the rebate which might be due to Britain and for working out how the British contribution itself should be calculated.

The long debate on the budget issue meant it was impossible to reach any detailed agreements on the three agricultural questions. It is likely that the details on them could be left to agriculture ministers.

The existing suggestion for dealing with the problem of milk production, which is the subject of greatest interest to Britain, would not alter existing levies although it would provide 20 per cent of receipts from levies to help small faarmers.

Our hero: Linda Skutnik and sons Glen and Mitchell, at home in Lorton, Virginia, yesterday with her husband Lenny who risked his life diving into the Potomac to rescue Kelly Duncan, an Air Florida stewardess.

Washington air disaster clues emerge

From Nichoas Ashford, Washington, Jan 15

Navy and Coast Guard divers, braving sub-zero temperatures, today located the black box and voice recorder near the tail of the Air Florida Boeing 737 which crashed into the Potomac river in central Washington on Wednesday.

Mr Jim Burnett, acting chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, *which is heading an investigation* into the crash, told *The Times* the two instruments appeared undamaged and he expected them to be retrieved later today.

It is hoped the black box will provide vital clues to whether excessive ice was responsible for the crash. The aircraft took off from Washington's National Airport in a snowstorm which had kept the airport closed for much of the day.

The aircraft had to wait for between 20 and 50 minutes on the runway after its last de-icing before takeoff and *the pilot* of another aircraft reported seeing an ice build-up on the jet as it was taxiing to the runway.

The aircraft was scheduled to takeoff at 2.15 pm, but did not pull away from the terminal to taxi to the runway *until about* 3.40 pm. It was cleared for takeoff at about 4 pm. However, according to one report, there was *an additional delay between* the time the aircraft was given its final de-icing and when it began to taxi from the terminal.

Mr Francis McAdams, the safety board member in charge of the investigation, conceded that ice was a possible cause of the crash but emphasized that investigaors would only have a clearer idea of what happened after they had been able to examine the contents of the flight data recorder.

"*Ice would* add to the wright of the plane and could affect its takeoff performance", Mr McAdams said, adding *that investigators had* already impounded samples of the de-ining fluid used as well as the lorry which *sprayed the aircraft.* Investigators would also look at other possibilities such as fuel impurities and pilot error.

A spokesman for the airline said the de-icing fluid normally gave protection for up to one hour. However, the airline pilots' association pointed out today that it had already issued a warning to pilots that certain types of fluid were inadequate.

Salvage work continued today as the death toll from the disaster rose to 78 after two motorists who were on the bridge at the time of the *crash died in hospital.* The toll includes 74 of the 79 people on board the aircraft and four people on the *bridge. The final figure could* be higher because other people could have been swept from the bridge and their *bodies hidden under the ice.*

More than two dozen divers, operating from a floating platform, were working around the submerged wreckage today. They were hampered by bad visibility, scattered debris and freezing temperatures which meant they could only stay in the water for 30 minutes.

Their initial tasks were to establish the exact position and condition of the wreckage and to retrieve the black box. According to Police Inspector James Shugart, spokesman for the recovery effort, the tentative investigation by the divers revealed that the fuselage of the aircraft was not intact.

If that was confirmed they would start trying to remove the bodies from the aircraft before pulling the wreckage from the water. Another official said the aircraft appeared to have broken into three large parts.

Ice deadly peril in aviation

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Ice, a possible cause of the Washington air disaster, has *been dreaded by aviators ever* since man took to the air.

The greatest danger is ice forming on the leading edge of a wing, altering its aerofoil shape and diminishing its power to lift. It can also form on the engine nacelles, distorting the air intake and reducing power. Another problem is slush clinging to an aircraft on a runway and impeding takeoff.

Pilot error arising from slush makes a fourth risk: sometimes he will taxi with flaps up to avoid ice and slush forming on them, then forget to lower half-flap to increase lift for take-off.

Ice forms when water suspended in the atmosphere in below-freezing temperatures touches a solid object. On the ground it is cleared by spraying anti-ice; a 60/40 mixture of anti-freeze and hot water which not only clears ice but prevents it reforming for several minutes.

In the air it used to be cleared by pulsating rubber along the leading edge of the wing; but now very hot air is led in ducts from the engines along the leading edges and to other critical parts.

It is the pilot's responsibility to ensure that an aircraft is deiced before takeoff. A German inquiry found a British pilot had not done this in the Munich air disaster in 1958, when a BEA Elizabethan carrying Manchester United footballers *crashed on take-off*, killing 21.

This was denied by the pilot, the late Captain Thane, *who fought the decision and* was eventually vindicated by the British finding that slush on the runway had contributed.

Polish militia detain visiting US senator

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 15

The United States will not *lift its* block on a *$700m* (about £350) credit for Poland unless the military council meets a number of conditions, including allowing a meeting between Mr Lech Walesa, the detained Solidarity chairman, and the *United States Ambassador.* That view was expressed today by Senator Larry Pressler (Republican, South Dakota) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who is the first high-level American visitor to Warsaw since the imposition of martial law.

Senator Pressler, who also carried two letters from the Pope to Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has been having talks with Polish leaders, including Mr Jerzy Ozdowski, a Deputy Premier. Mr Ozdowski made clear that the blocking of United States food credits would impose substantial hardship on Poland, including the slaughtering of livestock herds that would set back the meat supply situation by some two to three years.

The Senator's trip was marred by an embarrising incident during which he was briefly detained by militia after taking photographs in a supermarket. Militia cars blocked the Senator's vehicle and he was hustled out of the food shop which, apart from people, was largely empty. "I rather fear for those who fall into the hands of people like this", he told Western reporters later. "It gave me a sense of how repressive this society could be."

It is clear that the United States is *concentrating on* achieving certain limited aims in its diplomacy towards Poland. One of these is the freeing of Mr Walesa. Other goals involve the general easing of martial law restrictions. Mr Pressler was told *that the military leadership* would like Mr Walesa to start negotiations on a revived union but that he could only *consult his presidium,* most of whom are in internment camps, after and not before agreeing to these talks.

This appears to have been the main stumbling block in talks on the same subiect between the Church and state this week. The Church has been urging that the Solidarity leadership be released so that it can, with Mr Walesa, negotiate some form of agreement with the government. The government however continues to feel that it has a better chance of securing what it wants — a neutered non political union — if mr Walesa is kept isolated.

The Church and the military council, after an initial spurt of goodwill, have found their talks heading for deadlock. Mgr Glemp agreed to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the military council, last Saturday and many Church sources saw this as a sign that the council would make substantial concessions on internment.

Internees, recently freed, are reporting a slight improvement in conditions in some camps but no major headway has been made. The *government is* still *insisting* that martial law will probably last for some time (despite earlier news that martial law *would go in February)* and that internment will only disappear when military rule is finally lifted.

Increasingly, in the past few days, it has become clear that the Polish church must again rely on the Vatican to put pressure on *the* government. The Pope's recent criticism of internment had considerable effect on the government. A letter was sent to the Pope from the Primate and the two letters given to Mr Pressler in Rome earlier this week for delivery to Mge Glemp give the reply. Mr Pressler meets Mgr Glemp tomorrow.

No details are known of the letters, although they almost certainly urge Mgr Glemp to stand firm on issues such as internment

Bankers confident of overcoming debt crisis

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Jan 15

One of West Germany's leading commercial bankers has forecast that the world's financial markets should be able to come through the Polish debt crisis without any fundamental disruption, just as they overcame the results of the revolution in Iran and the near bankruptcy of Turkey.

Addressing an audience of 600 businessmen in Düsseldorf, Herr Wilfried Guth, one of the two chief executives of the Deutsche Bank AG, said *that Poland's massive* $26,000m (£13,000m) debt to the West did not constitute a threat to any individual bank *or to the world banking* system.

Even thought the military takeover in Warsaw had pushed into "the imponderable future" a possible reform of Poland's economy and balance of payments, the worst that Herr Guth was prepared to forecast was that banks would in future be more reluctance to end money to financially weak countries.

As Herr Guth was stating his optimistic case, treasury officials from Poland's 16 *main Western creditor countries* were meeting in Paris to review the Polish economy.

The meeting originally had been called before the military takeover to discuss Poland's request for rescheduling $2,500m to $3,000m of debt due to be repaid to Western governments during 1982.

But the *officials refused to consider further* rescheduling because the foreign ministers of Nato have agreed that the neotioations on debts falling due this year should for the time being be held in suspense.

Even before the Nato ministers signed their declaration the meeting in Paris had been downgraded to a low key affair, without the Poles in attendance, because Warsaw so far has failed to meet the conditions for rescheduling $2,400m of debt that was due to be paid to commercial banks in 1981.

Herr Guth, who is one of the few Western bankers to have commented publicly about the Polish debt since martial law was imposed appeared surprisingly unruffled by the impasse in the Polish debt negotiations.

He admitted that the banks *would like the Poles to pay* the $300m of interest needed to complete the 1981 rescheduling, but he said that no *realistic observer* could interpret the planned agreement as more than a deferment of the debt problem.

As a result, Western banks should make provisions in their accounts for risks associated with their lending to Poland. The Deutsche Bank, which is thought to have lent the Poles DM450m without state guarantee, has already said that it will set aside adequate funds for this purpose.






Men at the top: Lieutenant General Alvaro Lacalle, Lieutenant General Ramón de Ascanio, Vice-Admiral Saturnino Suances and General Emilio Garcia Conde.

Spain names new defence chiefs

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Jan 15

Three new service chiefs for Spain's armed forces and a new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were named by the Cabinet today.

Lieutenant-General Alvaro Lacalle, aged 63, the former Captain-General of the Valladoliod military region, is the new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The new Army Chief is a surprise; Lieutenant-General Ramón de Ascanio, aged 61, and until now in the key post of Director of Army Personnel. The new Navy chief is Vice-Admiral Saturnino Suances, aged 60, and the Air Chief is General Emilio Garcia Conde, aged 63.

The Government of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo announced last night it had decided to retire from active service the existing chiefs, who are aged 66 and 65, in anticipation of their reaching the new regulation limit over the next few months.

This is the Government's prerogative under the 1978 democratic constitution but the decision to carry out the changes all at once was a shock. There had been speculation during the past month, but the changes were expected in stages, beginning with General José Gabeiras, the Army chief who would have to go in April under the new rules. In all, nine senior Army generals are due to retire between April and September.

General Gabeiras will be giving evidence at the trial of people involved in last February's attempted coup and if he had stayed on this could have led to complications. But even *El Alcazar* the daily of the ex-combatants on Franco's side in the civil war, which has good connexions in right-wing Army circles, was surprised by the timing of the move.

With divisions in the Army denounced only this week by the Madrid regional commander, there is a tense atmosphere after the changes. In the background still is the right wing "Manifesto of the 100" which expressed solidarity with those accused in the coup trial and told civilian politicians to respect the "necessary autonomy" of the armed forces.

The most controversial appointment from a democratic standpoint is that of the new Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. The decision is technically the Prime Minister's but it seems to have followed General Lacalle's strong position in the Spanish Army's rigid hierarchy. All other appointments are on the Defence Minister's recommendation following consultations by senior officers in each service.

General Lacalle is said now to enjoy good relations with the King although he joined as a volunteer on Franco's side in the civil war and fought in the "Blue Division" on Hitler's side in Russia in the Second World War.

There was some criticism last August when he was made Captain-General in Valladolid, in view of his reported past sympathies with Fuerza Nueva, the neo-Falangist movement, which has chosen the Castillian town as one of its propaganda centres.

General de Ascanio, an artillery officer from the Canaries, is known as a highly professional soldier. The new Air Force chief is a former tutor of King Juan Carlos and served closely General Gutierrez Mellado when he was Deputy Prime Minister in charge of defence matters in the Suárez Government.

Ghana told to restore civil rule

From Godrey Morrison
Accra, Jan 15

The association of lawyers, doctors and other professional men in Ghana today called on the military government to restore constitutional rule next year.

In a statement the associ*ation said the Provisional* National Defence Council, which seized power in a coup here on New Year's Eve, *should serve out the rest of* deposed President Hilla Limann's term which expires next year, and then restore *constitutional rule.*

The association expressed support for the council's expressed intent to root out corruption and criticized the Limann Government for encouraging corruption and failing to deal with Ghana's economic problems.

Just how long the new government intends to rule is not clear. Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, a council member, said yesterday that the new government would be in power "for a bit of time".

The statment urged the new government to re-enact provisions of the civilian constitution guaranteeing individual rights, and called for freedom of the press.

In Kumasi, the nation's second city, troops yesterday overturned and set on fire market stalls. An army officer as saying this had been done because traders had refused to heed the new regime's appeals for a reduction in prices.

In Accra, Mr Chris Bukari Atim, another council member, issued what he described as the last appeal to traders. "*Our* patience is running out", he told a rally.

Yesterday, there were clear indications that some traders *were withdrawing* goods from sale rather than respond to the new regime's appeal for price reductions.

Though the battle of wills between the traders and the Government represents a serious problem for Mr Jerry Rawlings, *the council* leader, the announcement of the release from protective custody of 38 MPs, including four former ministers from the government of President Limann, could indicate growing confidence within the new government.

☐ **Moscow:** Tass accused the United States today of trying to organize an enconomic boycott of Ghana in order to bring down the new military government. (Reuter reports).

Police deny Kitson murder link

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, Jan 15

An armed police guard was posted today outside the flat where Mrs Joan Weinberg was *found dead with head* injuries on Wednesday. She was the aunt of Mr Steven Kitson, the Briton who was detained by *South African* security police last week.

A post-mortem has failed to show the cause of death, but Colonel Manie van der Linde, head of the Johannesburg murder and robbery squad, said: "We are still investigating a murder case."

Earlier, General Mike Geldenhuys, the Police Commissioner, commented on local newspaper reports that have intimated that Mrs Weinberg's death may have been linked to her nephew's arrest and his expulsion from South Africa on Tuesday.

He said the police had been unaware of a family connexion between Mrs Weinberg and Mr Kitson until newspapers telephoned the police spokesman and inquired about it.

"If certain newspapers want to create the impression that the police have murdered Mrs Weinberg or that she could have been politically knocked off, they will be making the *mistake* of their existence."

Mrs Weinberg, who was 53, ran a lonely hearts club from *her flat* and *is known to* have extended hospitality to destitutes.

Mr Kitson was expelled from South Africa on Tuesday after being held for six *days. General Geldenhuys* said he was arrested for sketching details of the Pretoria prison where his *father, Mr David Kitson,* aged 63, is in the sevententh year of a 20-year sentence for sabotage.

General Geldenhuys said Mr Steven Kitson had been instructed by agents in Britain to obtain information which could be used to help in the escape of convicted terrorists.

The police have *removed* tapes and newspaper cuttings from Mrs Weinberg's flat.

CUSTOMS DUTY ON A GOOD TURN

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, Jan 15

It was a pleasant surprise for *Mr Garth Johnson* when he found two bottles of scotch on a deserted South African beach. There were *also two cartons* of cigarettes and $50 (£25) in a waterproof package that had been dropped overboard from a passing freighter. A covering note, signed by the ship's captain, asked the finder of the package to post 30 letters inside it, which had been written by members of his crew, and keep the rest.

But two customs officials also *turned up*, demanding 14.32 *rand* (£6.28) import duty and sales tax.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Argentine women in protest

Buenos Aires.—Relatives of missing people in Argentina have written to President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri requesting a meeting.

The "Plaza de Mayo Mothers" held a quiet demonstration in the square facing Government House. The women, most of *them* wearing white handkerchiefs on their heads inscribed with names of their missing loved ones, marched around the monument to the May, 1810, revolution under discreet police surveillance. Four women *broke away from* the group and delivered the letter to the President at Government House.

Señora Hebe de Bonafini, one of the mothers, said they would return to Government House next Thursday for a *reply from the President.*

Black premier for Bermuda

Hamilton. — The ruling *united* Bermuda party has chosen Mr John Swan the black Home Affairs Minister, as its new leader and Prime *Minister of* Bermuda.

Mr Swan, who is 46, is one of only six black members of the party. A wealthy *businessman* who owns a thriving real estate firm, he takes over from Mr David Gibbons, who resigned last week after four years in the post.

Dr Runcie ends Asian tour

Colombo. — The Archbishop of Canterbury flew back to England after 19-day Asian tour in which he visited China, Hongkong, Burma and Sri Lanka, where a planned four-day tour was extended to five because of weather conditions in England.

The highlights of Dr Runcie's visit to Sri Lanka were his visit to the historic Buddhist Temple of the Tooth Relic at Kandy and a special service at the Cathedral of Christ the Living Saviour in Colombo where Buddhist monks in saffron robes participated in a service conducted in the national languages with Sinhalese music, dancing, decor and lighting. A woman tea plucker made a symbolic offering of a bag of tea leaves during the offertory.

Police accused of homosexuality

Hong Kong.—Eight alleged homosexual police officers have been summoned to headquarters and given 14 days to explain in writing why they should be retained in the force, according to a local television report. The eight were believed to be living with other men. Homosexuality is a crime punishable by imprisonment in Hong Kong.

Nuclear talks to continue

Geneva. — United States and Soviet negotiators met for nearly two and a half hours at the Soviet mission here to continue negotiations on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

By agreement, the two delegations issued no details of matters discussed but announced a further session would be held at the United States mission next Tuesday.

Fraser drive to cut strikes

Sydney.— Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister Of Australia, announced that he will meet trade union leaders in an attempt to cut chronic industrial disruption which he said was serioulsy threatening Australia's international competitiveness.

Mr Fraser told a convention of the youth branch of his Liberal Pary that strikes threatened investment and destroyed job prospects for young people.

Cost of bases

Manila.—The United States has provided $34.1m (about £16.5m) worth of helicopters, armaments and engineering equipment to the Philippines as part of its rental for the use of military bases in the country.

Paris train crash

Paris, — Two people were killed and several seriously injured in a crash involving a lorry and two commuter trains at St Gratien station north of Paris.

DEAN INJURED

Johannesburg. — A black Lutheran clergyman, Dean T. S. Farisani, has been admitted to hospital with serious head injuries after being detained in the black homeland of Venda last month with three other black clergymen, *a church spokesman* said.

BULLION ROBBERY

Athens. — Two masked and armed robbers stole gold bars valued at about £250,000 from a dealer while he was carrying the bars in his car for delivery after clearing them through customs.

THE TIMES

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THE BIG BANK MUDDLE

The majority recommendation of the Monopolies Commission to turn down both bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Trade Secretary's decision to accept the recommendations, are understandable but wrong. They are understandable because neither Minister nor Commission were likely to relish allowing a take-over which would have seriously undermined the position of the Bank of England and offended vociferous elements of Scottish feeling. They are wrong because the grounds chosen for the rejection — that the bids would have removed decision-making from Scotland and would make British banking vulnerable to foreign decisions — are stated so as to sidestep the basic issues not to tackle them.

Even if one accepted the prominence given to the arguments for retaining an independent Scottish banking force, the fact is that the directors of the bank in this case sought themselves a merger with an international partner because they felt it necessary for the future prosperity of the Royal Bank. To reject their view still leaves the Royal Bank with all the problems that brought it to seek a merger in the first place, only now it faces a future with a divided management and a confused staff — all the more so as more than half the Royal Bank's profits come from its London based Williams and Glyn's subsidiary.

The report is also evasive in that, while sniffing at the more fundamental issues of competition in the British banking system and the traditional methods of informal control by the Bank of England, it then promptly retreats from them. As the dissenting Mr R. G. Smethurst argues, the most important consideration is one of competition. And it is an element on which the Commission, while worrying much about the removal of control from Scotland to abroad, puts remarkably little emphasis. Yet the question of allowing foreign take-overs is inseparable from the issue of whether they will bring benefits in greater competition.

Few looking at the British banking scene at present, in Scotland or in the rest of the British Isles, can feel that the clearing banks would not benefit from new blood, still less when the banking profits made by the British clearers from the domestic market have been used so extensively to seek purchases of foreign banks in the U.S. or elsewhere. To say, as the Commission does, that it is not opposed to foreign ownership in principle but just this particular one in practice is simply a way of ducking the issue. It leaves all British banks theoretically vulnerable to a foreign take-over whilst denying it in this case.

Even greater uncertainty does the Commission report leave on the issue of banking control — the heart of the Bank of England's objections to the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation's bid. The Governor of the Bank of England had wanted to retain a system that effectively closed the industry to foreign bids without stating so in legislation and discreetly controlled the action of banks through the nod-and-the-wink. The Commission has supported the Governor's particular objection to Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation. But it has not upheld the informal system of control that he was championing.

So where can the various parties go from here? The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will presumably retire to consider new approaches to take-overs both here and in Europe. Standard and Chartered will now have to look again at how it can move away from its current dependence on South Africa. The poor old Royal Bank will have to move fast to restore morale in its staff, to reconsider the position of the directors most committed to a merger and to find alternative ways of providing the international service which its customers are felt to want. Most sensitively of all, the Bank of England and the Government will now have to consider what they can do to restore some system of direction, through legislation or the publication of new guidelines.

And in this sorry tale of postponed decisions, it will be the customer who, as usual, loses.

FAIR DEALING IN FINE ART

It is almost seven years since Sotheby's and Christie's introduced a buyers' premium charge at their London auctions, but the opponents of the scheme, notably the art dealing fraternity, are even more vociferous today than they were at the start. A law suit brought over premium by the two major dealers' associations against the auctioneers was settled out of court in September, but the Office of Fair Trading is still looking into their allegation: that Sotheby's and Christie's colluded over the introduction of premium in 1975.

The Society of London Art Dealers has now at last agreed to make available to the director of fair trading the evidence it has compiled bearing on the issue without which it would have been difficult to proceed. But collusion has always been a side issue. It just happens to be the only point over which the auctioneers appear to be attackable at law. The central issue, for the public as much as the dealers, is whether any charge to auction buyers should be permitted at all.

The auctioneers are sellers' agents. Until 1975 they took commission only from sellers. It would be quite unethical for them to act for both sides in a transaction, so why make a charge to buyers? The auctioneers hasten to assure us that they are not acting for buyers, merely charging them a premium. It does not sound correct. Indeed, it is not correct.

The decision to introduce premium was taken on purely commercial grounds. The market had struck a bad recession in 1973-74 and the auctioneers desperately needed to boost their income. On cheaper lots they were already charging 15 per cent (compared to only 7½ per cent before the war) and they feared that raising it to 18 or 20 per cent would scare away sellers. Both houses had recently begun to hold sales in Europe, in Geneva, Amsterdam and Florence, and had been struck by how much more profitable their sales proved when they followed the European practice of charging buyers as well as sellers. They had also been made aware of its advantages in treating with sellers; you could offer to reduce your commission, to zero if necessary, strong in the knowledge that you would be collecting a fixed percentage from buyers.

Thus the auctioneers decided to introduce premium to London, essentially as a means of obscuring the fact that they were raising their charges. It has proved highly advantageous from the auctioneers' point of view and has been re-exported from London to New York where Sotheby's and Christie's also dominate the auction scene. Indeed, Sotheby's and Christie's together now hold a near duopoly position in fine art auctioneering world wide. This generates large profits but also entails responsibilities.

Premium is essentially a shoddy means of making the vendor believe that the auctioneer is taking a smaller cut on the sale of his goods than is in fact the case. The fact that European auctioneers traditionally made such a charge does not make the little deception any less shoddy. It was an abuse, even if a minor one, of the auctioneers' vast power in the art market that they forced the charge on Britain. It is a stain, even if a slight one, on Britain's reputation for fair dealing that they forced the charge on America.

It would be good for the auctioneers' reputation, Britain's reputation and the smooth running of the international art market if they returned to the straight forward practice of charging their clients only. It would be good if Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, the art dealers, or the legislature could persuade them to do so.

IT'S ALL GREEK TO US

There is nothing like a debate over spelling for raising the blood pressure of purists and pedants the world over. The Greeks know this as well as anyone because they have been quarrelling over the proper way, not just of writing their language, but even of speaking it for the best part of two centuries. And the disputes are not over yet. At the bidding of the new Socialist government Parliament has just adopted legislation which will abolish the present system of accents. A system which was first introduced more than two thousand years ago, by the Alexandrians of the Hellenistic period, has thus been done away with in a brief amendment to an education bill, adopted in the early hours of the morning. No wonder the opposition walked out in protest.

Greek, after all, is not like some parvenu tongue of northern Europe. Its roots go back to the second millennium BC, when it was written down in Linear B, a script found on clay tablets from Knossos and elsewhere. It did not have accents then, however, nor did it have them in the classical period, when a script much like the one in use today had been introduced, courtesy of the Phoenicians. The accents — grave, acute and a sort of semi-circular hoop — were introduced by the Alexandrians as a way of marking the stressed syllables; and the rules were complex enough to cause difficulties to generations of Greek schoolchildren, not to mention those learning Greek, both ancient and modern, in other countries.

Now the Greek Government proposes to simplify all this. Instead of three different accents, there will be only one — possibly a little triangular shape already used by some newspapers. Mr Veryvakis, the Minister of Education, confidently estimates that the changes will save the average Greek schoolchild 6,000 hours of work; and that the cost of typing will be reduced by 40 per cent.

The opposition say that they do not contest these advantages, only the haste with which it is all being rushed through. Nor are they well placed to protest too much. They themselves, when they were in power, were responsible for another historic move, when they abandoned the official use of "purist" Greek in favour of demotic. Purist Greek is an artificial language, composed in the years before Greek independence in an attempt to revive the speech of classical times, and given official standing. Demotic, which is essentially the spoken tongue, is now in the ascendant, and will be given the new, single-accent system.

There is more in this than grammar. Purist Greek is thought to indicate someone of right inclinations and the demotic to be the mark of the left; these days some supporters of the Government are provoking their opponents by using ultra-demotic forms on television and radio. How convenient it would be if syntax and sound were political giveaways in a fractional but rather more furtive Britain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effects of abolition of corporation tax

From Mr Basil de Ferranti, MEP for Hampshire West (Conservative) and Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP for Kensington (Conservative) and MEP for London South East (Conservative)

Sir, The Government's Green Paper on corporation tax starts with the premise that the tax is here to stay. However, the evidence presented in the Green Paper can only lead to the conclusion that the tax should be abolished.

Of course, companies should continue to act as servants of the Inland Revenue by collecting income tax on dividends paid to stockholders via the medium of the misnamed advance corporation tax. However, the now relatively small sum raised by mainstream corporation tax could be more equitably and cheaply collected by companies for the Revenue by a minor increase in value-added tax.

The abolition of the notion that companies should be taxed like individuals would mean ensuring that there was no particular advantage in individuals converting themselves into companies. At present, though, the Revenue has to ensure that business expenses are legitimate and they would perhaps have to increase their efforts to that end. It must be remembered that individuals can build up an asset for sale now which, if realized, is taxed as a capital gain. The abolition of corporation tax would not, therefore, create a tax loophole.

However, the staff that would be released by no longer having to define a company's taxable profit according to the law, both within companies themselves, within the accountancy profession and within the Inland Revenue, could be very substantial, even after allowing for additional effort to be applied for ensuring the legitimacy of business expenses. Furthermore, an end to the inflation accounting argument would, in itself, release some very skilled effort for more productive ends.

Surely, most proffesional accountants would rather be involved in helping clients with real problems than with the unconstructive tedium of assessing liability to tax and tax reliefs according to some commercially meaningless definition of profit.

The Green Paper uses the phrase "taxation of company income". This betrays a basic misunderstanding. All companies do is to collect tax, in effect, from the consumer. Corporation taxes cause companies to increase their prices according to their profits. Value-added tax causes companies to increase their prices in accordance with the value that they have added. The former is arbitrary and supports the inefficient, whereas the latter enables the more efficient to invest and create jobs.

The European Commission has been seeking ways of harmonizing taxes on company profits in order to simplify business decisions and avoid distortions to trade. The simple way of harmonizing corporation tax throughout Europe would be to abolish it altogether, thereby boosting businessmen's confidence and making an important contribution to lifting the European economy off the bottom of the present recession.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL de FERRANTI,
BRANDON RHYS WILLIAMS,
Millbank Tower, SW1.
January 14.

Covenanting and the papal visit

From the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, The coincidence of your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article on the probable visit of the Pope to England at Whitsuntide, together with the letter by my close and well-loved friend Bishop Alan Clark, the Roman Catholic Bishop in East Anglia (January 4, pp. 7 and 8) underlines both the difficulty and the opportunity facing the Church of England this year.

First, the difficulty. Bishop Alan Clark speaks of the difficulties of the Roman Catholic Church over the "Ten Propositions", the theological basis of the "Covenanting Proposals" between the Church of England, the Methodist Church, the Moravian Church and the United Reform Church. He speaks of the inability of the Roman Catholics "to subscribe to nos 4, 5 and 6 (admission to Communion, mutual recognition of membership, mutual recognition of ministries)".

The bishop writes as chairman of the Roman Catholic Ecumenical Commission, and his letter can only be taken as underlining the *semper eadem* nature of the unchanging claims of the Roman Catholicism, and as restating in England, a few months before the Pope's proposed visit, that welcome to Holy Communion and recognition of the reality, not only of the lay membership, but of the ordained ministry of Church of England deacons and priests and bishops, remain uncompromisingly rejected by the Church of Rome at the highest level of ecclesiastical statesmanship.

However, I am delighted that the bishop writes about the "local" level, because here in Norfolk he and I work in the warmest Christian harmony, and Church of England, Roman Catholic and Free Church Christians are deeply involved together in social concerns, evangelistic enterprises, and particularly in educational and training matters.

The difficulty is not therefore of local relationships between Christian people, but concerns the wider, public political issue. If the Pope comes to England without offering any move towards formal recognition concerning our Church of England membership, and the validity of our priestly and episcopal orders, we are put into a "Catch 22" position. Because the great majority of English people are not willing to accept his implicit claims as Pontiff, to be "Pontifex Maximus", and the essential human channel by which Divine Grace flows to all Christians, we could be in danger of deploring such a visit — churlish and unloving as that might seem.

But fundamental Christian issues are at stake here: and non-Roman Christians would want to emphasise that "there is One God and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself as a ransom for all (I Timothy ii 5 and 6, RSV). From this follows the truth that Christ Jesus alone is the Head of His Church, and neither an earthly Pope nor the Virgin Mary herself can stand between Christ and His Church.

But simply to welcome the Pope, with papal claims unabated, could equally appear an implicit denial of our Christian Anglican inheritance. We must surely state, humbly but unequivocally, that right back to the English bishops who attended the Synod of Arles in AD 314, and before the Reformation, and before the Norman Conquest, and even before Augustine's Mission, the Church of England was the recognisable, historic and continuing catholic church of this land, together with its sister Celtic churches in these islands. The Pope should know, beyond any peradventure, that it is to such a church and such a nation that he comes.

So much for the difficulty. The opportunity is equally real. Although the Pope's visit can only be pastoral and to his own flock it will arouse a great deal of interest. We shall want to welcome him as an honoured guest, and as the brave, outspoken, traditional leader of the worldwide Roman Catholic Church. We shall be glad that in Canterbury Cathedral he will taste for himself the reality, spirituality and warmth of our Anglican worship, so biblical and congregational.

Should we not look to him also both to listen carefully to what his hosts in our Church of England would wish seriously to say to him: and to take this opportunity of making some reciprocal action, or gesture, to indicate his own recognition of the historic Church of England as a true part of the world-wide Catholic Church of which Christ Jesus Himself is the Divine Head.

I thank Bishop Alan Clark and Clifford Longley for pointing out the issues in this year, which is likely to be known as the Year of the Covenant, as well as the year of the Pope's visit.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVIC:
The Bishop's House,
Norwich.
January 6.

Music's death?

From Mr Roger Steptoe

Sir, In his letter of despair, published today (January 9), Mr Mulford's closing questions must surely be written to provoke further correspondence.

As a British composer and teacher of composition who is fortunate to derive an income from works written, I am closely involved and concerned with the state of music today. Never before has there been so much music written in so many different styles, following the large number of "schools" of compositional procedure now available either derived from study of established composers of this century (mainly through scores and writings on their work) or teachings and influences of composers associated with today, living here or abroad.

Over the past twenty or so years, the increase of grants and scholarships available to composers seeking further study has increased, enabling composers of this country to learn more of the current European trends. This has obviously contributed to the furthering of our own musical heritage.

Mr Mulford asks, "Is there no hope?". The answer does not warrant a concise account of the qualities of many living composers, or indeed of the work of composers of this century (in this country alone the names of Vaughn Williams, Britten, Tippett, Walton, Bush spring to mind) but rather a plea from those active in music today directed to the concert-going public (of which I presume Mr Mulford is one?) to have confidence, faith and a certain sense of loyalty and adventurousness, to go to concerts with twentieth century music in the programmes, support orchestras and promoters who in their own boldness put on these works. Otherwise how can the music be heard, evaluated and criticised? How can the composer learn and be recognised?

Who knows, without the encouragement of the public (in their turn they also provide some form of financial support), how many works of composers bite the dust of shelves and cupboards? Indeed, how much music will survive the next two years?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER STEPTOE,
53, Gloucester Avenue, NW1.

From Mrs Diana Bazalgette

Sir, In his letter of January 7, Mr Howard contests the statements of Mr Anthony Burgess on Beethoven (article, December 29).

I would like, if I may, to add that there are very many degrees between being musical and unmusical. Some people are sensitively musical and some are cerebrally musical to greater or lesser degrees, as any music teacher will attest. Indeed, music teachers themselves vary considerably in their degrees of "musicality". Whatever the extent of an individual's musical gift it is, of course, no more a virtue to be musical than it is a sin to be unmusical.

From their writing on music, I would guess that Bernard Shaw, Bernard Levin, and Anthony Burgess are (were) cerebrally musical. They would not have written (write) as they did (do) were this not so. To be sensitively musical does not mean that the listener or performer is wallowing in lush extremes of emotion. It means that Mr Howard can apprehend the intangible heights of late Beethoven, while Mr Burgess, with his more limited musical gift, cannot. Both men will be quite happy in their own opinions, but unhappy in each other's.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA BAZALGETTE,
Cloud End, Aldington,
Ashford, Kent.

ILEA representation

From the Leader of the Inner London Education Authority

Sir, Your report headlined "Schools in London may put 14 per cent on rates" (January 8) repeats the familiar canard about the ILEA's rate precepting powers. You say: "Under a system peculiar to London, ILEA will pass on its demand for money to the borough councils in the form of a precept. They have to pay ILEA by law".

In fact the system you describe applies equally to the process by which the 50-odd shire county councils, which are local education authorities, derive their income from the district councils in the rest of England and Wales. The only "peculiar" aspect in inner London is that each of the borough councils elects a member of the ILEA and their representatives are fully involved in the decision-taking process. Indeed the present chairman and vice-chairman of the Authority are both borough council members. District councils enjoy no such representation on the county councils.

May I also use this opportunity to shoot down two other canards which still flap across your columns on occasion? First, no government can ever "return" control of education to the inner London boroughs for the simple reason that they have never had control. The present-day ILEA provides the education service for the whole of inner London as its predecessor-bodies have done since the inception of public education a century ago. Secondly, direct democratic control of the Authority can never be "introduced". It exists already as the voters in the 35 dual GLC/ILEA constituencies can verify.

Yours faithfully,
BRYN DAVIES, Leader,
Inner London Education Authority,
County Hall, SE1.
January 12.

Sleepy stargazers

From the Director General of the Health Education Council

Sir, In your Science Report this morning (January 12) it is stated, in error, that an infestation by Vinchuca bugs in the observatory at La Silla in Chile poses a risk of European astronomers, who work there, contracting sleeping sickness as a consequence of infection by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, of which the bug is a vector.

Chagas' disease, which is caused by *T. cruzi*, is character ized by serious and sometimes lethal results of involvement of nerve ganglia in structures such as the heart, oesophagus and other parts of the gastro-intest inal tract. It is endemic in Chile, Brazil and other parts of South America. Preventive measures currently offer the only means of dealing with this disease.

The trypanosomes which cause sleeping sickness are found in that area of the African continent inhabited by the tsetse fly and are designated *rhodesiense* and *gambiense*. Infection with any of these organisms is clearly best avoided. Any sleepiness of astronomers in Chile is more likely to be due to the nocturnal nature of the job than to organic disease, though they might be running the risk of contracting cardiac or gastro intestinal diseases.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH B. TAYLOR,
Health Education Council,
78 New Oxford Street, WC1.
January 12.

A secretary's lot

From Mrs P.C. Blouncourt

Sir, The article "Setting the work rate for a secretary", by Ian Murray on January 9, seems to require some clarification. If the "notional" word of five strokes, usually employed for calculating typing speeds, is used, then 120 strokes per minute, or 24 words, is very low. On the other hand, the 480 minutes typing day seems rather high. Does the girl not have a lunch break? Strokes per page seems to be low, presumably because she is using double spacing only and, so to speak, typing half-a-page a page. With 25 per cent reduction built in for other things she has to do, she is, on this reckoning, providing only 12 full pages of typing a day.

It is not clear, either, whether a copy typist or a shorthand or audio secretary is being discussed. Is she copy typing from fairly clean copy? If she is, her estimated production is inordinately low. However, if she is transcribing her own shorthand or from audio dictation, a 24 "notional" words per minute transcribing speed, while not very high, is respectable.

Without more information one may be unfair but, on the face of it, this formula could have been devised by a committee of luddite trade unionists seeking to provide more jobs for one-handed keyboard operators. Office staff of all kinds is extremely expensive; at this rate we may expect even "unsmart" machines to take over.

Yours faithfully
P.C. BLONCOURT, Chairman,
General Council,
Independent Secretarial Training Association,
16 Marlborough Crescent, W4.

Swing together

From Mr A. D. Hewlett

Sir, In discussing the subject of cohabitation, could those concerned please spare us the currency of the appalling word "cohabitee"? Isn't it realised that words ending in *-ee* are essentially passive participles (forgive my grammar!) as in "employee"? People who cohabit are "cohabitors", or, better still, on the analogy of "inhabitant", they truly are "cohabitants".

There you are — that is quite a good word and I present it to the social services professionals for nothing.

Yours sincerely,
A. D. HEWLETT,
Hillcrest,
Ringwould, Deal.
January 7.

Hydro power

From Lord Kirkhill

Sir, I feel it incumbent upon me to comment on the views expressed by Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, in his letter to you published on January 13.

First of all, it goes without saying that the hydro board regrets as much as anyone else the loss of its major consumer, the British Aluminium Company's smelter at Invergordon.

As important, however, are one or two aspects of his letter that do not quite reconcile with the statutory position of the hydro board. For example, it is not accurate to say that the hydro board acquired a monopoly of developing the hydro resources of the Highlands.

By the same Act that established the board in 1943 (before the nationalisation of the electricity supply industry in 1948) provision was made for private generation operated by water power subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Again, Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith quotes the hydro board's original charter as "to exploit the water power resources of the Highlands of Scotland by producing cheap electricity which would help to regenerate the local economy". Nowhere in the Act which established the hydro board or subsequent Acts will he find these words. He will, however, find that the Acts are quite specific about the board's functions, which are that it is the board's first duty to provide supplies to meet the demands of ordinary consumers and that this duty shall have priority over all other demands for electricity generated by the board.

It is for this reason as well as for ordinary commercial prudence that the hydro board has always insisted to government that the ordinary consumer should suffer no detriment as a result of the agreement to supply, on special terms, the Invergordon smelter, an agreement made in 1968 between the hydro board and the British Aluminium Company Limited at the instigation of the then Government. I am happy that this was and is the right and proper policy for the board to follow for the protection of its ordinary consumers.

Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith refers at some length to the possible use of the hydro board's hydro stations in order to provide a cheap power supply to Invergordon. Such an arrangement, if implemented, could only be to the disadvantage of our ordinary consumers, as it ignores the situation whereby the low cost benefits of "hydro" have already been used to meet the losses incurred — estimated at £25m per annum — in providing supplies of electricity to consumers in remote and isolated areas on an economic basis.

Finally, I should explain that to obtain the maximum economic benefit from the available water power resources, the board's conventional hydro stations have been designed to operate for a limited number of hours per day to meet the variations in normal electricity demand as opposed to the aluminium smelting industry's need for a continuous 24-hour supply.

Yours etc,
JOHN KIRKHILL,
Chairman, North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board,
16 Rothesay Terrace,
Edinburgh.

Proper names

From Sir Herbert Durkin

Sir, The ignorance of word processors on matters of style and title can be an advantage since it often identifies the unsolicited (and unwanted) correspondence. Thus to me "Dear Sir Durkin" gives an automatic routing to the w.p.b.

But I treasure the letter addressed to H. Durkin Esq. which begins "Dear Mr. Esq, You have been specially selected from the inhabitants of Northwood to receive etc."

Yours sincerely,
HERBERT DURKIN,
Willowbank,
Drakes Drive,
Northwood,
Middlesex.
January 13

Reconsidered sentences

From Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP for Stoke on Trent, South (Labour)

Sir, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, was quite wrong in saying (January 15) that I did not know of the Court of Appeal's decision in 1978 that section 11(2) of the Courts Act 1971 should be narrowly interpreted, using it for slips of the tongue or memory and not for important changes in a sentence. I was well aware of this as it is quoted by many lawyers.

However, I am also aware, and as a distinguished lawyer, Mr Blom-Cooper ought to be aware, that Lord Edmund Davies, the law lord, came to a very different conclusion in the 1979 case of *Customs and Excise v Menocal* (vol 69, *Criminal Appeal Reports*, pp 166, 167).

He said specifically that section 11(2) should be widely interpreted, notwithstanding an earlier decision of a Court of Appeal.

That means there are strong grounds for suggesting that it is possible for the judge to reconsider his sentence.

However, I am much less concerned with one particular case than with its implications for the future. And today's statement by the Lord Chief Justice will undoubtedly ensure that future sentences will suit the gravity of the crime of rape.

Yours, etc,
JACK ASHLEY,
House of Commons.
January 15.

Poland's super-rich, a target for the puritans

Warsaw
In the Warsaw suburb of Zoliborz, Poland's super-rich have been running scared for the past month of martial law. The Mercedes and BMWs have disappeared from the driveways to be replaced by humble battered Polski Fiats with souped-up engines, and there is a weary, hunted look about their owners. The military leadership is as opposed to corruption as it is to the activities of Solidarity — and that is bad news for Poland's zloty millionaires.

It is a truism that Poland is two nations — the rich and the poor, the scared and the secure, the ambitious and apathetic — but the truism is worth repeating because the country seems to have become synonymous with poverty. Poverty here is ostentatious and shouts for attention: the queues that form and reform like diagrams in the snow, the miles of empty shop shelving, the girl encountered this week who suddenly started to cry in the middle of a conversation because she had just realized she could not afford to repair her only pair of winter boots. She earns just over 5,000 zloties a month; the cobbler wants 1,200 — two months' savings — for an elementary repair.

Wealth, by contrast, is discreet, whispering its presence. In Zoliborz, by no means the only suburb with rich people, there is a street that would not be out of place in St Moritz. The houses have four or five storeys with an underground garage that can and usually does shelter three western cars. Behind in the sprawling gardens there are swimming pools, covered up for the winter. Every house is privately owned, one by a professor working in Nairobi, another by a businessman of Polish descent who returned to the homeland from the United States and clung to a number of companies in Scandinavia. A former naval officer at the end of the street *sells* Mercedes to his neighbours. Opposite is a senior policemen, perhaps secret, but nobody feels any the safer for his presence.

The Military Coucil is not anti-wealth — though the wife of General Jaruzelski the Prime Minister drives a modest Green Polski Fiat — but it is determined to purify the party. For some time party power and wealth have been interchageable terms. To be in the central committee was usually to be rich. Life was made easier and *privilege begat privilege.*

The key is access to hard currency: during the 1970s it was never difficult for a central committee member. A respected university figure or members of the cultural establishment to travel in the West, to earn dollars by lecturing or by wise exchange deals. Hard currency accounts were legal and the ebb and flow of transfers from West to East must have has a substantial impact on the country's current account.

With dollars, it was and is possible to buy the trappings of privilege. For $60 a Polish tailor will run up a good tweed suite. But for zloties, the suit is unbuyable: the tailor needs at least some dollars to buy the material in the first place.

The discovery of the dollar as a second currency is not confined to the wealthy. The state has opened up special hard currency stores, known as Pewex, where goods not available in the system — even staples such as toothpaste and tissue paper — are sold to ordinary Poles. But it is the people who have combined party influence with access to travel and hard currency earnings who have become the zloty millionaires. They might be city party chiefs, *voivods* as they are known, museum directors or conductors.

Poverty here is ostentatious and shouts for attention. . . .wealth, by contrast, is discreet, whispering its presence. . . .

The intertwining of party with wealth became particularly apparent in the Gierek era. It was popular repugnance with this that contributed to the anger of 1980 and created the groundswell of support for Solidarity.

The Military Council has been eager to put on trial Mr Macej Szczepanski, the chairman of Polish television under Mr Gierek, to demonstrate that while it is crushing Solidarity as an opposition force it is also taking over one of Solidarity's main causes — the abolition of privilege. It hopes, moreover, to mobilize envy to deflect the people's attention from the stamping out of Solidarity. Whether all this, if achieved, will be sufficient to rebuild trust in the party, remains to be seen. But one thing is certain: nobody who built up his wealth on the basis of his party position is safe.

The Polish press has carried *colourful stories* of Mr Szczepanski's seven cars and three mistresses, and his manner in his opening speech in court last week hardly served him well. "I am not ashamed of having earned money or having served my party", he said. Yes, he had a yacht; yes, it was bought with state funds. But it was hired out to foreigners in some months and earned the country hard currency; in other months it was lent out to naval cadets.

"Poland's economic problems are not the result of yachts and cars", he said, "but ignorance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism." However unfortunate the phrasing, Mr Szczepanski's main defence (he is charged with taking bribes and misappropriating millions of zloties worth of state property) is one that many of the Gierek nouveau riche would adopt: Poland decided on a course of import-led growth during the 1970s to raise the living standards of the people and rapidly industrialize the country. To do this, it needed middlemen (like Mr Szczepanski, who approved many film coproductions with the West) who could arrange the appropriate deals. The fact that the policy failed and that Poland sank under the weight of unmanageable debts is not the fault of the middlemen, the new rich.

That is Mr Szczepanski's case, but there is a puritan intensity to the Military Council's drive: the party must be purged of its associations with the Gierek years and purged of the corrupt hangers-on, the medium ranking and obstructive bureaucracy who will fight against any economic reform that threatens their positions.

It must be emphasized that the possession of certain party privileges is not illegal. Just before the declaration of martial law, Solidarity analysed the perks received by what it called the "power elite" — broadly speaking ministers, central committee members and university rectors. These include:

- Free cars and flats, income from all types of copyright (eg for the publication of public statements) and presents. These include the "envelope enclosure" system by which large sums of money are handed over on national holidays and special "name day" presents are made to the elite and their wives.
- Some officials have the power to decree which western companies can acquire a monopoly of services to Poland and this brings with it many bonuses, apart from the illegal possibility of commissions or bribes. Many members of the hierachy are tax exempt, though this could change under martial law.
- Members of the elite have — or had under Mr Gierek — the power to stipulate who should be allocated cooperatively built houses. These houses can be bought cheaply and then resold at a profit to the cooperative.
- The state used to have the legal right to buy up houses and villas, put them up for auction and then inform only one bidder.
- Some members of the elite are allowed to borrow state treasures indefinitely — Mrs Gierek has been accused of doing this — to furnish their homes. State labour is sometimes used to build private houses and maintain estates.
- About 60 Polonez cars are made available free of charge to leading politicians for private use. They are described as "test" vehicles, which means that the factory covers the cost of all repairs and petrol. When the car breaks down the VIP receives a new one.

There is a whole supporting network of privilege: holiday centres, special shopping facilities, government clinics. Even the children of the party elite get special treatment.

Many of the privileges will stay — indeed the Military Council almost certainly benefits from many of them — but party chiefs will become more accountable. And the businessmen who have made a living out of selling Mercedes to the most senior of the party faithful may well have a rude shock awaiting them.

Roger Boyes

Tom Paine's Welsh friend

Tonight BBC2 will screen *The Most Valuable Englishman Ever*, a life of Thomas Paine, the American revolutionary. It is the latest film biography by Kenneth Griffith, who explains to John Heilpern his personal approach to history.


Kenneth Griffith "magnificently and enjoyably biased"

Kenneth Griffith, a man of Celtic fervour, is the popular *character actor* and amateur historian who transformed the possibilities of documentary films for television. Even the more conventional work of Lord Clark and Alistair Cooke owes a debt to Mr Griffith, though there is no one quite like him.

His seductive approach to television and re-creating the past is that of the enthusiastic story-teller who acts out every part himself. It has been well said that, upon seeing his apparently eccentric films, one is persuaded that he could play — or would like to play — *Gone With the Wind* single-handed. As only an actor is able to do, as opposed to an academic, he gets into flesh and bones of historical figures, making them accessible and human. His special contribution to documentary films is that he is able to conjure up the feel and smell of momentous events in history while cheekily giving us the impression that he was somehow there at the time.

He treats his audience in a conspiratorial manner, like a confidant. He buttonholes, cajoles, pleads and dramatizes his point of view, whether about Cecil Rhodes or Napoleon or the misunderstood hero whom Michael Foot describes as the greatest exile ever driven from our shores, Thomas Paine.

In such films, Mr Griffith is incapable of being either objective or dull. To the irritation of some *purists*, he is a passionate layman. As this paper noted about his films a decade ago, Mr Griffith is a man who is quite magnificently and enjoyably biased.

Odd perhaps, that the BBC should have therefore given *him his first opportunity* to make documentaries, though for all its stress on balance and objectivity the BBC has encouraged nonconformists. It was Huw Wheldon and David Attenborough, then Managing Director and Controller of BBC 2 respectively, who asked him to make his first film in 1968 — quite an act of faith. Griffith had no experience of documentary film-making.

He was, and he still is, a successful film actor best known for comeo roles in British comedies as the creepy don and organist in *Lucky Jim*, for example, or, in more than 100 other film appearances, as various neurotics and evil men, sometimes with a troubled conscience. His character parts have made him a reasonable living. They fill him with a certain bitterness about an *unfulfilled serious* acting career. "You see", he points out in his intense way, "the problem with being an actor is that you have to be employed".

David Attenborough at the BBC knew, however, of Griffith's private fascination *with history* and the Boer War, and he liked the way he communicated his ideas. Wishing to return to South Africa, which he had visited in the 1950s with the Old Vic Company, playing Oberon in Tyrone Guthrie's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Griffith returned to make his first film about the siege and relief of Ladysmith. By doing so, he invented — he says "stumbled upon" — a new way of making documentaries.

How he did so owes something to the theatricality of Guthrie, his mentor, whom he idolised. This is how Griffith describes it: "David Attenborough had said to me: 'Go anywhere! Communicate your enthusiasms.' I had nothing to lose. But on the plane to South Africa I was reading the script carefully and I knew it was too conventional. It was just like all the other BBC documentaries. It was good, but it had nothing to do with me. So I told the director, making an enemy for life of course. He's a most skilful director today, by the way. But I had to tell him: 'I *know* how this film *must* start!'

"The director looked at me and said: 'How do you mean?' I said: 'The film *must* start with an aerial shot travelling from east to west along the savage Tugeli River, which is the line of demarcation between the Boers in the mountains on the northern bank and the British on the flatland in the South!' The director said, 'Yes'?

" 'Then,' I explained. 'As the camera moves slowly along this savage river, it *isolates* a tiny human figure climbing up the side of one of the rugged mountains. Me! The rugged mountain will be the Spion Kop and all the viewer will see at first is my legs. Then the first words you hear will be me saying: 'In Liverpool Football *Ground, there is a very large* grandstand that can hold thousands of men!' 'Yes?' said the director.

" 'If you ask those men in Liverpool the name of the grandstand,' the voice-over will continue, 'They'll tell you, the Kop. But if you *ask them Why?*, *they won't* be able to tell you. But I'll tell you! The grandstand is named after this mountain I am climbing here in Southern Africa in the old British colony of Natal. Question: *Why?* Thereby hangs a strange and terrible story. *Titles!*'. My God, that director hated me. But that's how we did it."

The reason, incidentally, the Liverpool grandstand is named after the mountain is because the Lancashire Brigade fought on Spion Kop and died there. The Kop in Liverpool, Mr Griffith surmises, was a "Mountain of Men" and veteran survivors of the battle of Spion Kop must have nicknamed it accordingly.

Kenneth Griffith was born in the small town of Tenby *on the Pembrokeshire coast* in 1921. At six months of age, he was left by his parents in the care of his paternal grandparents — "singularly good people", he says, who brought him up. His grandfather was a stonemason. His childhood was lonely and *sheltered: a combination* of poverty and academic disaster.

The young Griffith had one special gift, however. Entering grammar school via what he genuinely believes was a bureaucratic error, he found he could sight-read Shakespeare almost as well as he can today. It was an enormous relief for him to be able to escape into the roles he played in school plays. He knew he could impress people.

Nevertheless, at 15, he became an assistant to an ironmonger in Cambridge, a Dickensian nightmare for him. But for the first time in his life, he was in a city that had a theatre — the old Festival Theatre where Guthrie had appeared. He chanced his luck and went to audition for the producer. It was the first time he had even visited a theatre.

He was to become a protégé of Tyrone Guthrie, and it was his tour of South Africa in Guthrie's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* which led indirectly to his first documentary film. As a child, Griffith had become an avid stamp collector. Stamps, like the theatre, were an exotic escapist world to him. In South Africa, his interest developed into the postal history of the Boer War.

This unusual hobby, a form of occupational therapy, enables Mr Griffith actually to reconstruct and tell the story of the war through its postal history, its envelopes and letters, endorsements and routings. For example, a British soldier fighting in South Africa from 1889 to 1902 did not use a South African stamp but a *British stamp*, most commonly the penny lilac. Having broken the security marks, Mr Griffith is able to deduce where the letter was posted and which soldier posted it. In this way he pursues ghosts of the past, making history tangible for him.

His extensive collection of 13,000 Boer War documents is carefully indexed and filed on the top floor of his London home. A self-educated man, his working library of some 7,000 books consists mostly of history and biography. He lives in a large Victorian house in Islington: a private fortress devoted to research and to his own contentment.

Off screen, Kenneth Griffith could strike you as an introspective man, a worrier, easily troubled by life. At the same time, he enjoys people and debate, can explode with rage and disenchantment, and is known for his generosity to friends. (Peter O'Toole is a life-long chum.)

Now aged 60, his life has not been serene. But it has surely been interesting. *Professionally he has had his* fights and troubles. His 1972 film about Michael Collins and Ireland has never been shown. Even today some television producers still distrust the idea that an actor can make serious documentaries, rather as some people still believe that all actresses are promiscuous.

Mr Griffith is a most riveting original talent. *The Most Valuable Englishman Ever* is his sixteenth film for television. Long may he continue to make them.

His career as a film maker

Soldiers of the Widow
For David Attenborough and Huw Wheldon, on the siege and relief of Ladysmith.

A Touch of Churchill, a Touch of Hitler
A life of Cecil Rhodes.
Alternative titile, Turn Me Over, Jack.

Sons of the Blood
Four films on the survivors of the Anglo-Boer War.

Keep Pretoria Clean
About black South African rubbish collectors.

The Man on the Rock
About Napoleon's final six years on St Helena.

Suddenly an Eagle
To celebrate the bicentenary of the American War of Independence, for US Television, winner of the Peabody Award. "The worst film I ever made. Changed by them."

Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death
Remake of the above for BBC Omnibus.

Hang Out Your Brightest *Colours*
On the life and death of Michael Collins, the IRA leader during the Anglo-Irish War. For Lew Grade. Suppressed by the IBA.

The Public's Right to Kinow
About the failure to make a film about Baden Powell in the siege of Mafeking due to an ACTT ban on travelling to South Africa — and on the banning of the Collins film.

Black as Hell. Thick as Grass
On the 24th Regiment, the South Wales Borderers in the Zulu War of 1879.

The Sun's Bright Child
The life of Edmund Kean, the actor, used as an attack on institutional theatres.

The Most Valuable Englishman Ever
The life of Thomas Paine.

That bank bid: Mr Biffen strikes a balance

Setting government department against government department and Scot against Scot, with the Bank of England fighting for its prestige and power, the battle over the Royal Bank of Scotland has raised issues far transcending the important strategic objectives of the three banks involved.

By deciding to block both takeover bids, the Government has not only quashed what promised to be the biggest takeover bid ever in this country — the final price placed on Royal Bank of Scotland would probably have been about £600m. It has also put paid to what would have been the most important shake-up in British banking since the late 1960's, when a rash of mergers led to the formation of, for instance, National Westminst*er and Barclays in its present* form.

From the moment when Standard Chartered opened the bidding for Royal Bank last March, it has been clear that a takeover would provide a welcome boost to British banking by creating a fifth force to challenge the present big clearing banks, Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster.

However much they try to publicize their differences and to compete with one another, the big four are still seen by the public as large amorphous national institutions most notable for their similarities. Government restrictions have limited the extent to which they can compete, but they have been slow to innovate. Long-term lending to industry is an example where it took the aggressive competition from American banks to stir them into action. They have yet to follow the recent initiative of the small Co-op Bank in introducing interest-bearing current accounts.

Dominating much of the debate, however, has been the question of the power of the Bank of England and its Governor, Mr Gordon Richardson, who placed his authority on the line by backing the Standared Chartered bid and then making no secret of his opposition to any takeover attempt by the buccaneering Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

In a series of meetings with the tough, energetic Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai, Mr Richardson made clear that he did not want the colonial-based bank to enter the fray. That should have been the end of it. But whereas the clearing banks are used to obeying the oblique hints which emanate from the Bank of England, Mr Sandberg decided to go ahead.

Because it is accustomed to approving bank mergers, and because it largely regulates the British banking system on an informal and non-statutory basis, the Bank of England saw the Hongkong and Shanghai action as threatening to undermine its authority. Once one bank ignores informal nods and winks, others might follow.

At issue too has been the question of whether control of an important clearing bank should be allowed to pass overseas. Although small incomparision to the big four, Royal Bank of Scotland ranks with the biggest American or German banks in terms of its market share of deposits; the Bank of England and others have argued that its strategic national importance is such that it should not be owned by a bank, like Hongkong and Shanghai, which is not governed by a central bank and which might not always have the best interests of the British economy at heart.

The Bank of England was also concerned that a takeover of Royal Bank by Hongkong and Shanghai might be followed by a bid for one of the smaller of the big four such as Lloyds or Midland — and in November the Governor lobbied unsucessfully for legislation to give the Bank formal poweres to block foreign takeovers.

Besides the national issues espoused by the Governor, Whitehall and government ministers have had their own fears.

The Foreign Office and Department of Trade oppose the Bank of England's attitude, which they see as narrow-minded, *likely* to damage overseas trading links and invite retaliation. Hongkong, for instance, is an important market for British contractors who often have a head start in winning business because of the colonial link. Hongkong is *also* the gateway to China, and there have been fears that after the row caused in Hongkong by the Nationality Act, a rebuff for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank could harm business with the colony.

The Foreign Office position was boldly illustrated in November when Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, told Parliament unequivocably that Hongkong and Shanghai was not a foreign bank, thereby snubbing Mr Richardson, who had let it be known he thought otherwise.

Meanwhile the Scottish Office fought to block both bids. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, is thought to have been *increasingly swayed* by the strong Scottish lobby trying to preserve the independence of one of Scotland's major financial institutions.

The Trade Secretary, Mr John Biffen, could have rejected the Monopolies Commission's vetos but there is no precedent for the Government doing this in the case of a merger recommendation, and he is thought to have felt that his hand was forced anyway by the leaking of the commission's report.

His decision is of crucial *importance in determining* how British banking evolves in the years ahead, and there is no doubt that a major opportunity to increase competition has been missed. Indeed there must now be a question-mark over the suitability of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to judge the public interest in such matters.

Peter Wilson-Smith

Geoffrey Smith

Have the Tories had enough of their public blood-letting?

Parliament will resume next week in a political climate that has subtly changed. For the first time for a long while there are some signs of encouragement for the Conservatives. This can be seen most clearly in the condition of the Cabinet itself.

Throughout its life this has been the most divided Conservative Cabinet since early this century. There have been fundamental disagreements over policy and much personal bitterness as well. The collective loyalty that enabled previous Conservative administrations to contain their policy differences without resort to open political warfare has been noticeably lacking this time.

Now a change can be discerned. The disagreements remain as deep as ever, and it would be an exaggeration to claim that the different wings of the Cabinet have come to like each other. But they are learning to live with their disagreements. The conflict over public expenditure *last autumn* illustrated this and may come to be seen as a turning-point in the Government's career. The wets have accepted that the Government will remain under dry leadership, and the dries have acknowledged that they cannot get approval for all the policies they would like.

Mrs Thatcher made it clear in her radio interview on *The World This Weekend* last Sunday that she would have cut public expenditure *more severely* if her party would have let her. There is nothing new in that. She would have liked to secure deeper cuts than have been achieved every year since she came to office. What was different last autumn was that she accepted fairly early on that she could not get the cuts she wanted. For once the Cabinet *did not tear itself apart* over public expenditure.

With luck, there should be much less of the public blood-letting that has been so damaging to Conservative morale both within the Cabinet and on the backbenches. The new cohesion may be only on the surface, but surface matters quite a bit in politics. Maintaining appearances by the Cabinet should eventually have its *effect on the backbenchers.*

Most of them returned to their constituencies for the Christmas recess feeling dispirited, and many still fear for their seats at the next election. But there are two other reasons, apart from the improved condition of the Cabinet, for them to cheer up a bit. A number of them have been finding that the companies in their constituencies are now making higher profits. This does not mean that a boom is on the way or that unemployment is about to plunge, but it has encouraged their hopes that the worst may be over.

A smile may also be playing around a few Conservative lips at the sight of the Social Democrats and Liberals showing that their dislike of adversarial politics does not stop them putting the boot into each other. The Conservatives have come increasingly to see the Alliance as their principal *opponents* at the next election, and they have been somewhat unnerved by what has seemed to be the magic touch of the new grouping. At every stage so far the Social Democrats and their Liberal allies have done better than had been expected, so this evidence of fallibility is a relief to Conservative eyes.

They do not pin too many hopes on it, believing that the Alliance will in due course sort out its squabbles over seats. Some Tory MPs, however, think that the conflict will not be resolved in a few constituencies, and that bitterness between the partners will remain in several others. It is enough to provide just that bit of extra encouragement to beleaguered Conservatives.

But will these signs of hope, modest as they are, be swept aside once Parliament is under way again? The legislative hazards should not be too daunting. Mr Tebbit's industrial relations reforms do not go far enough to satisfy the right, but he should be able to soothetheir frustrations — though he may well be embarrassed by the SDP demand that trade union members should have to contract in before paying the political levy. Now that Mr Heseltine is no longer proposing to have referendums, his local authority Bill should not cause too much trouble. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction over the rate support grant, which a number of anguished Conservative MPs believe will squeeze education and other services to a dangerous extent in some areas. But the impact is unlikely to be sufficiently uniform to create a major crisis.

There is naturally anxiety about the *miners*, but this is not a question that seems to divide the party at this stage. The principal test of Tory cohesion that is clearly looming is the Budget. Last year's Budget provoked the most bitter Cabinet divisions in the lifetime of this Government — partly because of what the Chancellor proposed, and partly because his proposals came as a complete surprise to most of his colleagues.

It is now intended that the Cabinet should for the first time have the opportunity to discuss the broad strategy before Sir Geoffrey draws up the Budget. This does not mean that the Cabinet collectively will determine the strategy. The idea is that other Ministers should simply have the chance to put their views to the Chancellor in good time. But if anything like a consensus emerges, Sir Geoffrey will know that he will be courting conflict if he ignores it.

The critical issue will be whether the public sector borrowing requirement should be allowed to rise by £2,000m to £3,000m, *which is sought* by a number of ministers, including Mr Prior, Mr Pym, Mr Walker and Mr Nicholas Edwards. Though there will be resistance to this from within No 10, it looks increasingly as if they will get much if not all of what they want.

If they do, there will be the second question of how the extra money should be used: to help industry or on tax concessions to individuals? Many backbenchers, and some ministers, will be anxious that the Chancellor should take the opportunity to uprate unemployment and other short-term social security benefits fully in line with inflation — not by 2 per cent less, as was announced last month as part of the pulic expenditure cutting *exercise. If Sir Geoffrey does not* restore that cut, the Labour Party expects to be able to force a vote of the issue by an amendment at the report stage to the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill — a vote that would be distinctly awkward for the Government.

If the Government emerges from the Budget in reasonably good order, without ministers being once again at each other's throats, it should be better equipped for the political fray than at any time since its first year in office. Even then, it would by no means be assured of electoral success. But it is too soon to follow the fashionable judgment and write this off as a doomed administration.

THE TIMES

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THE BIG BANK MUDDLE

The majority recommendation of the Monopolies Commission to turn down both bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the Trade Secretary's decision to accept the recommendations, are understandable but wrong. They are understandable because neither Minister nor Commission were likely to relish allowing a take-over which would have seriously undermined the position of the Bank of England and offended vociferous elements of Scottish feeling. They are wrong because the grounds chosen for the rejection — that the bids would have removed decision-making from Scotland and would make British banking vulnerable to foreign decisions — *are stated so as to sidestep* the basic issues not to tackle them.

Even if one accepted the prominence given to the arguments for retaining an independent Scottish banking force, the fact is that the directors of the bank in this case sought themselves a merger with an international partner because they felt it necessary for the future prosperity of the Royal Bank. To reject their view still leaves the Royal Bank with all the problems that brought it to seek a merger in the first place, only now it faces a future with a divided management and a confused staff — all the more so as more than half the Royal Bank's profits come from its London based Williams and Glyn's subsidiary.

The report is also evasive in that, while sniffing at the more fundamental issues of competition in the British banking system and the traditional methods of informal control by the Bank of England, it then promptly retreats from them. As the dissenting Mr R. G. Smethurst argues, the most important consideration is one of competition. And it is an element on which the Commission, while worrying much about the removal of control from Scotland to abroad, puts remarkably little emphasis. Yet the question of allowing foreign take-overs is inseparable from the issue of whether they will bring benefits in greater competition.

Few looking at the British banking scene at present, in Scotland or in the rest of the British Isles, can feel that the clearing banks would not benefit from new blood, still less when the banking profits made by the British clearers from the domestic market have been used so extensively to seek purchases of foreign banks in the U.S. or elsewhere. To say, as the Commission does, that it is not opposed to foreign ownership in principle but just this particular one in practice is simply a way of ducking the issue. It leaves all British banks theoretically vulnerable to a foreign take-over whilst denying it in this case.

Even greater uncertainty does the Commission report leave on the issue of banking control — the heart of the Bank of England's objections to the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation's bid. The Governor of the Bank of England had wanted to retain a system that effectively closed the industry to foreign bids without stating so in legislation and discreetly controlled the action of banks through the nod-and-the-wink. The Commission has supported the Governor's particular objection to Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation. But it has not upheld the informal system of control that he was championing.

So where can the various parties go from here? The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will presumably retire to consider new approaches to take-overs both here and in Europe. Standard and Chartered will now have to look again at how it can move away from its current dependence on South Africa. The poor old Royal Bank will have to move fast to restore morale in its staff, to reconsider the position of the directors most committed to a merger and to find alternative ways of providing the international service which its customers are felt to want. Most sensitively of all, the Bank of England and the Government will now have to consider what they can do to restore some system of direction, through legislation or the publication of new guidelines.

And in this sorry tale of postponed decisions, it will be the customer who, as usual, loses.

FAIR DEALING IN FINE ART

It is almost seven years since Sotheby's and Christie's introduced a buyers' premium charge at their London auctions, but the opponents of the scheme, notably the art dealing fraternity, are even more vociferous today than they were at the start. A law suit brought over premium by the two major dealers' associations against the auctioneers was settled out of court in September, but the Office of Fair Trading is still looking into their allegation: that Sotheby's and Christie's colluded over the introduction of premium in 1975.

The Society of London Art Dealers has now at last agreed to make available to the director of fair trading the evidence it has compiled bearing on the issue without which it would have been difficult to proceed. But collusion has always been a side issue. It just happens to be the only point over which the auctioneers appear to be attackable at law. The central issue, for the public as much as the dealers, is whether any charge to auction buyers should be permitted at all.

The auctioneers are sellers' agents. Until 1975 they took commission only from sellers. It would be quite unethical for them to act for both sides in a transaction, so why make a charge to buyers? The auctioneers hasten to assure us that they are not acting for buyers, merely charging them a premium. It does not sound correct. Indeed, it is not correct.

The decision to introduce premium was taken on purely commercial grounds. The market had struck a bad recession in 1973-74 and the auctioneers desperately needed to boost their income. On cheaper lots they were already charging 15 per cent (compared to only 7½ per cent before the war) and they feared that raising it to 18 or 20 per cent would scare away sellers. Both houses had recently begun to hold sales in Europe, in Geneva, Amsterdam and Florence, and had been struck by how much more profitable their sales proved when they followed the European practice of charging buyers as well as sellers. They had also been made aware of its advantages in treating with sellers; you could offer to reduce your commission, to zero if necessary, strong in the knowledge that you would be collecting a fixed percentage from buyers.

Thus the auctioneers decided to introduce premium to London, essentially as a means of obscuring the fact that they were raising their charges. It has proved highly advantageous from the auctioneers' point of view and has been re-exported from London to New York where Sotheby's and Christie's also dominate the auction scene. Indeed, Sotheby's and Christie's together now hold a near duopoly position in fine art auctioneering world wide. This generates large profits but also entails responsibilities.

Premium is essentially a shoddy means of making the vendor believe that the auctioneer is taking a smaller cut on the sale of his goods than is in fact the case. The fact that European auctioneers traditionally made such a charge does not make the little deception any less shoddy. It was an abuse, even if a minor one, of the auctioneers' vast power in the art market that they forced the charge on Britain. It is a stain, even if a slight one, on Britain's reputation for fair dealing that they forced the charge on America.

It would be good for the auctioneers' reputation, Britain's reputation and the smooth running of the international art market if they returned to the straight forward practice of charging their clients only. It would be good if Mr Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading, the art dealers, or the legislature could persuade them to do so.

IT'S ALL GREEK TO US

There is nothing like a debate over spelling for raising the blood pressure of purists and pedants the world over. The Greeks know this as well as anyone because they have been quarrelling over the proper way, not just of writing their language, but even of speaking it for the best part of two centuries. And the disputes are not over yet. At the bidding of the new Socialist government Parliament has just adopted legislation which will abolish the present system of accents. A system which was first introduced more than two thousand years ago, by the Alexandrians of the Hellenistic period, has thus been done away with in a brief amendment to an education bill, adopted in the early hours of the morning. No wonder the opposition walked out in protest.

Greek, after all, is not like some parvenu tongue of northern Europe. Its roots go back to the second millennium BC, when it was written down in Linear B, a script found on clay tablets from Knossos and elsewhere. It did not have accents then, however, nor did it have them in the classical period, when a script much like the one in use today had been introduced, courtesy of the Phoenicians. The accents — grave, acute and a sort of semi-circular hoop — were introduced by the Alexandrians as a way of marking the stressed syllables; and the rules were complex enough to cause difficulties to generations of Greek schoolchildren, not to mention those learning Greek, both ancient and modern, in other countries.

Now the Greek Government proposes to simplify all this. Instead of three different accents, there will be only one — possibly a little triangular shape already used by some newspapers. Mr Veryvakis, the Minister of Education, confidently estimates that the changes will save the average Greek schoolchild 6,000 hours of work; and that the cost of typing will be reduced by 40 per cent.

The opposition say that they do not contest these advantages, only the haste with which it is all being rushed through. Nor are they well placed to protest too much. They themselves, when they were in power, were responsible for another historic move, when they abandoned the official use of "purist" Greek in favour of demotic. Purist Greek is an artificial language, composed in the years before Greek independence in an attempt to revive the speech of classical times, and given official standing. Demotic, which is essentially the spoken tongue, is now in the ascendant, and will be given the new, single-accent system.

There is more in this than grammar. Purist Greek is thought to indicate someone of right inclinations and the demotic to be the mark of the left; these days some supporters of the Government are provoking their opponents by using ultra-demotic forms on television and radio. How convenient it would be if syntax and sound were political giveaways in a fractional but rather more furtive Britain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Effects of abolition of corporation tax

From Mr Basil de Ferranti, MEP for Hampshire West (Conservative) and Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP for Kensington (Conservative) and MEP for London South East (Conservative)

Sir, The Government's Green Paper on corporation tax starts with the premise that the tax is here to stay. However, the evidence presented in the Green Paper can only lead to the conclusion that the tax should be abolished.

Of course, companies should continue to act as servants of the Inland Revenue by collecting income tax on dividends paid to stockholders via the medium of the misnamed advance corporation tax. However, the now relatively small sum raised by mainstream corporation tax could be more equitably and cheaply collected by companies for the Revenue by a minor increase in value-added tax.

The abolition of the notion that companies should be taxed like individuals would mean ensuring that there was no particular advantage in individuals converting themselves into companies. At present, though, the Revenue has to ensure that business expenses are legitimate and they would perhaps have to increase their efforts to that end. It must be remembered that individuals can build up an asset for sale now which, if realized, is taxed as a capital gain. The abolition of corporation tax would not, therefore, create a tax loophole.

However, the staff that would be released by no longer having to define a company's taxable profit according to the law, both within companies themselves, within the accountancy profession and within the Inland Revenue, could be very substantial, even after allowing for additional effort to be applied for ensuring the legitimacy of business expenses. Furthermore, an end to the inflation accounting argument would, in itself, release some very skilled effort for more productive ends.

Surely, most proffesional accountants would rather be involved in helping clients with real problems than with the unconstructive tedium of assessing liability to tax and tax reliefs according to some commercially meaningless definition of profit.

The Green Paper uses the phrase "taxation of company income". This betrays a basic misunderstanding. All companies do is to collect tax, in effect, from the consumer. Corporation taxes cause companies to increase their prices according to their profits. Value-added tax causes companies to increase their prices in accordance with the value that they have added. The former is arbitrary and supports the inefficient, whereas the latter enables the more efficient to invest and create jobs.

The European Commission has been seeking ways of harmonizing taxes on company profits in order to simplify business decisions and avoid distortions to trade. The simple way of harmonizing corporation tax throughout Europe would be to abolish it altogether, thereby boosting businessmen's confidence and making an important contribution to lifting the European economy off the bottom of the present recession.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL de FERRANTI,
BRANDON RHYS WILLIAMS,
Millbank Tower, SW1.
January 14.

Covenanting and the papal visit

From the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, The coincidence of your Religious Affairs Correspondent's article on the probable visit of the Pope to England at Whitsuntide, together with the letter by my close and well-loved friend Bishop Alan Clark, the Roman Catholic Bishop in East Anglia (January 4, pp. 7 and 8) underlines both the difficulty and the opportunity facing the Church of England this year.

First, the difficulty. Bishop Alan Clark speaks of the difficulties of the Roman Catholic Church over the "Ten Propositions", the theological basis of the "Covenanting Proposals" between the Church of England, the Methodist Church, the Moravian Church and the United Reform Church. He speaks of the inability of the Roman Catholics "to subscribe to nos 4, 5 and 6 (admission to Communion, mutual recognition of membership, mutual recognition of ministries)".

The bishop writes as chairman of the Roman Catholic Ecumenical Commission, and his letter can only be taken as underlining the *semper eadem* nature of the unchanging claims of the Roman Catholicism, and as restating in England, a few months before the Pope's proposed visit, that welcome to Holy Communion and recognition of the reality, not only of the lay membership, but of the ordained ministry of Church of England deacons and priests and bishops. remain uncompromisingly rejected by the Church of Rome at the highest level of ecclesiastical statesmanship.

However, I am delighted that the bishop writes about the "local" level, because here in Norfolk he and I work in the warmest Christian harmony, and Church of England, Roman Catholic and Free Church Christians are deeply involved together in social concerns, evangelistic enterprises, and particularly in educational and training matters.

The difficulty is not therefore of local relationships between Christian people, but concerns the wider, public political issue. If the Pope comes to England without offering any move towards formal recognition concerning our Church of England membership, and the validity of our priestly and episcopal orders, we are put into a "Catch 22" position. Because the great majority of English people are not willing to accept his implicit claims as Pontiff, to be "Pontifex Maximus", and the essential human channel by which Divine Grace flows to all Christians, we could be in danger of deploring such a visit — churlish and unloving as that might seem.

But fundamental Christian issues are at stake here: and non-Roman Christians would want to emphasise that "there is One God and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself as a ransom for all (I Timothy ii 5 and 6, RSV). From this follows the truth that Christ Jesus alone is the Head of His Church, and neither an earthly Pope nor the Virgin Mary herself can stand between Christ and His Church.

But simply to welcome the Pope, with papal claims unabated, could equally appear an implicit denial of our Christian Anglican inheritance. We must surely state, humbly but unequivocally, that right back to the English bishops who attended the Synod of Arles in AD 314, and before the Reformation, and before the Norman Conquest, and even before Augustine's Mission, the Church of England was the recognisable, historic and continuing catholic church of this land, together with its sister Celtic churches in these islands. The Pope should know, beyond any peradventure, that it is to such a church and such a nation that he comes.

So much for the difficulty. The opportunity is equally real. Although the Pope's visit can only be pastoral and to his own flock it will arouse a great deal of interest. We shall want to welcome him as an honoured guest, and as the brave, outspoken, traditional leader of the worldwide Roman Catholic Church. We shall be glad that in Canterbury Cathedral he will taste for himself the reality, spirituality and warmth of our Anglican worship, so biblical and congregational.

Should we not look to him also both to listen carefully to what his hosts in our Church of England would wish seriously to say to him: and to take this opportunity of making some reciprocal action, or gesture, to indicate his own recognition of the historic Church of England as a true part of the world-wide Catholic Church of which Christ Jesus Himself is the Divine Head.

I thank Bishop Alan Clark and Clifford Longley for pointing out the issues in this year, which is likely to be known as the Year of the Covenant, as well as the year of the Pope's visit.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVIC:
The Bishop's House,
Norwich.
January 6.

Music's death?

From Mr Roger Steptoe

Sir, In his letter of despair, published today (January 9), Mr Mulford's closing questions must surely be written to provoke further correspondence.

As a British composer and teacher of composition who is fortunate to derive an income from works written, I am closely involved and concerned with the state of music today. Never before has there been so much music written in so many different styles, following the large number of "schools" of compositional procedure now available either derived from study of established composers of this century (mainly through scores and writings on their work) or teachings and influences of composers associated with today, living here or abroad.

Over the past, twenty or so years, the increase of grants and scholarships available to composers seeking further study has increased, enabling composers of this country to learn more of the current European trends. This has obviously contributed to the furthering of our own musical heritage.

Mr Mulford asks, "Is there no hope?". The answer does not warrant a concise account of the qualities of many living composers, or indeed of the work of composers of this century (in this country alone the names of Vaughn Williams, Britten, Tippett, Walton, Bush spring to mind) but rather a plea from those active in music today directed to the concert- going public (of which I presume Mr Mulford is one?) to have confidence, faith and a certain sense of loyalty and adventurousness, to go to concerts with twentieth century music in the programmes, support orchestras and promoters who in their own boldness put on these works. Otherwise how can the music be heard, evaluated and criticised? How can the composer learn and be recognised?

Who knows, without the encouragement of the public (in their turn they also provide some form of financial support), how many works of composers bite the dust of shelves and cupboards? Indeed, how much music will survive the next two years?

Yours faithfully,
ROGER STEPTOE,
53, Gloucester Avenue, NW1.

From Mrs Diana Bazalgette

Sir, In his letter of January 7, Mr Howard contests the statements of Mr Anthony Burgess on Beethoven (article, December 29).

I would like, if I may, to add that there are very many degrees between being musical and unmusical. Some people are sensitively musical and some are cerebrally musical to greater or lesser degrees, as any music teacher will attest. Indeed, music teachers themselves vary considerably in their degrees of "musicality". Whatever the extent of an individual's musical gift it is, of course, no more a virtue to be musical than it is a sin to be unmusical.

From their writing on music, I would guess that Bernard Shaw, Bernard Levin, and Anthony Burgess are (were) cerebrally musical. They would not have written (write) as they did (do) were this not so. To be sensitively musical does not mean that the listener or performer is wallowing in lush extremes of emotion. It means that Mr Howard can apprehend the intangible heights of late Beethoven, while Mr Burgess, with his more limited musical gift, cannot. Both men will be quite happy in their own opinions, but unhappy in each other's.

Yours faithfully,
DIANA BAZALGETTE,
Cloud End, Aldington,
Ashford, Kent.

A secretary's lot

From Mrs P.C. Blouncourt

Sir, The article "Setting the work rate for a secretary", by Ian Murray on January 9, seems to require some clarification. If the "notional" word of five strokes, usually employed for calculating typing speeds, is used, then 120 strokes per minute, or 24 words, is very low. On the other hand, the 480 minutes typing day seems rather high. Does the girl not have a lunch break? Strokes per page seems to be low, presumably because she is using double spacing only and, so to speak, typing half-a-page a page. With 25 per cent reduction built in for other things she has to do, she is, on this reckoning, providing only 12 full pages of typing a day.

It is not clear, either, whether a copy typist or a shorthand or audio secretary is being discussed. Is she copy typing from fairly clean copy? If she is, her estimated production is inordinately low. However, if she is transcribing her own shorthand or from audio dictation, a 24 "notional" words per minute transcribing speed, while not very high, is respectable.

Without more information one may be unfair but, on the face of it, this formula could have been devised by a committee of luddite trade unionists seeking to provide more jobs for one-handed keyboard operators. Office staff of all kinds is extremely expensive; at this rate we may expect even "unsmart" machines to take over.

Yours faithfully
P.C. BLONCOURT, Chairman,
General Council,
Independent Secretarial Training Association,
16 Marlborough Crescent, W4.

ILEA representation

From the Leader of the Inner London Education Authority

Sir, Your report headlined "Schools in London may put 14 per cent on rates" (January 8) repeats the familiar canard about the ILEA's rate precepting powers. You say: "Under a system peculiar to London, ILEA will pass on its demand for money to the borough councils in the form of a precept. They have to pay ILEA by law".

In fact the system you describe applies equally to the process by which the 50-odd shire county councils, which are local education authorities, derive their income from the district councils in the rest of England and Wales. The only "peculiar" aspect in inner London is that each of the borough councils elects a member of the ILEA and their representatives are fully involved in the decision-taking process. Indeed the present chairman and vice-chairman of the Authority are both borough council members. District councils enjoy no such representation on the county councils.

May I also use this opportunity to shoot down two other canards which still flap across your columns on occasion? First, no government can ever "return" control of education to the inner London boroughs for the simple reason that they have never had control. The present-day ILEA provides the education service for the whole of inner London as its predecessor-bodies have done since the inception of public education a century ago. Secondly, direct democratic control of the Authority can never be "introduced". It exists already as the voters in the 35 dual GLC/ILEA constituencies can verify.

Yours faithfully,
BRYN DAVIES, Leader,
Inner London Education Authority,
County Hall, SE1.
January 12.

Sleepy stargazers

From the Director General of the Health Education Council

Sir, In your Science Report this morning (January 12) it is stated, in error, that an infestation by Vinchuca bugs in the observatory at La Silla in Chile poses a risk of European astronomers, who work there, contracting sleeping sickness as a consequence of infection by *Trypanosoma cruzi*, of which the bug is a vector.

Chagas' disease, which is caused by *T. cruzi*, is characterized by serious and sometimes lethal results of involvement of nerve ganglia in structures such as the heart, oesophagus and other parts of the gastro-intestinal tract. It is endemic in Chile, Brazil and other parts of South America. Preventive measures currently offer the only means of dealing with this disease.

The trypanosomes which cause sleeping sickness are found in that area of the African continent inhabited by the tsetse fly and are designated *rhodesiense* and *gambiense*. Infection with any of these organisms is clearly best avoided. Any sleepiness of astronomers in Chile is more likely to be due to the nocturnal nature of the job than to organic disease, though they might be running the risk of contracting cardiac or gastro intestinal diseases.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH B. TAYLOR,
Health Education Council,
78 New Oxford Street, WC1.
January 12.

Swing together

From Mr A. D. Hewlett

Sir, In discussing the subject of cohabitation, could those concerned please spare us the currency of the appalling word "cohabitee"? Isn't it realised that words ending in *-ee* are essentially passive participles (forgive my grammar!) as in "employee"? People who cohabit are "cohabitors", or, better still, on the analogy of "inhabitant", they truly are "cohabitants".

There you are — that is quite a good word and I present it to the social services professionals for nothing.

Yours sincerely,
A. D. HEWLETT,
Hillcrest,
Ringwould, Deal.
January 7.

Hydro power

From Lord Kirkhill

Sir, I feel it incumbent upon me to comment on the views expressed by Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith, Chairman of the Highlands and Islands Development Board, in his letter to you published on January 13.

First of all, it goes without saying that the hydro board regrets as much as anyone else the loss of its major consumer, the British Aluminium Company's smelter at Invergordon.

As important, however, are one or two aspects of his letter that do not quite reconcile with the statutory position of the hydro board. For example, it is not accurate to say that the hydro board acquired a monopoly of developing the hydro resources of the Highlands.

By the same Act that established the board in 1943 (before the nationalisation of the electricity supply industry in 1948) provision was made for private generation operated by water power subject to the consent of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Again, Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith quotes the hydro board's original charter as "to exploit the water power resources of the Highlands of Scotland by producing cheap electricity which would help to regenerate the local economy". Nowhere in the Act which established the hydro board or subsequent Acts will he find these words. He will, however, find that the Acts are quite specific about the board's functions, which are that it is the board's first duty to provide supplies to meet the demands of ordinary consumers and that this duty shall have priority over all other demands for electricity generated by the board.

It is for this reason as well as for ordinary commercial prudence that the hydro board has always insisted to government that the ordinary consumer should suffer no detriment as a result of the agreement to supply, on special terms, the Invergordon smelter, an agreement made in 1968 between the hydro board and the British Aluminium Company Limited at the instigation of the then Government. I am happy that this was and is the right and proper policy for the board to follow for the protection of its ordinary consumers.

Rear-Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith refers at some length to the possible use of the hydro board's hydro stations in order to provide a cheap power supply to Invergordon. Such an arrangement, if implemented, could only be to the disadvantage of our ordinary consumers, as it ignores the situation whereby the low cost benefits of "hydro" have already been used to meet the losses incurred — estimated at £25m per annum — in providing supplies of electricity to consumers in remote and isolated areas on an economic basis.

Finally, I should explain that to obtain the maximum economic benefit from the available water power resources, the board's conventional hydro stations have been designed to operate for a limited number of hours per day to meet the variations in normal electricity demand as opposed to the aluminium smelting industry's need for a continuous 24-hour supply.

Yours etc,
JOHN KIRKHILL,
Chairman, North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board,
16 Rothesay Terrace,
Edinburgh.

Proper names

From Sir Herbert Durkin

Sir, The ignorance of word processors on matters of style and title can be an advantage since it often identifies the unsolicited (and unwanted) correspondence. Thus to me "Dear Sir Durkin" gives an automatic routing to the w.p.b.

But I treasure the letter addressed to H. Durkin Esq. which begins "Dear Mr. Esq, You have been specially selected from the inhabitants of Northwood to receive etc."

Yours sincerely,
HERBERT DURKIN,
Willowbank,
Drakes Drive,
Northwood,
Middlesex.
January 13.

Reconsidered sentences

From Mr Jack Ashley, CH, MP for Stoke on Trent, South (Labour)

Sir, Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, was quite wrong in saying (January 15) that I did not know of the Court of Appeal's decision in 1978 that section 11(2) of the Courts Act 1971 should be narrowly interpreted, using it for slips of the tongue or memory and not for important changes in a sentence. I was well aware of this as it is quoted by many lawyers.

However, I am also aware, and as a distinguished lawyer, Mr Blom-Cooper ought to be aware, that Lord Edmund Davies, the law lord, came to a very different conclusion in the 1979 case of *Customs and Excise v Menocal* (vol 69, *Criminal Appeal Reports*, pp 166, 167).

He said specifically that section 11(2) should be widely interpreted, notwithstanding an earlier decision of a Court of Appeal.

That means there are strong grounds for suggesting that it is possible for the judge to reconsider his sentence.

However, I am much less concerned with one particular case than with its implications for the future. And today's statement by the Lord Chief Justice will undoubtedly ensure that future sentences will suit the gravity of the crime of rape.

Yours, etc.
JACK ASHLEY,
House of Commons.
January 15.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen will hold investitures at Buckingham Palace on February 9, 19 and 23 and March 2, 9 and 23.

The Queen will visit RAF Marham, Norfolk, on January 26.

The Prince of Wales will attend a January Fair at the Dick Sheppard School, Tulse Hill, Lambeth, London, on January 23.

The Prince of Wales, patron the Transglobe Expedition, will attend a reception to mark the final stage of the expedition at the offices of The Observer, St Andrew's Hill, (City of London) on January 28.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception on the occasion of the opening of *Excavating in Egypt*, an exhibition to mark the centenary of the Egypt Exploration Society, at the British Museum, on February 17.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. Neville-Clarke and Miss J. K. Wyllie

The engagement is announced between Sebastian, son of the late Thomas Oliver Neville-Clarke and Lady Buckley, of Mulberry Walk, London, SW3, and Joanna Kathryn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Verner Wyllie, of Ewhurst Manor, Partridge Green, Sussex.

Mr C. J. E. Durrant and Miss A. M. Lethem

The engagement is announced between Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B. E. Durrant, of Barchams Farm House, North Walsham, Norfolk, and Alison, only daughter of Dr and Mrs D. G. Lethem, of Derwent House, Osbaldwick Village, York.

Mr K. B. Fitzpatrick and Miss S. A. Stuart

The engagement is announced between Kerry, elder son of the late Mr J. A. Fitzpatrick and Mrs M. K. Rose, of St Croix, United States Virgin Islands, and Ann, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. S. Stuart, of Hethersett, Norfolk.

Captain M. A. J. Gurney and Miss G. R. Sheppard

The engagement is announced between Michael Gurney, The Blues and Royals, younger son of Major and Mrs Anthony Gurney, of Manor Farm, Northrepps, Norfolk, and Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Sheppard, of Hall Place, Braishfield, Romsey, Hampshire.

Mr P. H. Harford and Miss W. Franklin

The engagement is announced between Philip Hugh, elder son of the late Mr M. W. Harford and of Mrs M. W. Harford, of Little Sodbury Manor, Chipping Sodbury, Avon, and Willa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. Franklin, of North Lodge, Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr M. A. F. Nehammer and Miss K. E. Openshaw

The engagement is announced between Tony, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs F. P. Nehammer, formerly of Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, and Karen Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Openshaw, of Shepreth, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire.

Dr M. F. Palmer and Miss C. E. Grosvenor

The engagement is announced between Michael, only son of the late Major F. C. Palmer and Mrs M. Palmer, of Bedford Park, London, and Carol, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Grosvenor, of Overthorpe, Northamptonshire.

Mr A. Tobin and Miss S. E. Thaw

The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. Tobin, of Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Thaw, of The Old Manor, Naughton, Suffolk.

Mr D. J. Wilson and Miss M. J. Howson

The engagement is announced between David, second son of Mrs R. Wilson, of Beddington, Surrey, and Melanie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Howson, of Pollards Hill, Surrey.

Mr A. W. B. Rock and Miss R. M. Macdonell

The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs Christopher J. B. Rock, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, and Ruth, eldest daughter of the Rev Alasdair W. and Mrs Macdonell, St Mary's Manse, Haddington, East Lothian.

Marriages

Mr D. Edwards and Miss S. Stott

The marriage took place in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on Saturday, January 9, between Mr David Edwards and Miss Sarah Stott.

Mr A. Finkel and Miss C. Balingal

The marriage took place on January 5, 1982, on the Princes' Islands, Istanbul, between Mr Andrew Finkel and Miss Caroline Balingal.

Reception

HM Government

The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a reception given at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, last night for representatives of the farming industry in Scotland.

Service dinner

RAF Rudloe Manor

A dinner was held last night in the Officers' Mess RAF Rudloe Manor. The guests of honour were Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, Air Officer Commanding in Chief, RAF Support Command, and Lady Beavis. Group Captain Biggar, commanding officer, and Mrs Biggar attended, and Squadron Leader W. F. Floydd presided.

Visit by Princess

The Princess of Wales is to carry out a public engagement two months before her first child is due in June, Buckingham Palace said yesterday that she would visit Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, on April 7 to open a Sony factory.

New show trophy

The Queen has presented the Royal Norfolk Show with a new trophy to be called the "Queen's Prize" and to be awarded annually to the best animal in the show bred and exhibited by a Norfolk breeder. This year's show will be held at Costessey, near Norwich, on June 30 and July 1.

Record year for National Gallery

The National Gallery in London attracted a record 2,737,904 visitors last year.

Late openings to 8 pm on Wednesdays last summer, and the El Greco to Goya exhibition seen by 475,000 visitors, have been credited for the high attendances.

Doll fetches £5,800

A sale of dolls at Christie's South Kensington yesterday totalled £18,500. The top lot, a French bisque-headed doll made by Jumeau circa 1890 and in its original clothes made £5,800.

Taking manhood into God

The heart of Christian faith is the truth that God became man, took human flesh. If that doctrine of the Incarnation is removed, the entire Christian edifice collapses. Incarnational belief is basic to a healthy Christian theology, spirituality and social action.

Yet so offensive is this crude materialistic doctrine, the belief, in Betjeman's words,

That God was man in Palestine
And lives today in bread and wine,

that every era experiences attempts to evade its full consequences. So Christianity comes to be seen as a non-historical ideology, a form of moral goodness unrelated to historical fact, or a type of spiritual experience to which the actual non-existence of the human Jesus would be only marginally relevant. Much of the current stress on inner experience seems to by-pass history altogether.

While evangelical Christians have been more insistent on the importance of Gospel truth, there are quasi-evangelical forms of this watering down of the Incarnation. In these Jesus becomes simply "my friend", my personal Saviour; the whole notion of taking humanity into God through *the Word made flesh* disappears.

However, today we are seeing not only the evasion of Incarnation but its deliberate denial. It is a "myth", it is a subjective experience, a distortion of the primitive faith by Hellenism. Much current writing on this and related aspects of doctrine seems to be concerned to make Christianity credible to "modern man".

The idea that the Incarnation as it stands is incredible leads some to argue for a "remaking" or "rewriting" of this fundamental doctrine. So "modern man" may no longer be offended and may be brought, through the methods of gentle refinement, to believe. Thus, armed with his newly acquired weapons of faith, he will face the onslaughts of secularism and atheism.

Unfortunately, such a process of remaking looks rather different from the battlefield than it did in the laboratory. For in fact the process is a kind of theological striptease. To be armed with these revisionist beliefs is actually worse than having no armour at all. For in warfare with evil forces, we need all the resources we can have.

Gospel truth is not some obscure set of concepts which are difficult to swallow and which therefore need to be diluted; Gospel truth is more like high explosive or highly toxic drugs. Take away the central truth and there is no power, no potency. The atheist is in a healthier state, for he knows what he has rejected or abandoned.

It is the power and toxicity of the doctrine of the Incarnation which has, through the centuries, been the driving and transforming force in Christian discipleship and Christian resistance. It is not without significance that, at the time of Hitler's rise to power, Dietrich Bonhoeffer was writing his book on Christology in which he defended the doctrine of the Incarnation against those who, in the name of liberalism, wished to deny its truth. Out of that book the Confessing Church was to draw much of its theological ammunition in the conflict *with Nazism*.

The doctrine asserts three scandalous claims which are no less scandalous now than they were in the early centuries. First, it asserts that God took flesh, that the Eternal became small.

O wonder of wonders
which none can unfold!
The Ancient of Days is an
hour or two old,
The Maker of all things
is made of the earth,
Man is worshipped by
angels, and God comes to
birth.

Everything in Christian faith and life hinges on the taking flesh of the word of God. As Tertullian put it, *caro salutis est cardo*, the flesh is the hinge of salvation. Reject the flesh of Christ as the fount of salvation and of all spiritual life, and one has already begun the move away from Christian orthodoxy.

Second, it asserts that the purpose of this taking flesh by the Word of God was, in the magnificent words of the Athanasian Creed, the "taking of manhood into God". The eastern church dares to use the term *theosis*, deification. The Incarnation is the source of a true and materially based Christian mysticism, not the flight of the alone to the alone, but the raising of human nature to share the divine life through the materalism of Incarnation.

Third, it asserts that the word *was* God, not a semi-divine being, not a superman, not an inferior but True God from True God: There is equality within the Godhead. It was this principle of equality for which the early fathers fought in their battles with the heretics, and it is the same battle which orthodox Christians are fighting today. For if the life of God is a life characterized by equality and sharing, then human beings made in that image and raised into that life by the Incarnation, are called to a similar life. That is why orthodox Christology must lead in an egalitarian direction.

Much of what is mistaken for Christian orthodoxy is in fact deeply heretical, owing more to the Emperor Constantine than to the Council of Chalcedon. Much so-called theism is simple monotheism rather than the faith of the Triune God in whose social life we share. Even a "belief" in the Incarnate Christ can be purely a conceptual affair, and thereby miss the point.

For the Incarnation is more than a belief, it is a *principle of life and of* transformation. The principle that salvation and all spirituality comes through the flesh and through matter lies at the heart of the entire Christian understanding.

Spirituality which is rooted in the Incarnation can never be world-denying or private. Nor can it be reduced to the "imitation of Christ". Rather it is a call to be transformed into the divine life.

For, in the words of St John of the Cross: "There would not be a true and total transformation if the soul were not transformed in the Three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity in an open and manifest degree." The Incarnation is more than a doctrine; it is a call to glory.

Kenneth Leech

Birthdays

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who is 64 tomorrow.

TODAY: Sir Alastair Blair, 74; Air Marshal Sir Robert Craven, 66; Lord Justice Dunn, 64; Professor Sir Peter Hirsch, 57; Professor A. M. Hunter, 76; Miss Elizabeth Monroe, 77; Miss Nadine Peppard, 60; Mr K. H. Shackleton, 59; Professor Sir Frederick Stewart, 66; Lord Thomson of Monifieth, 61; Lady Vaizey, 44; Professor H. W. R. Wade, QC, 64.

TOMORROW: Mr Muhammad Ali, 40; Sir Michael Clapham, 70; Mr Douglas Cleverdon, 79; Mr Martin Cooper, 72; Lord Geoffrey-Lloyd, 80; Miss Moira Shearer, 56; Professor Sir David Smithers, 74; Miss Gillian Weir, 41; Lord Wheatley, 74.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev F G Denman, Chaplain of Henley War Memorial Hospital and Assistant Chaplain to Borrocourt Hospital for the Mentally and Physically Handicapped, diocese of Oxford: to be Priest in Charge of West Hill, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev D T McCann, Curate in Charge of St Alban, Cheetwood, diocese of Manchester, to be Priest in Charge of St Hilda, Prestwich, same diocese.

The Rev D Nash, Team Vicar of Holy Trinity, Clifton, Nottingham, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of St Paul, Winchmore Hill, diocese of London.

The Rev K Palmer, Vicar of Foulridge, nr Colne, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Christophers, Bare, Morecambe, same diocese.

The Rev M Peters, Team Vicar of Redruth with Lanner, diocese of Truro, to be Rector of St Mawgan with St Ervan and St Eval, same diocese.

Canon C J Pettitt to be Canon Emeritus of Chelmsford Cathedral, diocese of Chelmsford, upon retirement.

The Rev G Smith, Vicar of Codsall and Rural Dean of Penkridge, diocese of Lichfield, to be also Prebendary of Tachbrook in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, *same diocese*.

The Rev D B Steven, Vicar of Sutton Valence with East Sutton and Chart Sutton, diocese of Canterbury, to be Priest in Charge of Littlebourne, and Warden of the Diocesan Association of Readers, same diocese.

Latest wills

Holman, Mrs Myfanwy Wynn Lewis, of Kensington, London £255,940

Jacobs, Mr Henry, of Marylebone, London intestate ...£253,650

Jermy, Mr Leonard Percy Thomas, of Cannes, estate in the United Kingdom £693,455

Macey, Mr Harry James, of Thames Ditton, Surrey ...£583,309

Robinson, Mrs Ada of Kirk Ella, Humberside....£443,269

Whitthall, Mrs Kathleen Mary, of Woking Surrey £286,827

Safe landing: A sculpted green heron by William Schultz securely berthed at the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, where it forms part of an exhibition of bird art which opens today.

Services tomorrow: Second Sunday after Epiphany

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: HC, 8; M, 10 30, Jubilate and Te Deum: Boyce in A. Canon Woollcombe; HC 11.30 (Jackson in G), Introit: From the rising of the sun (Couseley). E 3.15, Mag and nunc dimittis: (Charwood in a flat). A. There shall a star from Jacob (Mendelssohn) (Christus). Archdeacon of Middlesex.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY: HC, 8; M, S, 10.30, Harris in A flat. When Jesus our Lord, (Mendelssohn), Rev A. Luff; HC 11.40 (Said). E & S 3.00 Croft Collegium Regale. O magnum mysterium (Morales), Canon Beeson; Organ Recital 6.05, E 6 30, Rev A Luff.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL: HC, 9; Cathedral Eucharist 11, Ireland in C. A O nata lux, (Tallis), Love bade me welcome (Vaughan Williams), Missa P. Webb., Cathedral Evensong 3.30, Day in B flat. A. Lo star-led chiefs (crotch). Canon Parrott.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE: HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, A. Jesu the very thought of thee (Bairstow), Canon Paton.

THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY: (public welcomed) 11.15, Sung Eucharist, (Stanford in C), Canon Young.

GUARDS CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS: M, 11 Rev J S Westmuckett.

HM TOWER OF LONDON: (public welcomed) HC, 9 15, M, 11 TD, Byrd (Short Service) A. Hodie Christus natus est (Poulenc). The Chaplain.

TEMPLE CHURCH, FLEET STREET: (public welcomed) HC, 8.30; MP, 11.15, Te Deum Laudamus, Ireland in F. Jubilate Deo, Wood in A flat. A. When Jesus our Lord was born in Bethlehem, (Mendelssohn), Very Rev M J Nott; Organ voluntary: Paean-Herbert Howells

ST CLEMENT DANES: (RAF Church): (public welcomed) HC, 8.30; M and S, 11, Howells Collegium regale, Lo, star-led chiefs (crotch), Rev B Lucas; HC, 12.15.

CHAPEL ROYAL, HAMPTON COURT PALACE: (public welcomed) HC, 8.30; M, 11, Byrd Short Service, A. All people that on earth do dwell, At Alli to Tallis; HC, 12.15; E, 3.30, Ireland in F. A. Lo star-led chiefs, (Croich).

ALL HALLOWS BY THE TOWER: Sung Eucharist 11, Rev Gualter de Mello, Director, Friends Anonymous.

ALL SOULS, LANGHAM PLACE: 11, David Turner; 6 30, Rev J Stott.

ALL SAINTS, MARGARET STREET: LM, 8 and 5.15, M, 10.20; HM, 11, Rev C J Somers-Edgar. W S Lloyd Webber in E Minor; Solemn Evensong and Benediction, 6.00, Rev J W Holden, Howells in G.

GROSVENOR CHAPEL, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Darke in E, O be joyful (Howells); Ave Verum (Hobson) Rev Dr A W Marks

HOLY TRINITY, BROMPTON: HC 8; Sung HC 9; M 11 Rev P Whitworth; E, 6.30, Rev J Collins.

HOLY TRINITY WITH ALL SAINTS: Prince Consort Road, SW7; HC, 8.30, 12.05; Choral Morning Prayer and Sermon 11, A Reges tharsis (John Sheppard), Prebendary Herbert Moore.

HOLY TRINITY SLOANE ST: (Sloane Sq tube) HC 8.30, HC 10.30 Canon Roberts HC 12.10

ST ALBAN'S HOLBORN: SM, 9.30; HM, 11, Fr Gaskell, Jugendmesse (Haydn), O Magnum mysterium (Poulenc); LM 5.30

ST BARTHOLOMEW-THE-GREAT PRIORY (AD 1123): HC, 9, 12.15, 7.45; M, 11, TD, Stanford E B Flat, A. Star of the Mystic East, (Rubbra), The Rector; E, 6.30 Batten (4th Service), A. All they from Saba (Handl), Canon J Robinson.

ST BRIDE'S FLEET STREET: HC, 8 30; Choral Matins and Eucharist, Rev Wallace Boulton; Choral Evensong 6.30, Prebendary Dewi Morgan.

ST GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11, Collegium Regale (Howells); Gloria in Excelsis Deo (Weelkes) Rev G D *Watkins*

ST JAMES'S, PICCADILLY: HC, 8.30; Sung Eucharist, 11.00, EP 6.

ST MARGARET'S WESTMINSTER: HC, 8.15, 12.15 Choral Matins and Sermon, 11.00 Bishop Knapp-Fisher.

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion 9 45, The Vicar, Morning Service 11.15 Rev F Stevens; Choral Evensong 4.15, Evening Service, (World Service Broadcast) The Vicar.

ST MARY ABBOTS, KENSINGTON: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.

ST MARY'S, BOURNE STREET: LM, 8, 9-45, 7.00 pm; HM, 11, Bishop of Kensington; Missa Octavi toni (Lassus), O Sacrum Convivium (Tallis), Ave verum corpus (Dering): 6.15 E & S B.

ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11; Rev R Salenius, Missa Solemnis K 337 (Mozart); Laudate Dominum K 339, (Mozart); 6.30, Dss June Winfield.

ST MICHAEL'S CHESTER SQUARE: HC, 8.15; Parish Communion, 11, Rev E G H Saunders; E, 6.30, Rev A G C Pearson.

ST PAUL'S WILTON PLACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE: HC, 8 and 9; Solemn Eucharist, 11, Missa Brevis (A. Gabrieli) Rev A C C Courtauld.

ST PAUL'S, ROBERT ADAM STREET: 11 am Canon de Berry; 6.30 pm Rev J Waldron.

ST SIMON ZELOTES, CHELSEA: HC, 8; Parish Communion, 11; EP, 6.30, Rev O R Clarke.

ST STEPHEN'S GLOUCESTER ROAD: LM 8, 9; HM, Missa S Patricii (Charles Wood), Rev R Browne; E and B, 6, Rev D Priest.

ST VEDAST, FOSTER LANE: SM, 11, Missa de Angelis Hear O thou Sheherd (Wesley), Rev G A Reddington.

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland) PONT STREET: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey.

CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland) RUSSELL STREET, COVENT GARDEN: 11.15, Rev J Miller Scott; 6.30, *Rev G Melvyn Wood.*

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: M, 7, 8, 9 10.30 (sung), Missa "Sempiterne Deus" (Ling), Jubilate Deo (Lassus), Ave verum corpus (Hendrie); 12 noon, 5.30 and 7 pm, Vespers and Benediction, 3.30, Magnificat Octavi Toni (Suriano), Ave verum corpus (*Vittoria*).

THE ORATORY, S.W.7: HM 11, Mass Salve Mass Salve intemerata Virgo (Tallis); Vesp 3.30 (motet Croce); LM 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.30, 4.30, 7.

ST ANSELM AND CECILIA, Kingsway: SM, 11, Missa Brevis (Max Eham), Jubilate Deo, (Meyer Lutz).

ST ETHELDREDA'S, Ely Place (Holborn Circus): 11 Sung Latin Kalliwoda in A.

ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: SM, 6 pm, Missa de Sancto Joanne (Henri Potiron), Caeli enarrant Gloriam (saint-saens).

THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (Sung Latin Mass), 12, 4.15, 6.15.

REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH: (United reformed), Tavistock Place: 11 and 6.30, Mrs H. *Whitehead.*

ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian/Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, N.W.8: 11 am Rev J. Miller.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30 Rev Dr R John Tudor.

WEST LONDON MISSION, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W.1: 11 John Richardson (Covenant Service) 6.30, Trevor Rowe.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct: EC: 11, Rev R McN Samson; 6.30, Rev Dr B. Johanson.

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R T Kendall.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: 11, Rev Dr R C Gibbins.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, January 15, 1957

New York, Jan 14. — A five-point programme for world disarmament, including a proposal that the testing of "earth satellites" be brought under international inspection and participation, was put forward by Mr Lodge on behalf of the United States when the political committee of the *General Assembly* began consideration of the report of the disarmament commission. Mr Kuznetzov (Russia) immediately countered with a statement attaching Britain, France and Israel for their "aggression" in the Middle East and the United States for its present programme of "flagrant interference, including military intervention", in the affairs of the Arab countries. The Soviet spokesman also moved two draft resolutions.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W. G. SPECTOR

Pathologist who changed from classics to medicine

Professor Walter Graham Spector, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Path, died suddenly at his home on January 7. He was 57.

The son of H. Spector, he was born on December 20, 1924. Although he was educated in classics at the City of London School he decided to study medicine, and in one year he changed from classics and acquired the necessary scientific entrance requirements for Cambridge University.

At Queens' College, Cambridge, he gained his B.A., M.A. degrees. From there he went to University College Hospital Medical School to complete his medical education, and he qualified in 1947. In 1948 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

His interest rapidly became directed towards research on the inflammatory process and the reactions to injury. In 1951-53 he was awarded a Beit Memorial Fellowship for Medical Research and this he followed with enormous enthusiasm in the department of Sir Roy Cameron at U.C.H.

In 1956 he was awarded a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship which enabled him to establish links with Australian colleagues. On his return he was Litchfield lecturer at University of Oxford in 1957. He was appointed Senior Lecturer in Pathology in 1960 at University College Hospital Medical School, and in 1962 he became Professor of Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and consultant pathologist to the hospital.

From 1962 at Barts he served on innumerable committees both for the medical college and the hospital, and also for many outside organizations. He was treasurer of the Pathological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Pathology*, member of the council of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and secretary of the Advisory Board of the Beit Memorial *Fellowships.*

Spector was also a member of many Medical Research Council committees, and devoted a great deal of time to the Foundation for the Study of Infant Death, of which he was chairman of the scientific board for some years.

His contribution to his chosen research subject was of great importance; his early work revived interest in the underlying mechanism of the inflammatory response. This work was continued throughout his life. One of his outstanding qualities, also, was as a teacher of undergraduate students at Barts and in inspiring many postgraduate students from home and overseas towards a career in research.

Wally Spector was a dedicated, caring man who was always ready to discuss research or problems with his students and colleagues; a gifted writer, too, his books and many publications in learned journals will remain a testimony to his prodigous work output.

He married in 1957, June, only daughter of Colonel W. F. Routley, O.B.E. They had two sons. The marriage was dissolved in 1977.

MR IVOR OWEN THOMAS

Mr Ivor Owen Thomas, who died on January 11 at the age of 83, was Labour Member of Parliament for the Wrekin division of Shropshire from 1945 to 1955.

The son of Benjamin Thomas, of Briton Ferry, Glamorgan he went to an elementary school and at the age of 10 started work as barber's lather boy. Later he was employed at a tinplate works and was an engine cleaner on the old Great Western Railway at Pontypool Road for four years. While there he won a NUR scholarship to the London Labour College where he spent two years. In 1925 he joined the head office staff of the NUR where he was to spend twenty years. In the general election of 1945 he won the Wrekin seat from the Conservatives and held it until 1955 when he lost it to the Conservative candidate Mr. William Yates by 478 votes. He then resumed work at NUR headquarters until 1958. He sat on Battersea Borough Council from 1928 to 1945 and was a former chairman of the housing committee.

From 1960 to 1964 he worked for British Railways Southern Region at Waterloo.

He married in 1929 Beatrice, daughter of Mr William Davis. They had one daughter. His wife died in 1978.

MARCEL CAMUS

Marcel Camus, the French film director, died in Paris on January 13 at the age of 69.

He was best known internationally for *Black Orpheus*, for which he won first prize at the Venice Film Festival in 1959. It was a modern version of the Orpheus and Eurydice story, set in Rio de Janeiro during carnival time and having as its hero a black tram driver. As in several of his films, Camus used colourful locations to strong effect.

Born in Chappes in 1912, he studied to become an art teacher and started his working life as a painter and sculptor. He entered the cinema after the Second World War, during which he spent four years in captivity.

His film career began with an introduction to the director, Henri Decoin, who hired him as his assistant, and he also worked with Jacques Feyder, Jacques Becker and Luis Bunuel.

He made his first short film, *Renaissance du Havre*, in 1950 and his first feature, *Mort en Fraude (Fugitive in Saigon)*, a protest against the French war in Indochina, in 1956. After *Black Orpheus* he returned to Brazil for *Os Bandeirantes (The Pioneers)*, while *L'Oiseau de Paradis* (1962) was set in Cambodia. Later films included *Le Chant du Monde*, *L'Homme de New York*, *Vivre la Nuit* and *Un Ete Sauvage*. In recent years he had worked mainly for television.

MAJOR-GENERAL G.N. WOOD

Major-General George Neville (Sam) Wood, CB, CBE, DSO, MC, who died on January 14 at the age of 83, was Colonel of The Dorset Regiment (subsequently The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment) from 1952 to 1962. He was Brigadier, General Staff, 33rd Indian Corps in the Assam-Burma operations of 1943-44 and GOC 25th Indian Division in the Arakan operations and the reoccupation of Malaya in 1944-46. His distinguished service at this time was recognized by two mentions in despatches, the award of the DSO and his creation as CB and CBE.

The son of Frederick Wood he was born on May 4, 1898 and educted at Colston's School and RMC Sandhurst. He was commissioned into The Dorset Regiment in 1916 and subsequently served in France, Russia and Turkey. He was twice mentioned in despatches, wounded and awarded a Military Cross. In 1941-42 he commanded the second battalion of his regiment and later the 4th Infantry Brigade. After the Second World War had ended he was GOC Mid-West District and 53rd (Welsh) Division, TA. In 1951-52 he was Director of Quartering, War Office. He retired in the latter year.

He married in 1928 Mary, daughter of the Ven. H. C. Izard, formerly Archdeacon of Singapore. They had a son and a daughter.

CAPTAIN SIR IAN BOLTON

Captain Sir Ian Bolton, Bt, KBE, of West Plean, a former Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire, died on January 13. He was 92. He was a former chairman of the Scottish Area Board British Transport Commission.

For many years a partner in a well-known firm of chartered accountants, and a Freeman of the Royal and Ancient Borough of Stirling, he was associated with the Scottish Boy Scout movement for over 56 years and became a County Commissioner. For his work in this field of activity he was made successively OBE and KBE.

As a captain in the 3rd Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, he was seriously wounded in the First World War; because of his injuries he had to use crutches for the rest of his life. Despite this disablement in 1938 he walked 17 miles from the rocky Larig Ghru pass, Braemar to Aviemore and climbed Ben Nevis.

He was the son of Sir Edwin Bolton, first baronet a former convenor of Stirling County Council and succeeded to the title in 1931. A past president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Glasgow University in 1955. He was unmarried and there is no heir to the baronetcy.

MR BREWSTER SURRIDGE

Sir Duncan Watson writes:

I feel a special tribute is owed to Brewster Surridge, who was a leading pioneer of the agricultural cooperative movement as a major instrument for improving the lot of "under-developed" peoples. He did his hard, practical work in this field for the benefit of the people of Cyprus, where he was Registrar of Cooperative Societies from 1934 to 1943.

Then (after a brief official diversion to the Gold Coast as Financial Secretary) he applied his wisdom and experience, for the twenty years from 1947 to 1967, as Adviser on Cooperatives to the Colonial Office and later to the Ministry of Overseas Development — helping to spread among other countries and communities the cooperative gospel he had made and seen to work in Cyprus.

Around the world there must be farming folk better off now because of the things Surridge brought about. And those who knew him remember with happy respect the insouciant front of dry humour behind which he always hid his firmness of purpose as a typically dedicated officer of our former Colonial Service.

Saturday Review

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, born January 30, 1882, was the only President of the United States to be elected four times. With his wife Eleanor he occupied the White House from 1933 to 1945; he died in office. Only this week, in a poll of historians and political scholars, he was named third best, after Lincoln and Washington, of all American Presidents. Joseph Alsop, most distinguished of Washington journalists is, through his mother, a member of the Roosevelt "clan", and so knew FDR intimately both as political writer and family visitor. These photographs, and the extract below, are from his centenary memoir, *FDR 1882-1945: The Life and Times of Franklin D. Roosevelt*, which is to be published on February 1 by Thames and Hudson at £10.50.

FDR

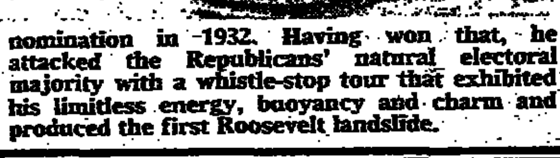


The State Senator and Family (wife Eleanor, daughter Anne, mother Sara) in 1911 at their Canadian island summer home, Campobello: their regular home was then at Albany, the New York state capital.



The quintessential FDR, features made familiar by thousands of newspaper cartoons: "He was against misery, poverty, oppression, cruelty, injustice, meanness, smallness...and he was a stout friend of plenty, generosity, decency, liberality, geniality, openness, justice, and freedom."





The Governor on his way to the White House: in 1930 — the year of this photograph at Hyde Park, New York — FDR convincingly retained the governorship of New York state, and secretly resolved on pursuit of the Presidential nomination in 1932. Having won that, he attacked the Republicans' natural electoral majority with a whistle-stop tour that exhibited his limitless energy, buoyancy and charm and produced the first Roosevelt landslide.



The Navy Secretary: The style and infectious high spirits that were FDR's hallmark break through (left) in July 1920 on the streets of Washington, in the *month* when he became the Democrats' nominee for Vice-President (with James Cox); Harding and Coolidge won by a landslide.

FDR caught poliomyelitis at Campobello in 1921: he never regained the use of his legs, but he refused to let the disability affect his career or his enjoyment of life.





On October 21, 1944, running for President for a fourth term, Roosevelt drove for hours through cold New York rain in an open limousine as thousands lined the streets from the Bronx to Lower Manhattan. "I was really worried", Eleanor wrote, "but instead of being exhausted he was exhilarated."

Washington in the 1930s was still small and safe, and the government in Washington was still on a small and human scale. The best symbol of the change that has overtaken Washington is the ornamental cast iron barrier protecting the White House lawns and grounds. It is now around nine feet high and reinforced in various ways. Theodore Roosevelt had ordered its installation to prevent his lawns being used as a public right of way — and had been denounced as unneighbourly for his pains. Until the Second World War seemed imminent and the Secret Service insisted upon something higher and more secure, the barrier was low enough to be easily vaulted over by a reasonably athletic ten-year-old. It was raised to its present height because of Puerto Rican terrorists' attempt to assassinate President Truman.

Although Franklin Roosevelt had suffered one assassination attempt [in February, 1933], when Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago was killed by his side in Miami, the Secret Service in the *Roosevelt years was always* unobtrusive. Nor did you need security clearance or a special card to enter any building in Washington, including the White House itself. The gates were always open; if you were a newspaperman, you were known to everyone; and you just walked into the Presidential office wing of the White House, hung up your hat in the pressroom, and asked friends, "What's new?"

The same difference of scale and ease of access between the present and the past are apparent in Roosevelt's White House staff and in his famous press conferences — the only ones that ever came close to giving real substance to the cliché about American press conferences having the role of question time in the British Parliament. There literally was no White House staff of the modern type, with policy-making functions. Two extremely pleasant, unassuming, and efficient men, Steve Early



"Most Americans were proud of the Roosevelt White House, and...right to be proud"

and Marvin McIntyre, handled the President's day-to-day schedule and routine, the donkey-work of his press relations, and such like.

There was a secretarial camarilla of highly competent and dedicated ladies who were led by "Missy" LeHand, an efficient, very pretty woman who was widely supposed (I never knew whether correctly) to have been the President's resident mistress for a good many years. There were also lesser figures to handle travel arrangements, the enormous flow of correspondence, and the like. But that was that; and national policy was strictly a problem for the President, his advisers of the moment (who had constant access to the President's office but no offices of their own in the White House), and his chosen chiefs of departments and agencies.

As for the famous press conferences, anything of the sort would be totally ruled out now by the enormous inflation of the news-handling business, both in size and self-importance. Today, Presidential press conferences are like vast but occasional circuses, *with preening personalities* desiring to see themselves on the television screen, all simultaneously screaming for attention, while the unfortunate President of the day struggles to transmit his chosen message to the nation. Roosevelt's press conferences were downright cosy, in contrast, with no one *there but seasoned professional* reporters, all of whom knew one another and did not wish to make asses of themselves before their colleagues or the President they much liked and admired. There were seldom more of them, furthermore, than a hundred or so, and never, never more than two hundred. Before this intimate congregation, almost all known individually to the President, Roosevelt would sit behind his desk, perpetual cigarette in its holder tilted to the accustomed angle, full of confidence and jokes, and above all giving the reporters much information of value to them and to the country.

The reader may suspect me of nostalgia, and the suspicion is well-founded. Since I have gone so far, I may as well go farther. I had the good luck to be assigned to Hyde Park [the Roosevelts' *New York home*] for the weekend of the 1936 election and election night. With great difficulty, Mrs James Roosevelt [the President's daughter-in-law] had been induced to invite everyone to the election night party: all the reporters like myself, the two or three radio reporters (for there was no television then, of course), the entire White House staff from secretaries to advisers in attendance, all the Secret Service men, even the cameramen. Perhaps because her mother-in-law had so strongly resisted the whole project, the commis*sary had been left to Eleanor* Roosevelt, and therefore largely consisted of damp, dank, ostentatiously dreary roast beef sandwiches. But the President made sure there was plenty to drink, and it was a jolly party.

Mrs James Roosevelt went among her guests, dispensing graciousness with just a trace of the tone of the lady of the manor reluctantly opening a bazaar she considered unworthy of her presence. Eleanor Roosevelt went about, too, very much herself, at once wonderful and a bit puritanical (she had a way of glancing at the quantities of Scotch in people's glasses) but above all dispensing a warm welcome to all. Landon conceded the election very early; and the whole troop formed in line and passed in review before the President seated at the dining room table, cocking his cigarette in its holder as usual, and accepting our congratulations with obvious pleasure.

I do not suppose any American President on any future election night will ever again be able to have another family party — for that was what it was like — of the sort I remember so well. Yet there were not more than fifty-plus of us, all told, on that evening in 1936; and we were the entire entourage of the President who had done more in his first term to change the United States than any succeeding President has ever begun to do, or even thought of doing, in his whole period in office.

As for the way the Roosevelts lived in the White House, the description involves a phrase seldom used now; yet the best way to put it is to say that they lived like a rather old-fashioned American gentleman's family in "comfortable circumstances". Despite the liveried doormen, in other words, there was nothing in the way they lived that could be said in the smallest degree to be glossy, or particularly conspicuous, or likely to meet with the approval of the new group known as the "beautiful people".

As a young man, the President had always got his suits from an English tailor, as was usual in those days for men of his sort, and I suspect he went on doing so — but he rarely took trouble about what he wore, and he only allowed himself two pairs of new shoes per annum. No one in his senses could have hankered to know, either, which leading New York dressmaker was patronized by Eleanor Roosevelt. Her wedding dress [in 1905] was no doubt ordered from Worth in Paris, for that was then the custom of clans like hers in New York, and her family must have provided her *with* a trousseau which would pass inspection. But when the trousseau was worn out, one may be certain she never again saw the inside of a leading dressmaker's establishment. As for her hats, on the rare occasions when convention required her to cover her head, they usually had the look of having been recently found under the bed.

Then, too, the White House interiors were no more decorated than Eleanor Roosevelt herself. Shabby things and new things, hideous things and fine things, jostled one another everywhere in the private rooms on the second, or private, floor of the White House, while the walls were all but papered with naval prints from the President's collection. The "beautiful people" would not have felt at home; yet their strongest disdain would surely have been aroused by what appeared on the White House table — in this case with justice.

The drink, being the President's department, was not actively repellent. For a small party, he would usually make the cocktails himself with great gusto. What wine there was could sometimes be pretty good, but there was not much wine. As for the food, it was notorious.

Eleanor Roosevelt had imported a nutritionist to be the Presidential housekeeper, and year after year this woman showed once again that nutritionists may well know *how to make food healthful, but scorn* to make it appetizing or even edible. The salads were especially deplorable; for they tended to be complicated and decorative, and might even conceal bits of marshmallow in their dreadful depths. But all else was pretty depressing, too. Martha Gellhorn once astonished her husband-to-be, Ernest Hemingway, by eating a hearty meal of sandwiches



"Eleanor's hats...had the look of having been found under the bed"

before they went to dinner at the White House. What the nutritionist perpetrated *was only part of* the story, moreover. Scrambled eggs are not an easy dish to cook in such a way that hungry men turn away in discouragement, yet the scrambled eggs Eleanor Roosevelt always made in a chafing dish for Sunday night supper were undeniably discouraging.

The oddest aspect of the White House cuisine, nonetheless, was the fate of the near carloads of pheasant, quail, partridge, reed bird, wild duck, wild turkey, venison, antelope, even terrapin from Maryland, which came into *the White House* every year from rural areas all over the country. Since all these birds and beasts were moving proofs of the near-love the President inspired in many Americans, and also very good to eat, you might have supposed the game would have been eaten. Instead, it always went into the big cellar ice boxes and was never seen on the White House table unless Eleanor Roosevelt happened to be taking one of her innumerable trips, when her husband sometimes asked for a game dinner.

I suspected then and I still suspect that this extreme puritanism about food in a house whose master liked to eat well, and who particularly loved old-fashioned grand food like game, was only partly another manifestation of Eleanor Roosevelt's detestation of anything savouring of worldly ways. She was never against quiet revenges with a moral excuse. She equated plain living with high thinking, so it was moral to eat badly. And if her husband did not like eating badly, why, there were passages in their joint past she had not liked either.

All the same, I cannot recall the Roosevelt White House today without a severe spasm of nostalgia. I was not asked there often — usually for the family festivals each year, sometimes for the regular Sunday suppers, more rarely when one of my mother's visits to Washington or something similar provided a special pretext. But on all occasions when I could form a judgment — and leaving the food aside — the style of life in the White House in the Roosevelt years struck me as pretty close to the perfect style of a President.

Both Roosevelts were always warmly welcoming, totally unpretentious, and easy *with their* guests in precisely the right way. The company was usually haphazardly mixed — old friends, high officials, the odd distinguished foreigner, members of the family, often one or two of the waifs and strays Eleanor Roosevelt had a habit of picking up here and there on her trips — but the company was seldom dull and no one was ever asked for mere show. The state rooms were as grand as the White House state rooms ought to be; but even on major occasions, no attempt was made to heighten the grandeur by false fanfare or fake reverence. The simple, generous hospitality of an old-fashioned American gentleman's house was always the note, even if the food was a flaw. Barring the Roosevelt-haters, most Americans were pro[ud] of the Roosevelt White H[ouse] and in my opinion they we[re] right to be proud.

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Today 16 Jan 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Vilem Tausky (cond) Howard Shelley (piano) Tchaikovsky Suite, The Nutcracker; Piano Concerto No. 1; Fantasy-Ov. Romeo & Juliet; Suite, Swan Lake; Ov. 1812. £2, £2.80, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £6. Victor Hochhauser Ltd
Sunday 17 Jan 3.15 pm	ALFRED BRENDEL (piano) Haydn Sonata in D, Hob XVI/51; Mozart Sonata, K.310; Schubert Sonata in A, D.664; Berg Sonata, Op.1; Schumann Fantasy in C, Op.17. £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50 Ingpen and Williams Ltd
Sunday 17 Jan 7.30 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Gustav Kuhn (conductor) David Nolan (violin) Tchaikovsky Polonaise and Waltz (Eugene Onegin) Stravinsky Violin Concerto in D; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 LPO Ltd
Monday 18 Jan 8.00 pm	YOUNG MUSICIANS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA James Blair (conductor) Josephine Barstow (soprano) Strauss Festival Prelude; Four Last Songs; Alpine Symphony. £1.50, £2.20, £3, £3.70, £4.30, £5 YMSO
Tuesday 19 Jan 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Norman Del Mar (cond) Barry Tuckwell (horn) Douglas Cummings (clo) John Mayer (Shivanataraj (1st pf)); Strauss Horn Concerto No. 2; Don Quixote. £2, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5, £6, £7. LSO Ltd
Wednesday 20 Jan 8.00 pm	LONDON MOZART PLAYERS H. Blech (cond) J. Lill (pno) I. James (horn) Mozart Ov. Don Giovanni; Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 5; Mozart Horn Concerto No. 3 in E flat; Schubert Symphony No. 6. £1.80, £3.40, £4.30, £5, £6 (ONLY) Haydn-Mozart Soc
Thursday 21 Jan 8.00 pm	HUDDERSFIELD CHORAL SOCIETY Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Owain Arwel Hughes (conductor) Bernadette Greevy (mez-sop) Robert Tear (tenor) John Shirley-Quirk (bass). Elgar The Dream of Gerontius. £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY) The Huddersfield Choral Society
Friday 22 Jan 8.00 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Alun Francis (conductor) Uto Ughi (violin) Beethoven Overture, Fidelio; Violin Concerto; Brahms Symphony No. 1. £2, £3, £3.70, £4.40, £5, £6, £7. LSO Ltd
Saturday 23 Jan 7.00 pm	LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY English Chamber Orchestra. Nicholas Cleobury (cond) Felicity Lott (sop) Alfreda Hodgson (contr) Robin Martin Oliver (count-ten) Robert Tear (ten) Stephen Roberts (bass) Handel Messiah £1.75, £2.75, £3.75, £4.75, £5.75 (ONLY) London Choral Society
Sunday 24 Jan 3.15 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor to be announced. Kyung-Wha Chung (violin) Mussorgsky, A Night on a Bare Mountain; Bruch Violin Concerto No. 1; Beethoven Symphony No. 7. £2, £3.30, £4.50, £5.70, £7 (ONLY) RPO Ltd
Sunday 24 Jan 7.30 pm	LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA London Symphony Chorus Andre Previn (conductor) Barbara Hendricks (soprano) John Shirley-Quirk (baritone) Mozart Symphony No. 29; Brahms A German Requiem (sung in German). £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 (ONLY) LSO Ltd
Monday 25 Jan 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Louis Fremaux (cond) Marguerite Wolff (piano) Berlioz Ov. Roman Carnival; Prokofiev Symphony No. 1; Liszt Piano Concerto No. 1; Mendelssohn Symphony No. 4; Ravel Suite No. 2, Daphnis & Chloë. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 W. van Wyck
Tuesday 26 Jan 8.00 pm	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Rudolf Barshai (conductor) Anne-Sophie Mutter (violin) Pärt Cantus in Memoriam Benjamin Britten; Mozart Violin Concerto in A, K.219; Shostakovich Symphony No. 10. £2.00, £3.00, £4.00, £5.00, £6.00, £7.00 LPO Ltd
Wednesday 27 Jan 5.55 pm	ORGAN SPECTRUM Hugh McLean Christopher Hyde-Smith (flute) Blow 2 Voluntaries; Bach Prelude, Trio and Fugue, BWV.545b; Krebs Fantasia in C (fl & org); Healey The Lost Traveller's Dream; Martin Sonata da chiesa (fl & org); Reger Chorale Fantasia. £1.50 unres. R Festival Hall
Wednesday 27 Jan 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY The Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields Neville Marriner (conductor) Cecile Ousset (piano). Haydn Symphony No. 96; Gershwin Piano Concerto in F; Schumann Symphony No. 4. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6, £7 R.P.S.
Thursday 28 Jan 8.00 pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Antal Dorati (conductor) Rudolf Firkusny (piano) Dvorak Slavonic Dances, Op.72 Nos. 1, 8, 7; Piano Concerto; Symphony No. 6; £2.00, £3.00, £4.00, £5.00, £6.00, £7.00 RPO Ltd
Friday 29 Jan 8.00 pm	MONTEVERDI CHOIR & ORCHESTRA Eliot Gardiner (conductor) Buchanan (soprano) Montague (mezzosoprano) Finnie (mezzosoprano) Dale (tenor) Dean (bass) Mozart Mass in C minor, K.427; Requiem Mass. £2, £3, £4, £5.50, £7 Monteverdi Choir & Orch Ltd

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Today 16 Jan 7.45 pm	MEDICI STRING QUARTET John Bingham (piano) Haydn Quartet in E flat, Op.64 No. 6; Mozart Quartet in B flat, K.458 (The Hunt); Brahms Piano Quintet in F minor, Op. 34. £1, £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3 Ingpen and Williams Ltd
Sunday 17 Jan 3.00 pm	EUGENE SARBU (violin) GORDON BACK (piano) Leclair Sonata in D; Brahms Sonata in D minor, Op. 108; Enesco Sonata No. 3 (in Romanian style) (Kreutzer); Wieniawski Faust Fantasy in A. £1.50, £2.25, £3, £3.75, £4.50 Ibbs & Tillett Ltd
Sunday 17 Jan 7.15 pm	THE COMPETITION (A) Joel Oliansky's film is set amidst the world of competitive music festivals. Brahms, Chopin, Prokofiev, Beethoven and Ginastera contribute to the score. £2 Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd
Monday 18 Jan 7.45 pm	THE KING'S SINGERS IN CONCERT £2, £3 (only) The King's Singers
Wednesday 20 Jan 7.45 pm	MAMIKO SUDA (piano) Beethoven Sonata, Op. 13 (Pathétique); Schubert Four Impromptus, D. 935; Chopin Ballade No. 1 in G minor, Op.23; Scherzo No. 3 in C sharp minor, Op.39; Debussy Estampes. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3 (ONLY) John Wright Artists
Thursday 21 Jan 7.45 pm	SCOTTISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Jerzy Maksymiuk (cond) Paul Tortelier (clo) Teresa Cahill (sop) Haydn Symphony No. 47; Schumann Cello Concerto; Benjamin A Mind of Winter (1st pf); Dvořák Serenade for strings. £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30 SCO Ltd
Friday 22 Jan 7.45 pm	NORTHERN SINFONIA OF ENGLAND Tamas Vasary (conductor) Vanya Milanova (violin) Haydn Symphony No. 84; Kodály Summer Evening; Haba Nonet, Op.40; Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E minor. £1.50, £2.25, £2.90, £3.50, £4 Northern Sinf Con Soc Ltd
Saturday 23 Jan 7.45 pm	HANDEL OPERA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA Farncombe Sullivan Brett Hill Caddy Handel Anthem for Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; Dettingen Te Deum; Rameau In convertendo; Quam dilecta. £1, £1.80, £2.70, £3.60, £4.50 The Handel Opera Society
Sunday 24 Jan 3.00 pm	KATIA AND MARIELLE LABEQUE (two pianos and piano duet) Debussy En blanc et noir; Stravinsky/Babin Three movements from Petrushka; Brahms Hungarian Dances; Gershwin Rhapsody in Blue. £1.20, £1.70, £2.20, £2.80, £3.50 Harrison/Parrott Ltd
Sunday 24 Jan 7.15 pm	THE ENGLISH CONCERT Trevor Pinnock (director harpsichord) Simon Standage (violin) Telemann Suite, Don Quixote; J. S. Bach Harpsichord Concerto No. 1 in D minor, BWV.1052; Vivaldi The Four Seasons. £1.20, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30 (ONLY) Basil Douglas Ltd
Monday 25 Jan 7.45 pm	BERNARD D'ASCOLI (piano) Messiaen Le baiser de l'Enfant-Jésu (Vingt regards sur l'Enfant-Jésu); Ravel Valses nobles et sentimentales; Franck Prelude, Chorale and Fugue; Liszt Sonata in B minor. £1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50 Van Walsum Mgt.
Tuesday 26 Jan 7.45 pm	TAKASHI SHIMIZU (violin) John Blakely (piano) Prokofiev Sonata No.1 in F minor, Op.80; Ravel Sonata for violin and piano; Saint-Saëns Sonata No. 1 in D minor, Op.75. £1, £1.50, £2.50, £3 (ONLY) Ingpen & Williams Ltd
Wednesday 27 Jan 7.45 pm	ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Steuart Bedford (conductor) Cathy Berberian Gabriel Woolf (speakers) To Celebrate the 80th Birthday of Sir William Walton Walton Two pieces for strings from Henry V; Sonata for strings; Façade. £2, £3, £4, £5, £6 ECO Music Society Ltd
Thursday 28 Jan 7.45 pm	JEAN-LOUIS STEUERMAN (piano) Stravinsky Sonata (1924); Schubert Sonata, D.894; Michael Berkeley Strange Meeting (1978); Beethoven 15 Variations and Fugue on a Theme from Prometheus, Op. 35. £1.00, £1.50, £2.00, £2.50, £3.00 Helen Anderson Music Management
Friday 29 Jan 7.45 pm	WREN ORCHESTRA Ronald Thomas (cond) Elena Duran (fl) A Mozart Evening Eine kleine Nachtmusik, K.525; Andante in C for flute and orchestra, K.315; Concerto in D for flute and orchestra, K.314; Haffner Serenade, K.250 £1.20, £2.60, £3.70, £4.50, £5.30 London Artists Ltd

PURCELL ROOM

Sunday 17 Jan 7.00 pm	CHRISTODOULOS GEORGIADES (piano) Schoenberg Sechs kleine Klavierstücke; Chopin 4 Mazurkas, Op.6; 4 Mazurkas, Op.41; 3 Mazurkas, Op.59; Berg Sonata, Op.1; Webern Variations, Op.27; Skalkottas Suite No. 3. £1.20, £1.80 (ONLY) Bally Management
Monday 18 Jan 8.00 pm	KUNIKO NAGATA (violin) John Blakely (piano) Beethoven Sonata in E flat, Op.12 No.3; Brahms Sonata in A, Op.100; Fauré Sonata in A; Bartók Rhapsody No. 1. £1, £1.50, £2 John Higham International Artists Ltd
Tuesday 19 Jan 7.30 pm	PETER O'HAGAN (piano) Prokofiev Sonata No. 7, Op.83; Messiaen Le baiser de l'Enfant-Jésu; Roxburgh 6 Studies (1st pf); Brahms Three Intermezzi, Op.119 Nos. 1—3; Schumann Etudes Symphoniques. £1.35, £2, £2.50 Jane Gray
Wednesday 20 Jan 7.30 pm	TIMOTHY KAIN (guitar) Bach Lute Suite Op.3; Giuliani Rossiniana No. 1, Op.119; Britten Nocturnal (after John Dowland); Berkeley Sonatina, Op.51; Rodrigo Tres Piezas Españolas. £1.20, £1.80, £2.40 Christine Grigg
Thursday 21 Jan 7.30 pm	SUORAAN Finnissy Dum-Dum (1st pf); Oh! Oh! Oh! [illegible] (1st pf); Cage Atlas Eclipticalis; The Wonderful Widow of Eighteen Springs; A Flower; Emsley Helter-Skelter; The Juniper Tree (1st pf); Clarke Red Skies. £2.50 Magenta Music



St John's Smith Square

London SW1P 3HA. Director: Joanna Brendon.
Box Office 01–222 1061. Mon. – Fri. 11 a.m. – 6 p.m. and from 6 p.m. at each concert.

Tonight 7.30 pm	KENSINGTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Leslie Head/David Drummond conds. Gillian Matthews cello. Howells: Fantasia for cello & orchestra (1st perf.). Mahler: Symphony No. 10 (version by Joe Wheeler). Ireland: Satyricon. £4, £3, £2 City of Westminster Arts Council
Wednesday 20 Jan 7.30 pm	THE REGENT SINFONIA, LONDON. George Vass cond. D. Lind, A. Robson, G. Ashton. Handel: Concerto Grosso in F; Oboe Concerto in G min. Vivaldi: Recorder Concerto in C. C. P. E. Bach: Symphony in G. J. S. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto 3. £3.75, £3.25, £2.75, £2.25 (NUS £1.75)
Thursday 21 Jan 1.15 pm	Lunchtime recital in the Crypt ISABELLE FLORY violin. ROBIN COLVILL piano. Paganini: Cantabile Op. 17. Elgar: Sonata in E minor. Falla: Suite populaire Espagnole. £1 (from 12.15 pm). Friends of St John's
Thursday 21 Jan 7.30 pm	DREAMTIGER. LEICESTERSHIRE CHORALE. Peter Fletcher cond. Margaret Field narrator. THE HUNTING OF THE SNARK, Douglas Young's setting of Lewis Carroll's poem. Works by Crumb, Ives, Grainger, Pawlu Grech. £2.50, £2, £1.50, £1.
Saturday 23 Jan 7.30 pm	SINGCIRCLE and CIRCLE. Gregory Rose cond. Ligeti: Aventures. Xenakis: Nomos. Muldowney: In Dark Times (1st perf.). Casken: Music for the Crabbing Sun. Xenakis: Mikka. Ligeti: Nouvelles aventures. £2.50 (inc. Composers' Forum 6-7 pm). Elms Concerts/Magenta Music
Tuesday 26 Jan 7.30 pm	NEW LONDON CHAMBER CHOIR. James Wood cond. Britten: Hymn to St. Cecilia. Robert Saxton: Chaconne. Lutyens: Motet. Taverner: Missa Gloria tibi Trinitas. £3.50, £2.75, £2 New London Chamber Choir
Wednesday 27 Jan 7.30 pm	SURREY UNIVERSITY MUSIC DEPT. Sebastian Forbes & Nicholas Conran conds. Gilbert Biberian guitar. Walter Fabeck piano. Brindle: Guitar Concerto. Messiaen: Couleurs. Stravinsky: Symphony in C. Schoenberg. Goehr. Dinsdale (new work). £2.50, £1.50, £1.

The Royal Opera House in association with Scott Concert Promotions and Ibbs and Tillett presents

ROH COVENT GARDEN CELEBRITY CONCERT
Sunday, 21 February, 8.00 pm.

DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU

Piano: Hermut Höll

To include [illegible] Recital of Lieder by Richard Strauss
Ruhe, meine [illegible] · Schlechtes Wetter; Wanderers Gemütsruhe; Seele; Heimkehr; Winternacht; Einerlei.

Prices £2-£15. Reservations 01-240 1066
Access/Visa 01-836 [illegible] 24-hour recorded information 01-240 1911
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On the day: Foyer b[illegible] [illegible]x office open from 7 pm.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents



TONIGHT at 8

TCHAIKOVSKY

Nutcracker Suite. Piano Concerto No. 1
Fantasy-Ov: Romeo & Juliet. Swan Lake Suite
Overture, '1812'
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
VILEM TAUSKY HOWARD SHELLEY
£2, £2.80, £3.70, £4.60, £5.30, £6 Hall (01-928 3191)

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.
Ingpen and Williams Ltd. present

ALFRED BRENDEL

Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, Berg, Schumann
For details see South Bank panel

HAYDN-MOZART SOCIETY, WEDNESDAY NEXT 20 JANUARY at 8



LONDON MOZART PLAYERS
Conductor: HARRY BLECH

Overture, Don Giovanni .... MOZART
Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat 'Emperor' .. BEETHOVEN
Horn Concerto No. 3 in E flat .... MOZART
Symphony No. 6 in C .... SCHUBERT

JOHN LILL IFOR JAMES
A British Petroleum Sponsorship
£1.80, £3.40, £4.30, £5, £6 (only) Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

Sat 23rd January 1982 at 7.00 p.m.

MESSIAH Handel

LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY
Sponsored by Capital Radio
Felicity Lott soprano, Alfreda Hodgson contralto,
Robin Martin Oliver counter-tenor
Robert Tear tenor, Stephen Roberts bass
ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor NICHOLAS CLEOBURY
Tickets: £6.75, £5.75, £4.75, £3.75, £2.75, £1.75. From Royal Festival Hall Box Office 01-928 3191 and usual agents.

SUNDAY 14 FEBRUARY at 3.15 p.m.

ALICIA DE LARROCHA

piano recital

Seven Bagatelles, Op. 33 — BEETHOVEN
Sonata in A flat, Op. 110 — BEETHOVEN
Humoreske, Op. 20 — SCHUMANN
Andante Spianato and Grande Polonaise Brillante in E flat, Op. 22 — CHOPIN

£1.60, £2.40, £3.30, £4.20, £5, £6 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.
' THE NEXT VIOLINIST IN LINE FOR ELEVATON TO SUPERSTAR STATUS '. The Guardian
' DESTINED FOR GREATNESS '. The Daily Telegraph
EUGENE

SARBU

First Prize 1979 Paganini Competition
First Prize 1978 Carl Flesch Competition
plays
BRAHMS, ENESCO, LECLAIR, WIENIAWSKI
with GORDON BACK piano
£1.50, £2.25, £3, £3.75, £4.50 from Hall (01-928 3191)
Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.

Van Walsum Management presents



BERNARD d'ASCOLI

3rd Prize Winner of the 1981 Leeds International Pianoforte Competition
MONDAY, 25 JANUARY at 7.45 p.m.
MESSIAEN: 15th Regard sur l'Enfant Jésus
RAVEL: Valses Nobles et Sentimentales
FRANCK: Prelude, Chorale and Fugue
LISZT: Sonata in B minor, G178
£1.50, £2, £2.50, £3, £3.50 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents

THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY at 7.45 p.m.
Queen Elizabeth Hall debut of the Brazilian pianist

JEAN-LOUIS STEUERMAN

Stravinsky:	Sonata
Schubert:	Fantasia in G, D894
Michael Berkeley:	Strange Meeting
Beethoven:	15 Variations Op. 35 (Eroica)

£3, £2.50, £2, £1.50, £1 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents
Management: Helen Anderson

SUNDAY 31 JANUARY at 3 p.m.

AMADEUS QUARTET BEETHOVEN SERIES

Quartet in D, Op. 18, No. 3
Quartet in E flat, Op. 74
Quartet in B flat, Op. 130
£2, £3, £4.50, £5.50 (only) from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.
£2, £3, £3.75, £4.50, £5.50 from Hall (01-928 3191) & Agents.
Management: IBBS & TILLETT LTD.
Last concert in Series on 23 May



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Tomorrow at 7.30 p.m.
In aid of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children

MESSIAH: HANDEL with MASSED CHOIRS

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WENDY EATHORNE RE-YANG KIM
THOMAS EDMONDS RAIMUND HERINCX
THE WREN ORCHESTRA
Conductor CHARLES FARNCOMBE
£4.75, £4, £3.25, £2.25, £1 (restricted view), 80p (01-589 8212)

CAPITAL SYMPHONY CONCERTS
Thursday next, 21 January at 7.30

LONDON PHILHARMONIC

Conductor CHARLES DUTOIT
Soloist STEPHEN BISHOP-KOVACEVICH
BEETHOVEN: Overture 'Coriolan'
SCHUMANN: Piano Concerto in A minor
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7
Arranged by Harold Holt Limited
Tickets: Over 2,000 seats at £1. Others at £2.25, £2.75, £3.75, £4, £4.25, £4.50, £5, £5.50 from Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

SATURDAY, 30 JANUARY at 7.30 p.m.

TCHAIKOVSKY EVENING

Fantasy-Overture: Romeo & Juliet (original version)
Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor
Music from The Nutcracker
Overture '1812', with Cannon & Mortar Effects
Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra
PHILIP FOWKE piano
JAMES BLAIR conductor
YMSO 10th Anniversary
90p, £1.50, £2, £2.70, £3.25, £4, £4.50 from Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

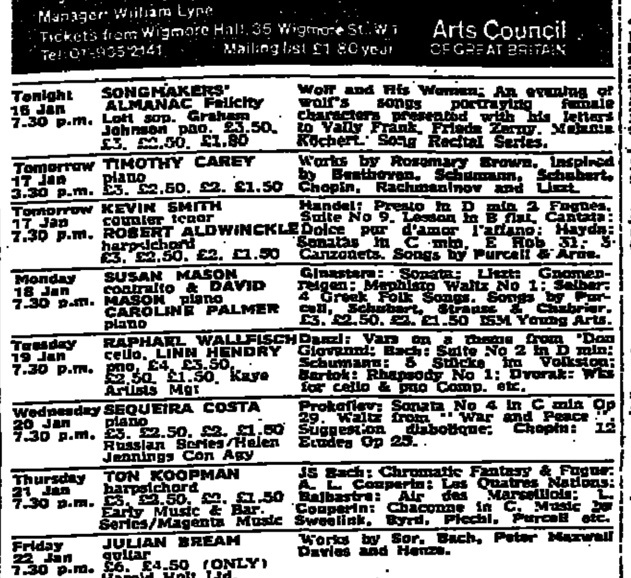
VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents
SUNDAY, 31 JANUARY at 7.30

Eine kleine Nachtmusik	MOZART
Symphony No. 40	MOZART
Four Seasons	VIVALDI

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor PHILIP LEDGER
Soloist JOSE-LUIS GARCIA
£1, £1.75, £2.25, £3, £3.50, £4.25, £4.75 (01-589 8212) & Agents

NORTHERN SINFONIA OF ENGLAND

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, FRIDAY, 22 JANUARY, AT 7.45
South Bank debut of the brilliant Bulgarian violinist
VANYA MILANOVA
MENDELSSOHN VIOLIN CONCERTO
Haydn Symphony No 84 in E flat; *Kodaly* 'Summer evening'; *Haba* Nonet
TAMAS VASARY (conductor)
Tickets: £1.50, £2.25, £2.90, £3.50, £4 from: *Royal Festival Hall box office. Tel: 01-928 3191* and usual agents
This concert will also be given in
CARLISLE St. Cuthbert's Church. Wed. 20 Jan. 7.30 (Tickets: Carlisle 27531)
NEWCASTLE City Hall, Thurs. 21 Jan. 7.45 (Tickets: Newcastle 322108)



Tonight 16 Jan 7.30 p.m.	SONGMAKERS' ALMANAC Felicity Lott sop. Graham Johnson pno. £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80	Wolf and His Women: An evening of Wolf's songs portraying female characters presented with his letters to Vally Frank, Frieda Zerny, Melanie Köchert. Song Recital Series.
Tomorrow 17 Jan 3.30 p.m.	TIMOTHY CAREY piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Works by Rosemary Brown, inspired by Beethoven, Schumann, Schubert, Chopin, Rachmaninov and Liszt.
Tomorrow 17 Jan 7.30 p.m.	KEVIN SMITH counter tenor ROBERT ALDWINCKLE harpsichord £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Handel: Presto in D min 2 Fugues, Suite No 9, Lesson in B flat, Cantata: Dolce pur d'amor l'affano; Haydn: Sonatas in C min, E Hob 31; 5 Canzonets. Songs by Purcell & Arne.
Monday 18 Jan 7.30 p.m.	SUSAN MASON contralto & DAVID MASON piano CAROLINE PALMER piano	Ginastera: Sonata; Liszt: Gnomenreigen; Mephisto Waltz No 1; Seiber: 4 Greek Folk Songs. Songs by Purcell, Schubert, Strauss & Chabrier. £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 ISM Young Arts.
Tuesday 19 Jan 7.30 p.m.	RAPHAEL WALLFISCH cello, LINN HENDRY pno. £4, £3.50, £2.50, £1.50, Kaye Artists Mgt	Danzi: Vars on a theme from 'Don Giovanni'; Bach: Suite No 2 in D min; Schumann: 5 Stücke im Volkston; Bartok: Rhapsody No 1; Dvorak: Wks for cello & pno Comp. etc.
Wednesday 20 Jan 7.30 p.m.	SEQUEIRA COSTA piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Russian Series/Helen Jennings Con Agy	Prokofiev: Sonata No 4 in C min Op 29, Waltz from "War and Peace", Suggestion diabolique; Chopin: 12 Etudes Op 25.
Thursday 21 Jan 7.30 p.m.	TON KOOPMAN harpsichord £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Early Music & Bar. Series/Magenta Music	JS Bach: Chromatic Fantasy & Fugue; A. L. Couperin: Les Quatres Nations; Balbastre: Air des Marseillois; L. Couperin: Chaconne in C. Music by Sweelinck, Byrd, Picchi, Purcell etc.
Friday 22 Jan 7.30 p.m.	JULIAN BREAM guitar £6, £4.50 (ONLY) Harold Holt Ltd.	Works by Sor, Bach, Peter Maxwell Davies and Henze.
Saturday 23 Jan 3.30 p.m.	NANETTE KAPLAN SOLOMON piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Helen Jennings Con. Agy.	Gershwin: 3 Preludes; Copland: Variations (1930); MacDowell: Sonata Tragica Op 45; Barber: Excursions; Works by Gottschalk.
Saturday 23 Jan 7.30 p.m.	GABRIELI STRING QUARTET £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Wigmore Master Concerts. Harold Holt Ltd.	Mozart: Quartet in E flat K428; Gordon Crosse: Quartet Op 47; Beethoven: Quartet in B flat Op 130
Sunday 24 Jan 3.30 p.m.	BEAUX ARTS TRIO £4.50, £3.50, £2.50, £2 Russian Series/London Artists	Beethoven: Piano Trio in B flat Op posth. Piano Trio in E flat Op 70 No 2; Tchaikovsky: Piano Trio in A min Op 50 "To the memory of a great artist"
Sunday 24 Jan 7.30 p.m.	JULIAN BREAM guitar ALL SEATS SOLD Harold Holt Ltd.	Works by de Visee, Bach, Sor, Peter Maxwell Davies, Gerhard, and Granados.
Monday 25 Jan 7.30 p.m.	ALAN WEISS piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50 Basil Douglas Ltd.	Haydn: Sonata No 58 in C; Webern: Variations Op 27; Schubert: Sonata in D D850; Liszt: Vallee d'Obermann; Liszt/Horowitz: Rakoczy March; Bartok: Dance Suite.
Tuesday 26 Jan 7.30 p.m.	HEATH WIND QUINTET plus MICHAEL FINNISSY piano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	Ray Lewis, Paul Lowdell, Stuart Brown, Keith Bibey, Martin Hines, & Andrew Callard, Nigel Keats. Finnissy: Piano Con. No. 7; Hindemith: Septet; Janacek: Mladi; Poulenc: Sextet.
Wednesday 27 Jan 7.30 p.m.	GERARD SOUZAY baritone ROBIN BOWMAN piano £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80	Songs by Chausson, Schubert, Chabrier, Debussy, Tchaikovsky, and R. Strauss. Songs of the Auvergne etc. Song Recital Series/SA Gorlinsky Ltd
Thursday 28 Jan 7.30 p.m.	THE ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC Christopher Hogwood Dir/fortepiano £3, £2.50, £2, £1.50	An Evening with Dr Haydn. Settings of British Folksongs, piano trios, and German Songs with readings from Haydn's notebooks & letters. Early Music & Baroque Series/EMN
Friday 29 Jan 7.30 p.m.	GERARD SOUZAY Master Classes £3.50, £3, £2.50, £1.80 SA Gorlinsky Ltd.	Master Classes in French art songs, German Lieder and French Operatic arias.

WIGMORE HALL Manager: William Lyne
Russian Series
Sunday 24 January at 3.30 p.m.

BEAUX ARTS TRIO

Piano Trios by Beethoven and Tchaikovsky
For details see Wigmore Hall panel

BP CONCERT FOR THE IVAN SUTTON PRIZE
TRIO CANNELLO/DAVID FEUST/JOHN LENEHAN
Music for 3 oboes and clarinet/piano by Boismortier, Crosse, Fibich, Lutoslawski, Saunders, Beethoven, Weber.
BISHOPSGATE HALL, THURSDAY, 21 JANUARY at 6.30 pm
Tickets £2.50 (£1.50 OAPs & Students) inc. wine, from Bishopsgate Hall, 230 Bishopsgate, EC2. (01-247 6844).

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
Wednesday 27 January 7.30
GUNTER WAND
MARGARET MARSHALL
SCHUBERT Symphony No. 8 (Unfinished)
STRAUSS Four Last Songs
BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral)
£6.50, £5.50, £4.50, £3.50, £2, £1 from Hall (01-589 8212) & Agents

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
Wednesday 3 February 8 pm
MICHAEL GIELEN
PHYLLIS BRYN-JULSON
BERG Three Pieces (Lyric Suite)
SCHOENBERG Erwartung
BRAHMS Symphony No 2 in D major
Wednesday 10 February 8 pm
SIR CHARLES GROVES
IDA HAENDEL
DVORAK Slavonic Rhapsody, Op.45 No. 3
HINDEMITH Symphony in E flat (1940)
BRAHMS Violin Concerto in D major
£2—£7 (01-928 3191) & Agents

BBC Symphony Club EVENT
Tuesday 19 January 7.30
Introducing the Club appeal for the Shanghai Conservatoire
"The BBCSO in CHINA"
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Jan 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. Jan 21, 22, 23, RUDDIGORE. Eves. 7.30. Mats. Wed. Sat 2.30. Credit card Hotline 01-930 0731.

ALBERY. S 836 3878. cc 379 6565/930 0731. Grp Bkgs 839 3092/836 3962. Evgs 7.30 Thurs & Sat Mat 3.0. WINNER of 3 New Play Awards SWET 1981

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JON PERTWEE
UNA STUBBS GEOFFREY BAYLDON
in
WORZEL GUMMIDGE
"A piece of sparkling theatrical illusion, the spell is never broken... children of every age deserve a show like this." — Jack Tinker—Daily Mail. Evgs 7.30, Mats 2.30 until Today. Mon. until Jan. 30 Evgs. 7.30, Mats Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30 pm. Feb 1 to Feb 13 Evgs. 7.30. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2.30 pm. Some seats available for today's perf.

CHURCHILL CC (460 6677/5838) Bromley, Kent. Ends Jan 23. 2.30 & 7.30.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
By John Kane. Music by Ed Coleman.

COMEDY THEATRE S CC 930 2578 Grp Sales 379 6061. Mon-Fri 8.0. Sat 8.15. Mat Thurs 3. Sat 5.15. Prices £2.50-£6.50. (not suitable for children).
STEAMING
By NELL DUNN
VOTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR, Swet Awards 1981
GEORGINA HALE—"A comic tour de force" Std. "Overwhelming warm-heartedness and dazzling performances" Gdn. "Funny and touching" D. Exp. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Encore + tkt for only £8.50. Tel 930 1894.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium — low price tkts) TRUE WEST cancelled today. Mat & Eve alternative or refund available. Phone for details. Thur next 7.30 Prev SUMMER, new play by Edward Bond.

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Nominated for COMEDY OF THE YEAR 1981 SWET Awards
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by the author of "Anarchist"
"MAKES YOU GLAD TO BE ALIVE" D. Tel. "GOLDONI MEETS BRIAN RIX. AUDIENCE ROARED WITH REVUE STYLE APPROVAL" S. Tms. "UPROARIOUSLY WELL DIRECTED. GALES OF LAUGHTER" Times. "HILARIOUS MAD PANTOMIME. VERY FUNNY" D. Ex.

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AN EVENING'S INTERCOURSE
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BARRY HUMPHRIES
10 weeks. PAY NOW, LAUGH LATER

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Richard Todd, Derren Nesbitt and Carole Mowlam in
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THE BUSINESS OF MURDER
"AN UNABASHED WINNER." S. Exp. "SENSATIONAL." Times.

DUKE OF YORK'S 836 5122. CC 836 9837. Grp. Sales 379 6061. Evgs. 7.45. ½ price Mat. Thurs. 3. Sat 5 & 8.15.
SIMON CALLOW & PATRICK RYECART
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The Beastly Beatitudes of BALTHAZAR B
by J. P. DONLEAVY
"A REAL RARITY. A ROARING COMEDY. STRONGLY AN AFFIRMATION OF LIFE AND THE VARIETIES OF LOVE, FROM THE COARSE TO THE SUBLIME." Times. Enjoy pre-show supper at Cafe Charco + tkt for £7.80 930 4740.

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Starring JOHN BARDON as the legendary MAX MILLER
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Written & devised by R. W. Shakespeare. "MAGIC! A LEGEND RECREATED" D. EXP. "ADORABLE SEQUENCE OF MINOR FILTH AND FUN... A SURPRISE AND A DELIGHT" GDN. Mon to Thurs 8 pm. Fri & Sat 6 & 9 pm. For a limited season. £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.00.

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"PURE MAGIC." Sun. Mirror. "TRIUMPH." Fin. Times. "A WINNER." Variety. Mon-Thurs 7.30, Fri & Sat 5.30 & 8.00. Group Sales 379 6061. MUST END FEB 6. "UNDERNEATH THE ARCHES" A musical of the Flanagan and Allen story. Opens March 4. Previews Feb 26.

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ROBIN BAILEY JAMES GROUT and PRUNELLA SCALES in
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A new play by SIMON GRAY. Directed by HAROLD PINTER. "CERTAINLY THE BEST PLAY IN THE WEST-END" Observer. "THE MOST ENJOYABLE AND INTRIGUING NEW PLAY THIS YEAR" Spectator. "A LYRICALLY FUNNY PLAY" Times.

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Lawrence Kasdan

Scriptwriter-director of Body Heat opening at the Warner West End on Thursday



Hollywood has long been notorious for treating writers badly. But in recent years the pendulum has swung the other way, and screenwriting has become the shortest route to directing a feature film. At 32, Lawrence Kasdan is the latest to step on this creative escalator — his screenplays for *The Empire Strikes Back* and *Raiders of the Lost Ark* won him the chance to write and direct *Body Heat*,which has been much praised in America and opens in London next week. It is a steamy melodrama about a calculating woman and her lawyer-lover who plot to murder her husband for his money.

If the story sounds familiar, it is no accident. *Body Heat* is squarely in the James M. Cain tradition of novels and films like *Double Indemnity* and *The Postman Always Rings Twice.*

"It's a contemporary story, though", says Kasdan, "so that's a difference. I actually began with the lawyer, who's a young man in America today dealing with ideas of what a man is, and money and success and sex: concerns that are close to me and to my generation. Then I put him in a *film noir* format. One of the things that was great about *film noir* was a relish about the language. I miss that terribly in most modern movies. My dialogue tends to be always one step removed from the colloquial. Plenty of people try to make realistic films. I wanted to make a film which is better than life, where people are smarter and funnier than the people you meet, where they say things which are brighter and more cynical than you or I could ever say.

"I think a lot of people have the wrong idea about me because of *Empire* and *Raiders.* I've never been particularly interested in those big spectaculars. *Body Heat* is much more a typical script of mine — it's really nothing but two hours of people talking to one another. Audiences have got out of the habit of listening to films, but I think they can be persuaded to listen if the plot is sufficently exciting."

Though his concern for the supremacy of his words sounds authentic for a writer, the stocky, Kasdan claims this is another misconception. "I always wanted to be a director. A lot of writers turn to directing in order to protect what they wrote. For me, it was the other way around. Writing was a skill I had, so I used it to het into the position where I could direct."

Kasdan's career began when he studied at the University of Michigan. "I went there becuse they have a very lucrative writing competition. I had heard Arthur Miller had won it and helped put himself through college that way. I was able to do the same. I ended up with a degree in education, thinking I would teach high school and write screen plays in my spare time. It turned out to be a lot harder to become a high school English teacher than to become a movie director.

Instead, Kasdan spent seven years working in advertising and writing at night. "The first script I ever sold was called *Bodyguard* and I have now sold it three separate times. It's never been filmed and my father-in-law keeps telling me I shouldn't let them film it—it's like my annuity. The second screenplay I sold was *Continental Divide* and that really fulfilled every screenwriter's dream, of finishing a script one day, and the next day four studios are bidding against each other for the rights."

After various production vagaries, *Continental Divide* was filmed this summer by the British director Michael Apted. Meanwhile, Kasdan had met George Lucas and agreed to rewrite the second in the *Star Wars* series.

"What happened was that at one point Steve Spielberg was going to direct *Continental Divide* and it was through him that I met George Lucas. I really did *Empire* to help George out at a time when he was under a lot of pressure. The film didn't really turn out the way I'd have liked—the things I admire about it have nothing to do with what I wrote. *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, on the other hand, is very faithful to my script. When I came to direct *Body Heat* one of the experiments I wanted to try was to 'shoot the script'. I think very often directors make too many changes, and that's why we wind up with so many bad movies. It's a fashion."

Body Heat pairs a newcomer, Kathleen Turner, with William Hurt — the United States critics' unanimous choice for the New Male Movie Star after his performances in *Altered States* and *The Janitor.*

"Bill Hurt forced me to hire him", Kasdan says, "simply by being so good. The first time we met he was filming *The Janitor* for Peter Yates. He came to my hotel and we started drinking, which is never such a good idea. We talked for five hours. Bill is highly intelligent, but sometimes his thoughts go faster than his articulation. A lot of differences emerged between us in our approaches to the script. He's a forceful personality and I was ready to let him go. Fortunately, *he* wasn't ready to let *me* go. He came back and he *was* the character so completely I had to hire him. I love actors, anyway. I think Hollywood's reliance on stars, which they still retain, is enormously destructive. There's this great log-jam of talented American actors sitting out there in theatre and television. One of the tasks I'd like to set myself as a director is to introduce as many new faces as possible.

"I had intended to give up writing once I started to direct. I don't like the loneliness of writing. But I've found what I half suspected in advance, that it's very hard to find a script you want to devote 18 months of your life to making. I'm still not sure what a screenwriter does — I don't think anybody else is either. My latest definition is that he or she makes the film in his head. Then he puts it down on paper so other people can see it for the first time. That film will never get shown in a cinema. What the director then does is come in and remake that film in his own image. But that's very different from starting from nothing. Only the writer does that."

Joan Goodman



"The director re-makes in his own image." Lawrence Kasdan at work

New York/John Heilpern

How can they follow Nickleby?

Now that we are all "Nicklebied out" — which is a new American expression meaning "to be totally exhausted pleasurably" — and that the triumphant *Nicholas Nickleby* troupe has given quite unalterably and positively its last performance on Broadway (or anywhere), it is time to pause awhile and take stock of the common culture that divides us.

The virtually unprecedented scenes that took place on *Nickleby's* farewell performance — a thunderous 15-minute ovation; tears on both sides of the footlights; speeches from the stage; the celebrated $100 ticket selling for as much as $1,500 — are evidence enough of New York's joyful appreciation that there was "never an array of such histrionic talent as assembled on one stage", as the good Mr Crummles puts it.

Undoubtedly, the Royal Shakespeare Company will be greatly missed on Broadway — not least by the blind beggar (that is, I think he was blind) who at the end of each performance positioned himself outside the theatre, cleverly sang selections from *Oliver*, and was to benefit so much from the Dickensian charity dispensed most generously by the recently-reformed Nickleby theatregoers that he is now believed to have retired to a beach house in Florida.

I am tempted to declare, in a burst of nationalistic pride, that the reason *Nicholas Nickleby* was received with such euphoria on Broadway is simply because British actors are, without doubt and absolutely, the best. This was why my view of the RSC's visit was, Oh to be in America now that England is here. Like-minded paternalism has led, however, to such things as the American War of Independence, and I had better watch my superlatives.

Let us say that British and American actors are *different*. To name but one, that fine young American actor, Peter MacNicol, who has been cast for the sought-after role of Stingo in the film version of *Sophie's Choice* and is currently appearing to much acclaim on Broadway in *Crimes of the Heart*, was recently discussing how he keeps his nightly performance fresh. "I'll do something different, or I'll change something", he said. "In the scene where I take a business card out of my pocket, I'll pull it out of my breast pocket, or maybe I'll take it out of my side pocket. Maybe I'll pull out a dollar bill along with the business card. One night I had a cork in my pocket. . ."

Or perhaps one night Mr MacNicol parts his hair on the right, then on the left, then down the middle. He is, as American actors tend to do, worrying about the surface of things in depth. Thus, Americans are preoccupied with "behaviour" and "naturalism", whereas British actors are concerned most of all with language.

It is why Britain consistently produces the finest classical actors, viz *Nickleby*, whereas America produces the best film actors and modern heroes, viz Brando. The two opposites grow out of two very different traditions, as different as vintage port is to Californian wine. Californian wine can be excellent, by the way.

Then again, unlike Britain, America has no subsidized national theatre, no real equivalent to our Arts Council, no strong repertory system, and no tradition of ensemble acting. In a year that has seen the budget for the National Endowment for the Arts in America sliced wickedly in half, while at the same time the budget for its military bands has risen to a record $89.7m a year, one can see where American priorities in the arts are to be found. For all its admiration of the system that produced *Nicholas Nickleby*, America prefers, it seems, to march to the rousing sound of The Stars and Stripes Forever.

It also prefers — because it cannot help itself — profit. It has been well said that American theatre has to be a killing rather than a living. In theatre, America goes after the American Dream via the throw of the dice, the popular mainstream show and the star system. If, as was rumoured, the production of *Nicholas Nickleby* were to be continued on Broadway with an American cast, you can bet your bottom dollar that Al Pacino would end up as Nicholas and David Bowie would play Smike, or the other way round. Trevor Nunn could be played by Bob Fosse, but only if Mr Fosse were permitted to include a heart-rending dance sequence based on his own life story.

My point is that Broadway is not in business to hold up a mirror to life, but to entertain. So is our West End. But the West End is mercifully balanced by the option of subsidized theatre and it receives injections of life from it. It's a vital difference. In a recent American TV show the comic Steve Martin, who understands these things, came on as the Elephant Man with an enormous trunk attached to his nose and great Dumbo ears. "If you have an elephant man, a human pincushion, a Sinatra", declared his agent, "that's showbiz!" "That's right", the level-headed Elephant Man replied. "I don't want to be cured. I'm despicable and disgusting — but that's where the money is."

Whither, then, the theatre of O'Neill, Odets, Williams and Miller? It has been partially overtaken, I think, by the predominance of the big American musical — a highly commercial form of theatre, with a potential life-expectancy of a quarter of a century, that is able to appeal easily to any nationality. More important, though not quite to the extent of Britain, American theatre suffers badly from the influence of television, which during the last decade in America has risen to an all time low.

There have, for example, been more Broadway hits about physical deformity, blindness, deafness and dying than I care to mention. But all reflect the nation's daily TV diet of soap operas and "concerned" movies about real-life tragedies. This season alone there have been no less than six Broadway plays that star a wheelchair, or a star in one, (Katharine Hepburn, Claudette Colbert, and Anne Bancroft). I am not counting the bathchair in *Amadeus.*

Even audiences are different. Because theatre tickets are twice as expensive in America than in England — though programmes are free, which is a fat lot of use — it isn't suprising that American audiences are determined to enjoy themselves, if it kills them. Unlike the traditionally reserved British audience, Americans are prone to give standing ovations to anything that pleases them.

Mere rapturous applause will not do. It has reached the point when, should a cat stroll by accident across the Broadway stage it would surely receive a standing ovation too, particularly if it were tap-dancing at the time. And all this typically American enthusiasm is to the good, though many has been the occasion when at the end of a play a cheering Broadway audience has ruined my displeasure.

As the Nickleby actors will testify, American audiences are different to the British. "Hi!" they would say, thrusting out a hand to the hesitant Nicklaby actor who ventured in the audience during the show. "Welcome to New York! Howayadoin'?"

And the answer would have to be, "Great!" But one shouldn't rest easy. I don't think America can produce a *Nicholas Nickleby*. But then, I would doubt whether Britain could produce the modern musical to match the contribution of America. Because in the essentials of theatre and theatregoing we are united, if only by our differences.

Roger Rees as Nicholas

Radio/David Wade

Men in love

Peter Redgrove's "fairy tale for adults" *Florent and the Tuxedo Millions* (January 10) was an assured Radio 3 production from Bristol by Brian Miller. Angharad Rees in dove-like voice played Florence Florent, a Cambridge graduate who joins a firm of private detectives, only to learn on her male partner's death that he has been using her divorce case investigations to divert a stream of highly solaceable ladies to himself.

Deeply offended on her feminism, she soldiers on alone, unsuccessfully, until, with several other private eyes, she is commissioned under the will of the late Tuxedo to search out the answer to "What do men really love?". Those who find the right answer (as defined by Tuxedo) will inherit due proportions of his huge wealth.

Florence's investigations lead her finally to the oldest man in the world. He imparts the secret to her — though not to us — on condition that she marries him She consents, repairs hot foot to the Tuxedo executor and, lo and behold, she's the only one who's got it. The answer: "Sovereignty", inconfirmation of which Tuxedo's body evaporates in its casket. For heaven's sake, where are we now?

Where we are is in the midst of "a feminist fantasy-comedy" so the question is to be taken literally: "What do *men* really love?" Not mankind but men as opposed to women. Men like to be boss. It seemed a long and not exceptionally entertaining way to have come to be told what is afterall true only for some men some of time and generally amid a heap of other things we love.

Florence marries her geriatric and even finds some unforced affection for the poor old stick. So much so in fact that he, engagingly and in the best fairy tale fashion, regains his youth, transmogrifying into a fine young black. But when she sees him, Florence seems to reassert the play's less interesting preoccupation. She asks: "Who's going to be the boss?"

I doubt if Florence would have gone much on the Rastafarians in whose cult the answer to her question is an uncompromising "The Man". This was a bit of information communicated by Paul Boateng's *Rastafari; Black Redeemer* (Radio 4, Jan 7 and 10) in which he described a movement whose most noteworthy characteristic is the degree to which it matches the classic model of the minority group struggling for identity.

The history of the Jews gives many good examples and, as if to echo it, the condition of blacks throughout the world was referred to as "the black diaspora". Africa is Zion, and while a Rasta may or may not envisage going back there, it is on a vision of African culture that he tries to base his own. "Babylon" is his term for the surrounding white culture which, with more than a dash of stern puritanism, he rejects.

It is not then a movement greatly interested in integration: much more in the establishment of a parallel but apparently peaceable and self-respecting society. In the long run that might even be the more promising course.

Another close but declining society was the subject of Capital Radio's documentary feature, *The Final Generation* (Jan 10). Recorded in binaural stereo this was a portrait of London's vanishing lightermen and watermen. There was some marvellously vivid material, but also too much that was repetitive and difficult to hear. With better shaping and editing, this could have been a stunning programme.

Television/Dennis Hackett

Stealing saga lacks lift

I've heard it said, and more than once in a desperate attempt at mitigation in court, that middle-aged men get up to some rum things, and it may be that when the dramatic pendulum swings, we may even see something about them.

At the moment, however, the pendulum seems to be secured in one place by middle-aged women and their trials and tribulations. So it was last night when Carol Bunyan's A Silly Little Habit prickled on BBC2.

Daphne is married to an oilman, usually absent as oilmen tend to be. She lives in affluence and is visited occasionally by her two grown children. Neither seemed to me to be a sufficient antidote to loneliness, in fact the daughter, a coiled career woman of the karate kind, would make solitude desirable.

On one of their visits mother is ill at ease for reasons other than her siblings' rivalry: she is to appear in court for shop-lifting and this is recorded in the local paper. She is desperate to keep this out of their hands. Why she didn't destroy it I don't know but, in the event, though her son wonders about the presence of a Claridge's spoon, the paper is unremarked.

But mother confesses all to a school friend she hasn't seen for yonks and yonks after the school friend, also beached by affluence, has told her that her own little impulse to do something naughty has been fulfilled by brushing her little Renault on a neighbour's Volvo, then wiping off the paint and concealing her own car for a fortnight.

She demands a return confession, gets more than she bargained for and can only react by giving her friend a name and address in Harley Street and extracting a promise not to shop-lift again. Despite this Daphne is last seen in a supermarket pocketing a tin of something or other — she prefers tins to other things.

I thought *A Silly Little Habit* rather a silly play. We don't have to scour our memories hard to think of tragedies arising from this sort of thing but they need a deeper probe than Carol Bunyan had to hand.

Despite this there were good performances from Margaret Tyzack as the shop-lifter and Pauline Jameson as her bubbling friend and car-scraper. It was produced by Anne Head and directed by Sarah Pia Anderson.

Diary quiz

The answers to these questions from the week's news will appear in Monday's Diary.

1. Who failed to clear a legal fence?
2. What left a bad taste and caused 23 million lost working days last year?
3. Who criticized his own party?
4. And who criticized *his* own executive?
5. What may be stirring in the Forest?
6. Who declared pricey profits?
7. What took a right royal tumble?
8. Who said, "My passion is my country"?
9. What was said to be reacting to a non-event?
10. Who complained of having an "overall sense of living in a drizzle"?



Some appalling puns in respect to our picture of Nureyev last week: "Bullet Russe", "Don Quickshot", "The Swooney", "Point Tutu", "Bulletomane", "Pas de dough" — you see what I mean. So the winner had to be the least awful punster: Mr Michael Claughton, from Ashford in Kent, for: "The gundance kid".



Our usual bottle of Veuve Clicquot for the wittiest caption to this photograph of Lord Grade, from yesterday's paper. Entries, on a postcard please, to: Diary Quiz, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8EZ, to arrive not later than first post Thursday.

Chess/Harry Golombek

The correspondence is closed

I have had a letter from Mr J. W. Harper in which he mentions three matters concerning changes in the practice and rules of the game. First, let me give a brief history of early chess which will help serve as an answer.

Chess is supposed to have been invented in the fifth century AD in north-west India; to have passed on to the Persian empire and then to have caught on throughout the Muslim world.

When played by the Persians and Arabs, the pieces did not move far and as a result chess was very slow. The Queen, now the most powerful piece, was then the weakest and could move only one square diagonally; the bishop could move only two squares diagonally. All in all chess must have been a most tedious game to play.

All this was changed when the game came to Europe in about the ninth century. It quickened up and by the end of the fifteenth century, when the enpassant rule was introduced, chess had reached its modern mobility and has not changed for the past 500 years. From this it might be argued that chess has reached a peak of excellence from which it should not lightly be changed.

Now for Mr Harper's first point. He asks why the celebrated matadors of the game don't play correspondence chess. The answer is simply that the game is best played over the board and that the great masters find they have the most pleasure playing man to man.

The next query concerns the fate of odds chess; the giving of odds at chess was popular in the eighteenth century. In fact the great Philidor seems to have played most of his games in this style and he was so outstanding that he had little difficulty beating his opponents at odds such as the giving of pawn and move. The practice of giving odds began to disappear in the nineteenth century as the general level of play rose, in the twentieth century it has practically disappeared.

The general level of play has risen so much that grandmasters cannot give masters odds successfully; masters cannot give first class amateurs odds and hope to win, and so on down the line. In addition, odds-giving tends to produce an ugly and violent type of game. The natural subtlety of chess is thereby obscured.

Mr Harper's third question is this: "Why will Frank Morley's one contribution to chess never be accepted — or Capablanca's similar suggestion for that matter?" The answer to the second section of this question lies in the fact that Capablanca wished to change the rules after, and only after, he had lost the world title. As for Frank Morley's suggestion, that 12 more squares should be added to the chess board, history is littered with ideas for changing the game invented by those who are unable to play chess well. None of them ever catch on. Weaker players cannot become stronger by changing the nature or practice of the game. Although chess reached its perfect form some five centuries ago, its almost infinite variety has made it immune to change.

Meanwhile, here is how the 18-year-old Harry Kasparov demonstrated the ever-green freshness of the Alekhine type of combination with a fine win over a strong opponent at the Soviet championship at Frunze in December, 1981.

White:- V. Cheshkovsky Black:- H. Kasparov. Sicilian Defence.

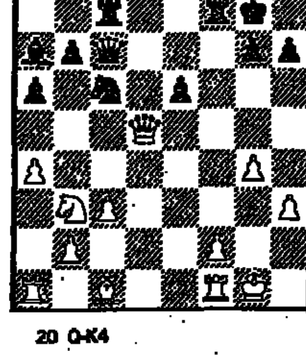
1	P-K4	P-QB4
2	N-KB3	P-K3
3	P-Q4	PxP
4	NxP	N-QB3
5	N-QB3	P-Q3
6	P-KN3	N-B3
7	B-N2	B-Q2
8	O-O	B-K2
9	P-QR4	

Waste of time; better seems development by either B-K3 or P-QN3 followed by B-N2.

9	....	O-O
10	QN-K2	R-B1
11	P-QB3	P-QR3
12	P-R3	Q-B2
13	P-KN4	P-Q4
14	PxP	NxQP
15	BxN	

This exchange leaves his Kingside dreadfully weak; preferable was 15.N-QB2 to be followed by N-K3.

15	....	PxB
16	N-B4	B-QB4
17	N-N3	B-R2
18	QxP	B-K3
19	NxB	PxN



20 Q-K4

If 20.QxP ch, K-R1; 21.B-K3, B-N1; 22.P-KB4, KR-K1.

20	....	RxP
21	RxR	Q-N6 ch
22	Q-N2	BxR ch
23	K-B1	

Or 23.K-R1, Q-Q6; 24.QxB, R-B1; 25.Q-N2, R-B8 ch; 26.K-R2, Q-Q3 ch; 27.Q-N3, R-B7 ch.

23	....	Q-K4
24	B-B4	

After any other move 24 . . , R-KB1; and Black wins.

24	....	QxB
25	QxB	Q-B5 ch

resigns. A game played in a style strongly reminiscent of the great Alexander Alekhine.

Opera/Hilary Finch

Two heroes in Hoffmann

The ovations will doubtless be longer, the stagedoor more heavily thronged when Placido Domingo returns on Monday to John Schlesinger centenary production of *Hoffmann* which he inspired and inspirited a year ago. But for the first night of its revival, Willian Lewis, the American tenor making his London debut as Hoffmann, brought to the role a compellingly perceptive, fiercely individual and keenly musical understanding that was enough to put any future Hoffmann on his mettle.

His voice is not beautiful; yet he uses the sharp edge and sinewy core that gives it so much, and such a French, character to carve out a vigorously memorable figure of the poet which shifts and develops thoughout the three tales. Ravaged, weary, yet able to burst into despairing, staring-eyed energy in the Prologue, he revealed in his "Kleinzach" song, a glimpse of that emotional range and colour that was to span the irrational, the despairingly physical, and the ardently adoring, before returning, unflagging, to a gripping projection of the Epilogue's isolation, pity and fear.

Co-hero of the evening was the conductor Jacques Delacôte, close to the heart of Offenbach's music, and its performers, drawing from the orchestra an energy as broad yet sharply and vivaciously detailed as Schlesinger's magnificent, and magnificently sung crowd scenes, as aware as the production is of the darkness as well as the elegant fantasy of the work. Its momentum could be both savage and lightly sprung, from the bloom of the perfectly paced Barcarolle to the élan of the love duets, the diabolic intensity of the Act III trios.

The first newcomer to make his appearance was Stafford Dean as an assured, coldly sinister Lindorf, balanced nicely by Diana Montague, lithe, bright of eye and voice. Although Thomas Allen's Dappertutto his "Scintille Diamant" unfolding like black velvet, made one wish, for a moment, that the male roles were telescoped, the individual excellence of the three ladies once again vindicated Covent Garden's decision to cast separately.

After the mechanical virtuosity of Olympia, Luciana Serra as thrillingly incisive as ever, Josephine Veasey as the new Giulietta brought a virile range of emotion to the courtesan's role, while Leona Mitchell's Antonia, larger than life, let alone consumptive death, was a moving fusion of shining strength and dusky languour.

Among the still strongly cast minor characters, Peter Jeffes and Glenville Hargreaves, both making their debuts with the Royal Opera, were bright splashes of vocal and physical colour in the shadowy opening and closing of this increasingly satisfying production.

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

Constables and detectives

There are innumerable different motives for collecting, but among the most usual are: visual/aesthetic pleasure, historical romanticism and historical/sociological curiosity. The importance of the last is often overlooked but many collectors are veritable Sherlock Holmeses in their fields, searching for clues, following up inspired guesses and contributing importantly to the clarification of muddled areas of art history.

For art history is by no means as well ordered as the little gold plaques on museum pictures would seem to imply. Attributions are often tentative and are often changed.

One of the most glorious muddles in British art is the penumbra of Constable "style" paintings that surrounds the genuine work of John Constable. It includes works by his family and friends, followers, imitators and out and out forgeries.

In 1896 Robert Leslie wrote: "from the quantity of works sold and exhibited under the name of Constable, I should not be surprised if the number of forgeries now greatly exceeded that of his genuine pictures". Many more have, no doubt, been manufactured since then.

A small exhibition at the Tate next month, entitled "Looking for Lionel", will highlight the detective work of two Constable scholars, Leslie Parris and Ian Fleming-Williams. The exhibition is devoted to paintings drawings, prints and photographs by John Constable's son Lionel. Most of the paintings have long masqueraded under an attribution to his father.

They have been sorted out by painstaking piecing together of evidence. Apart from a small group of paintings that remained, properly attributed, in the family collection there have been two principal sources of identification: a sketch book now in East Berlin from which Lionel worked up several of the newly attributed oil paintings, and a group of photographs which he took and on which he also based pictures.

The exhibition will provide the first opportunity since Lionel's own lifetime to see a substantial body of his work together, to evaluate and compare. It should prove an important source of new clues and a basis for more detective work. Potential sleuths should start here.

What about Alfred, for example? Alfred (1826-53) and Lionel (1828-1887) were the two youngest of John Constable's seven children. The copious correspondence between them (the majority of letters from Alfred to Lionel) demonstrates that they were both keen landscape painters, working from nature in a manner inspired by their father.

While enough of Lionel's oeuvre had now been traced to form the basis of an exhibition, the number of known oil paintings by Alfred remains obstinately at two, and one in a private collection. The titles of his Royal Academy exhibits are known, but the paintings not identified.

Where are they? Presumably, as with Lionel's work, masquerading under an attribution to his father; they may even be among the works now tentatively attributed to Lionel. There is no record of fire or loss.

There are plenty of possible clues that have so far led to nothing. Alfred's handwriting and signature are known from his letters. What about an inscription on the back of a painting? Like Lionel, he did not usually sign his work.

There are the titles of his RA exhibits. His letters to Lionel often include a quick pen sketch of the picture he is working on; a composition could be matched. There is a Dorsetshire sketch book of 1847, formerly thought to be Lionel's but now given to Alfred. He must have used some sketches for paintings. His letters tell us of where he was painting and when; if views could be matched with his travels . . .

A real collecting coup would be the discovery of an oil painting by Lionel dating from his visit to America in 1850. An American connexion multiplies the value of any art work many times over — because American collectors are so rich and nationalistic.

Lionel arrived in New York on October 1, 1850, according to surviving letters. He planned to travel via Albany and Buffalo to Chicago. He mentions visiting Milwaukee and taking in the Niagara Falls on his way back to New York — from where he sailed for England on November 16. The exhibition includes a pencil sketch of the Niagara Falls and another of boats inscribed "milwakee".

Lionel will be revealed as a printmaker by the Tate exhibition. This is an area at present largely unresearched. Three mezzotints will be exhibited. What more did he do? All three were previously considered to be mezzotints by David Lucas after John Constable.

Parris and Fleming-Williams again picked up their clue from the Lionel sketch book in East Berlin. Lucas worked closely with John Constable in preparing mezzotints after his paintings. It had hitherto been assumed that all Constabelian mezzotints of this kind were the product of their collaboration. But one mezzotint of a "landscape with church tower", bought with a larger group by the Leggatt family in the early years of this century, corresponds with one of the Berlin sketches in reverse.

This print indicates that Lionel may have been taught the mezzotint technique by Lucas when the latter was working on his father's paintings.

More evidence has come to light to support this. That Lionel experimented with printmaking is established by a letter from his brother Charles of 1846 referring to a "little print" of Lionel's which he found "rather grand".

A more unconventional line of enquiry lies in the analysis of fingerprints. One photograph believed to have been taken and developed by Lionel bears a full and perfectly delineated print. Can any painting be found in which he or Alfred inadvertently impressed a finger on the wet pigment?

One painting in the exhibition, a "View of Kent", bears some smudged finger prints, but it is not yet established whether anything can be deduced from them.





The camera clue: this oil of an old barn was once attributed to John Constable but is now thought to be by Lionel, who took the photograph above

Travel/Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Long haul holidays/John Carter

A little goes a long way

In terms of value for money, those who sell inclusive holidays to far away destinations have always had the edge on any competitor confined to Europe. For although prices in the European brochures may be much lower, the money spent on holidays further afield buys a great deal more. Not just more miles by air — although long distance flying is cheap compared with the high costs in Europe and, in real terms, much cheaper than it was in recent years — but in a higher quality of accommodation and a more rewarding holiday "experience".



"Hotels which would be regarded as de luxe in any European resort are thought of as no more than standard quality in, say, the Far East or the Caribbean," one sales director commented when we spoke about 1982 prospects a few days ago. "We think — and I speak of most long haul operators, not just my own company — that we shall do well in 1982 because we do offer very good value for money".

Not that the long haul operators are complacently waiting for bookings to come in. Like others, they are offering incentives to encourage early bookings. On many departures and to many destinations, Kuoni offers a three-week holiday for the price of two weeks, or two weeks for the price of one, and discounts of up to £100 on particular departure dates. Rankin Kuhn offers superior accommodation at standard prices to hotels in Barbados, Jamaica, Malaysia, Thailand and Tobago to clients who book before the end of February, as well as free extra weeks at a selection of hotels.

Wings reckons that the average price increase in its Faraway Holidays programme is just 3.6 per cent and that many holidays in the Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Kenya and Florida are actually cheaper than in 1981 — the average price for two weeks in the Seychelles being £67 down.

Speedbird, Thomas Cook and Bales are similarly stressing the value for money of their long distance holidays, with Bales making the point that although its brochure prices may look more expensive, they do incorporate all known surcharges and the company does not anticipate having to make any surcharges in the foreseeable future.

As far as specific areas are concerned, 1982 will be an interesting year for tourism to the United States. The total number of people going there from Britain is now around one and a quarter million — almost as many as go to Italy or Greece — but this figure includes business travellers and those who are visiting friends and relatives. "Package deal" customers totalled some 270,000 in 1981, and that figure is not expected to increase very much this year, if at all, although tour companies are making great play of the fact that once you get to America the costs of hotel and motel rooms, petrol, car hire and meals are well below those in many European holiday countries, to say nothing of costs in Britain.

Speedbird, Laker and Thomas Cook are others who have issued special brochures for their American holidays, and it seems as though a particular emphasis is being given in 1982 to the Hawaiian islands. Listing many holidays that are actually cheaper than their 1981 equivalents, Speedbird points out that £525 will buy two weeks in Hawaii, compared with the single week that could be had for £515 last year.

Knowing that many travellers wish to combine their holidays with a visit to friends and relatives, Thomas Cook promises that extensions are available on all USA and Canada holidays. Thomas Cook has a nine-day holiday to Hawaii starting at £399, and the clear message for anyone planning a 1982 holiday across the Atlantic is to shop around the brochures, for considerable price differences are apparent.

Jamaica is making greater efforts to reestablish itself as a holiday destination among British travellers, having suffered the consequences of recent social political upsets. Intasun now includes the island in its programme, with holidays from £339 — some £100 less than competitors' prices. That £339 is for six nights at the Holiday Inn in Monetego Bay and rises to £429 for a nine-day holiday.

At the beginning of December a free reservation service covering over 300 hotels, villas, cottages and apartments on 22 islands and countries in the Caribbean, as well as Florida, was launched by the Surrey-based GL Travel Management Ltd. (from February 1 at 37 Victoria Road, Surbition). It promises to be of value to those who plan "do-it-yourself" holidays rather than buying package deals, for no booking fee is payable, and in some cases the rates are lower than those quoted to travel agents by the hotels.

A change of direction to the Far East indicates that many long haul tour operators are relying on the appeal of Hongkong, and the fact that the cost of flying there has been dramatically reduced. The colony features in all the Far East brochures, more often than not linked with other destinations such as Bangkok, Pattaya, Singapore or Bali. A multi-centre holiday, giving five nights in Bangkok, four nights each in Honkong and Bali and three nights in Singapore costs from £893 with Oriental Magic; for example. Hongkong is also used as a gateway to China and among holidays to China is what promises to be a fascinating photographic tour led by Patrick Lichfield to the Yangtze Gorges and Kweilin. The tour is offered by Serenissima at £2,145 for 21 days. The Bales brochure is another offering a selection of China tours — 19 days from £1,235 of a 15-day trip incorporating time in Hongkong and Canton from £699.

India, too, is being strongly promoted with a number of companies competing for a share of the available traffic. Cox and Kings have a first class reputation — based on their very long experience of doing business to and within India — but the brochures of companies such as Thomas Cook, Speedbird and Kuoni are also worth perusing. Kuoni, for example, offer holidays that combine India and Nepal, one of which I sampled at the end of last year and found extremely interesting. As the Kuoni brochure puts it: "...definitely for the traveller with a spirit of adventure ..." And strong knees.

Such a spirit of adventure is present on holidays to East Africa, when they incorporate an expedition into the Game Parks, and it is interesting to see how quickly Zimbabwe has appeared in the brochures. Kuoni offers a 17-day holiday there from £869, or 17 days combining Zimbabwe with South Africa from £1,124. Kenya continues to attract a lot of first time "long haul" clients and appears in some general tour company brochures as well as those of the established long haul specialists.

Indeed, an interesting aspect of 1982 is the way that companies like Enterprise, Cosmos, Thomson, Horizon, Exchange Travel and Ellerman are pushing into the long haul market and giving established companies a run for our money. It is worth looking at their deals, for their prices are a trifle sharper (Exchange Travel, for instance, has some excellent deals to Malaysia, Thailand, Honkong and Singapore), although these have to be weighed against the fact that the "established" competition quite often have better handling agents and, of course, more experience in the destinations.

In terms of value for money the long haul brochures contain some excellent bargains and a well informed traved agent will be able to help you make comparisons between them.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Tricks and assets

"There's many a man walking the Embankment because he failed to draw trumps", says the old adage; "and even more who have exchanged riches for rags because they drew trumps too soon", one might reply. There are two prime reasons for electing to play in a trump contract; one is to maintain control, the other to use the trump suit itself to manufacture extra tricks. Only in the former case is it correct to draw trumps immediately. More commonly, declarer will need to score a ruff in dummy, or rely on a cross ruff.

Rubber bridge. North-South game. Dealer North.

West	North	East	South
	♠A765 ♡K73 ♢3 ♣A9872		
♠QJ1092 ♡4 ♢KQ8 ♣KJ85		♠43 ♡AJ109 ♢10942 ♣Q103	
	♠K8 ♡Q8652 ♢AJ765 ♣4		

W	N	E	S
—	No	No	1♡
1♠	4♡	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead ♠Q

North-South were playing five-card majors, which explains North's immediate jump to four hearts. One of the advantages of the method is that you can go straight to the final contract without painting unnecessarily revealing pictures on the way.

Some players misplay this type of hand because they refuse to take proper stock of their assets. The choice lies between establishing one of the minor suits or playing on cross ruff lines. South wisely selected the cross ruff. He won the lead in his hand with the ♠K, cashed the ♢A and ruffed a diamond in dummy. He cashed dummy's ♠A and ♣A and continued with a club, which he ruffed in hand. A second diamond ruff and a second club ruff left this end position, South having made eight tricks.

West	North	East	South
	♠76 ♡K ♢— ♣98		
♠J109 ♡4 ♢— ♣K		♠— ♡AJ109 ♢10 ♣—	
	♠— ♡Q86 ♢J7 ♣—		

South played the ♢J, ruffed by West, and overruffed with dummy's ♡K. Despite his powerful trumps, East could not prevent South from making 10 tricks.

The next hand is an echo of the same theme.

Rubber bridge. Game all. Dealer South.

West	North	East	South
	♠AK84 ♡A9764 ♢5 ♣K93		
♠J107 ♡Q108 ♢K10943 ♣62		♠9653 ♡KJ32 ♢Q8 ♣Q74	
	♠Q2 ♡5 ♢AJ762 ♣AJ1085		

W	N	E	S
—	—	—	1♢
No	1♡	No	2♣
No	2♠(1)	No	3♣
No	4♣(2)	No	5♣
No	6♣	No	No
No	—	—	—

Opening lead J♠

(1) The fourth suit, forcing, asking South to describe his hand.

(2) The raise is forcing, because if it were not, South after the fourth suit would always be expected to make futile little jumps to indicate any extra values, the epitome of bad bidding.

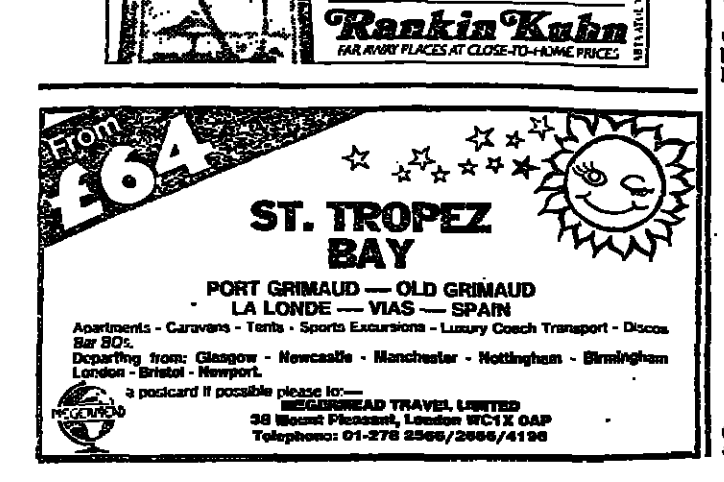
Declarer faces a difficult choice. Should he seek to develop the diamonds, reverse the dummy by establishing the hearts, or rely on a cross ruff? The plan of reversing the dummy is completely unworkable, because it requires three heart ruffs and one spade ruff in hand and no less than four entries in dummy. Furthermore, if dummy is to be the master hand, one must not weaken the trump length by taking diamond ruffs in dummy.

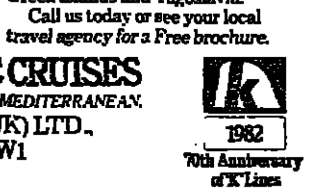
Developing the diamonds is a superficially more promising notion, but deeper analysis reveals that declarer would lose trump control. The only genuine hope for this ambitious contract is a cross ruff. Provided declarer can cash five side suit winners (♠AKQ ♢A ♡A) he will require seven tricks from the trump suit.

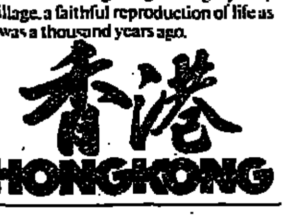
It is a good exercise in technique. Declarer wins the first trick with the ♠Q, crosses to dummy with the ♡A, and ruffs a heart with the ♣5. He returns to dummy with the ♠K and cashes the ♠A. Now comes a diamond to the ♢A, and a diamond ruffed with dummy's ♣3. Declarer has made seven tricks. He is home provided he does not sustain an unnecessary overruff.

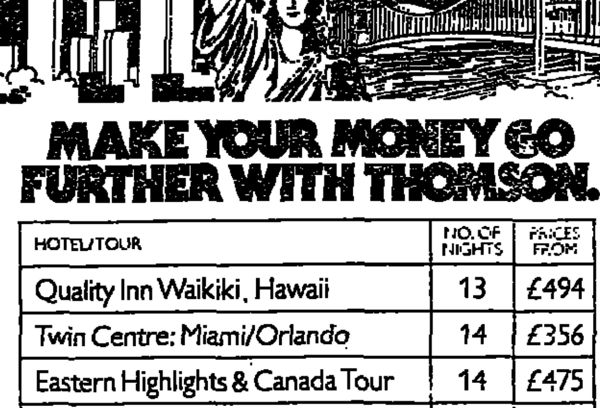
He ruffs a heart with the ♣8, and then ruffs a diamond with the ♣K. He ruffs a heart with the ♣A. The combination of declarer's ♣J10 and dummy's ♣9 are sufficient to guarantee the two tricks that he requires. South's play had to be precise to justify his partner's optimistic bidding.

□ I have frequently bemoaned the lack of interest that sponsors have shown in bridge. It is therefore a special pleasure to welcome the Sobranie Challenge, a completely new event, generously sponsored by Gallaghers. Entry is open to all clubs in the United Kingdom. The competition is designed to appeal to ordinary bridge players, even those with no previous experience of duplicate bridge. Conventions are limited to the minimum and no artificial systems are permitted. As grandmasters, life masters, and national masters are specifically excluded, the grand final in London may be expected to reveal some bright new stars.



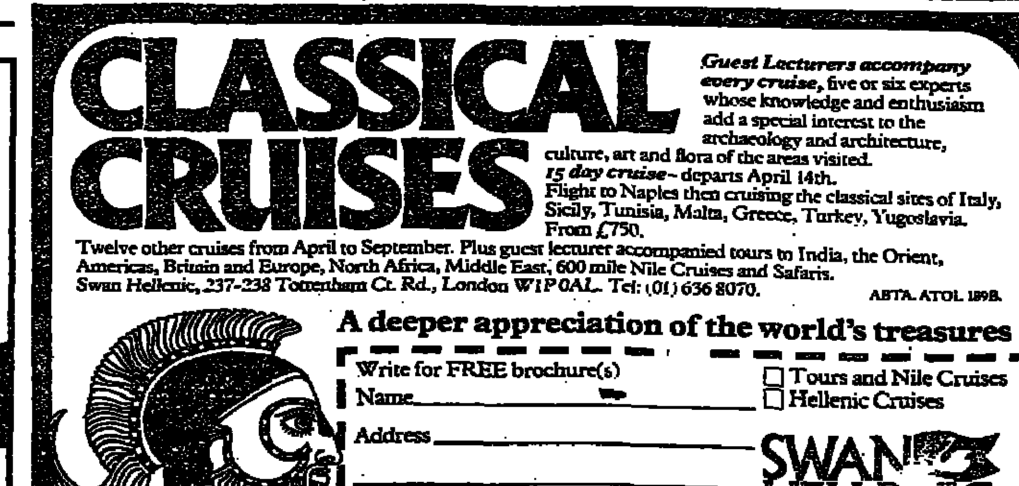












Off the beaten track in the Far East and on it in the American west

Burma/Richard Vines

The road to Mandalay

The ferry leaves Mandalay for Pagan at five each morning but passengers begin arriving long before. As the sun sets over the Irrawaddy, families bent beneath a pile of possessions approach the boat while farmers bring live chickens, which are be become the following day's curry, and cows to take home to their villages.

Manoeuvres begin on deck to occupy a space which may be home for days. There is no electric lighting and as darkness deepens candles are lighted, meals eaten and prayers said.

Finally, silence is established by consent. Only the animals and babies on board cry impatiently until sunrise, when the slow journey will begin. Then the ferry will meander down the river, seemingly never missing a village on the way.

For tourists wishing to see Pagan, a fabulous ancient city where 5,000 pagodas stand in varying degrees of dereliction, another night must be spent on board at the up country town of Pakokku. The journey ends in a precarious descent along a narrow plank which deposits one ankle-deep in mud on the riverbank.

Patience is not only a virtue but a necessity in Burma, where the slowness of life is exceeded only by a bureaucracy which can turn booking a hotel room into a lengthy process of form-filling. In Pagan, for example, one must first go to the official Tourist Burma organization to discover in which hotels one is allowed to stay.

One can then go and look at the hotel room, must return to Tourist Burma to pay and have one's currency form stamped, then back to the hotel to show proof of payment. The maximum tourist visa is one week, with no possibility of extension, so such repeated delays become trying. But the aim of all this paperwork is to keep track of visitors' spending, because the official currency exchange rate is less than half what can be obtained on the black market.

Such problems as one encounters in Burma are a small price to pay to visit a country so culturally and historically rich and to meet people who, although poor, are as kind and friendly as any in the world.

The men and women, both dressed in their skirt-like longyis, and mostly untouched by Western influences, greet foreign visitors as if they were old friends and honoured guests. Refusing offers of meals and presents becomes embarrassing, and in the villages women visitors are garlanded with flowers.

Tourists are a rare sight for many in Burma and, although the number of visitors is increasing, the country is uncompromisingly Eastern. But it is changing. Colour television has just arrived and at night in Rangoon I came across a strange street-market where amplifiers blared disco music and youths and girls walked holding hands, a defiant display of physical intimacy.

Elsewhere, even in the capital, things are not changing so quickly. Rangoon is full of charm but has an air of quiet decay. The attractive colonial buildings which line its broad streets are crumbling, the roads are potholed, and in the evenings rats can be seen running along broken pavements.

At the Strand Hotel, once the country's grandest but now a Burmese Fawlty Towers, service is so chaotic that the length of time one must wait for a meal is listed next to its price. An ice-cream is quickest at 15 minutes, but will never arrive if your main dish is served after 9pm, when the cook goes home.

Mandalay is best reached by a daily train which leaves at 7am and offers an enjoyable 12-hour ride through fields of sugar-cane, chillies, bananas and rice. At each station dozens of food-sellers besiege carriage windows while others jump on board. They sell everything from locust-like insects and small birds on sticks to chicken biryanis, wrapped in banana leaves, which you eat with your hands as the train pulls away and the last of the vendors leap off.

Such a journey is far more interesting than flying, which is just as well because the country's airline makes it so difficult to get on any flight that most visitors are unwilling to risk the considerable time involved in trying to book a seat.

The streets of Mandalay are little more than dusty tracks used by horsecarts, trishaws and bicycles. There are few motor cars and, like Rangoon, it is a place of immense character and old-fashioned charm.

A walk at dawn up the 1,729 steps to the top of Mandalay Hill gives a wonderful view of the surrounding countryside and temples, including the Kuthodaw Pagoda, where the entire Buddhist canon is inscribed on 729 marble slabs, each sheltered from the fierce sun by a small temple.



Village women besiege the Mandalay ferry selling fruit, blankets, betelnut and cheroots.

Sightseeing in Burma is indeed spectacular, with Buddhas the size of jumbo jets and Rangoon's Shwe Dagon Pagoda, 326-feet high, 2,500 years old and covered with 8,000 solid gold plates. The top is encrusted with 5,000 diamonds. But more striking even than sights are the people. Burma is a poor country where a teacher earns about £25 a month, but the Burmese display an honesty and generosity which puts the West to shame.

Few countries are more fascinating and none is more deserving of a visit before everyone else discovers it.

Tourist information is not issued by the Burmese Embassy in London and not much is available in Burma. Anyone thinking of going should buy a book called *Burma — A Travel Survival Kit* by Tony Wheeler (Lonely Planet) which is aimed at the shoestring traveller, but contains much invaluable information. The best time to go is November to February, when it is dry and the temperature does not rise much above the eighties.

Visas can only be obtained if one has booked a flight in and out of the country. I bought a bucket shop ticket to Bangkok for £335 and a travel agent there got my visa and booked me on a return flight to Rangoon for less than £70.

Arizona/Derek Harris

A chance to play cowboys

If all things cowboy and Indian are a personal turn-on then Arizona is irresistible; it can be dude ranching, steak cook-outs, Tombstone's OK Corral and Geronimo country all the way. Not to mention Old West scenery spectaculars like the Apache Trail or Monument Valley (backdrop for a legion horse operas from *Stagecoach* onwards) and the deserts where the candlebra and organ pipe cactuses grow near the border with Mexico.

Unless heartily casual, friendly Western ways are a positive turn-off (certainly not for my money), there is a lot of holiday value in Arizona, including some unexpected contrasts.

Phoenix, state capital and natural gateway for transatlantic air travellers, has a disappointing centre of little character. But there is lush country club living in suburbs in the surrounding hills with — in the downtown too — more wide-ranging cuisines available in the restaurants than just T-bone steaks.

Phoenix has a sprinkling of personalities such as Barry Goldwater (whose store chain empire started there) and Buster Crabbe, the first Flash Gordon, living out at Scottsdale. Orson Welles has an occasional residence not far from town but has made few appearances there of late.

In February, day temperatures in Phoenix are in the high sixties and in March they go to the mid-seventies. But two hours drive away are mountains of 7,000 feet or so where the skiing is usually good although by no means up to the standards of say, Utah.

In the summer a desert tan can be collected in Phoenix in the morning followed by a stroll in cool pinewoods in the afternoon up in the mountains. The thermometer climbs above 100 degrees Fahrenheit in July and August but it's tolerable, dry heat.

But hire a car in Phoenix. That puts Tucson, Tombstone and the Apache country around Willcox and Fort Bowie within three to five hours' driving time. Tombstone is for Westerns buffs, with its Earp and Clanton connexions (it was their feud that wound up bloodily at the OK Corral). The Boot Hill graveyard is still there. Most Sundays sees enacted shoo-touts and similar nostalgic frolics.

Outside Tucson there is a recreation of the town in its frontier days, built in 1939 by Columbia Pictures as a film set and much used since by film-makers.

This part of Arizona offers the biggest variety of ranching holidays. An Arizona Guest Ranches brochure is produced by the Arizona Office of Tourism. Address: 3507 N. Central Avenue, Suite 506, Phoenix AZ 85012.

An example of costs comes from Rex Ranch at Amado, 37 miles south of Tucson, and taking only 30 guests at a time. Double room with bath, including meals and ranching activities plus travel to and from Tucson airport, is $875 weekly for two people. Children (three to 12) rate $245 sleeping in with adults. The Rex's Lee Franklin (a sturdy horsewoman) has a London agent: CMS Travel, 1 Mermaid Court, London SE1.

A car trip around this southern spread of Arizona could be completed with a westward loop to see Monument Valley with its extraordinarily striking rock formations rising from the desert floor.

But striking north from Phoenix, with the most likely goal the Grand Canyon, means a choice. The Canyon south rim is 220 miles from Phoenix and one way is five hours of driving through Sedona (an arts and music centre) and Flagstaff.

Go there: a mile deep and about 18 miles wide at this point, near Grand Canyon village, the work of wind, weather and the deep-cutting Colorado river, it is riveting even to fly through. Down by mule is more exciting. Air tours available from Phoenix (from about $80) are the alternative to the road and mean an hour's flight across volcano country, within sight of the myriad-coloured Painted Desert.

Then the light aircraft braves the air currents below the rim to reveal the multi-hued tangle of clefts, cliffs and scree shoots descending dramatically to a river spiked with rapids.

A useful conversation opener for the Arizona visitor from Britain: Phoenix was named by an Englishman, Darrell Duppa, scholar and adventurer, who made it there in the mid-1800s. Gazing at long-abandoned Indian ruins there he had in mind the Egyptian phoenix and rightly saw a big city rising from the banks of the Salt River. The desert there is at least more varied than much of Egypt's.

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
SKIING					
Tignes, France	7 l/b	Supertravel	£139/149	£35	Jan 23 & 30
Val d'Isere France	7 l/b	Supertravel	£144/154	£35	Jan 23 & 30
La Plagne, France	7 l/b	Supertravel	£154/164	£35	Jan 23 & 30
Avoriaz, France	7 l/b	Supertravel	£159/169	£35	Jan 23 & 30
St. Anton, Austria	7 l/b	Supertravel	£154/164	£35	Jan 24 & 31
Courchevel, France	7 l/b	Supertravel	£189/199	£35	Jan 30
Chaesa, Italy	7/14 h/b	Global	£104/150	£30	Jan30 & Feb 6
Avoriaz	7/14 n/b	Global	£103/199	£20	Jan 31 & Feb 7
Livigno, Italy	7/14 h/b	Inghams	£151/185	£22	Most Sats Jan & Mar. Manchester
Santa Caterina, Italy	7/14 l/b	Swans	£130/180	£22	Most Sats Jan & Mar. Manchester
Aprica, Italy	7/14l/b	Swans	£138/230	£22	Most Sats Jan & Mar. Manchester
Caspoggio, Italy	7/14l/b	Swans	£108/163	£22	Most Sats Jan & Mar. Manchester
Courcheval	7/14l/b	Holiday Villas	£107/142	£12/16	Jan 23
WINTER SUN					
Eilat, Israel	21 b/b	Twickenham Travel	£369/433	£59/91	Jan 24 & 31. Room only for third wk.
Red Sea flotilla	7s/c	Twickenham Travel	£199	£50	Jan 24 & 31
Tenerife	7/14h/b	Global	£139/199	£45	Jan 26
Malta	7/14h/b	Portland*	£79/99	£61/80	Jan 22, Luton
Tunisia	7/14l/b	Portland	£89/109	£48/57	Jan 22, Luton
Majorca	7 l/b	Portland	£79	£35	Jan 23
Malta	7/14h/b	Portland	£79/99	£62/81	Jan 23
Benidorm	7 h/b	Tjaereborg*	£108	£24	Feb 6
Malta	14 n/b	Tjaereborg	£98	£82	Jan 30
Tenerife	7 h/b	Tjaereborg	£188	£23	Jan 29, Manchester
Lanzarote	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£213	£20	Jan 28
Faro	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£115	£15	Jan 24, Manchester
Malaga	7 h/b	Thomas Cook	£95	£15	Jan 31

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. * May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111. Tjaereborg 01-499 8676 and 061-236 9511

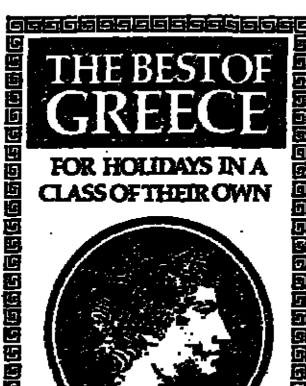
Holiday discount news

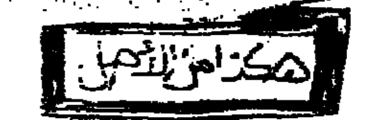
Iceland features in this week's discounts, though since the holiday is neither a winter sports nor a winter sunshine break, it does not appear in the chart. Reykjavik is the destination and Twickenham Travel has departures available on February 6, 13, 20 and 27. The cost of the seven night bed and breakfast holiday is now £199, a £21 discount on the brochure price.

Intasun is offering new budget holidays of seven, 10, 11 and 14 nights to Majorca, Costa Blanca, Costa del Sol and Malta at all inclusive prices starting from £69. Savings on current brochure prices range from £8 to £20, though not every hotel features in the current winter brochure. These discounts are available for only a few January departure dates. The holiday maker selects the resort and standard of accommodation and Intasun allocates the hotel.

On spring and early summer holidays in Malta, Thomson is offering free holidays for children aged between two and 11 at the Hotel Mellieha Bay. One child may travel free with every full fare paying adult. Where two children travel with two adults the children will have a separate room. The offer is open from 20 April to 24 June and the price of one week, half board, starts at £210.

Looking forward to summer, Thomson is offering discounts of up to £70 per person and a free car on villa and apartment holidays in Malta from May 2 to 29 July. To qualify for the reduction and car holiday makers select their departure date and airport, and specify the size of accommodation required. Apartments for two to nine people are available and one car will be allocated to each apartment. Prices of from £117 for one week per person in May are guaranteed against surcharges. S.C.P.





Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Bargains to beat the blizzards

Mad dogs and Englishmen
go out in the midnight snow.
Other countries do not do it.
The Eskimos eschew it.
In Switzerland
they think it grand
for they're well prepared with skis.
But we cannot cope in Basingstoke
when the drift's above the knees.

I've often wondered how I should react in the face of adversity and now I know — I kept myself warm in a blizzard on the borders of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire last weekend by making up silly verses — it all comes of being brought up on Noel Coward with my rusks instead of wholesome snap, crackle and Popeye.

I should not have been there at all, but it wasn't until I sat there in a motionless queue of cars for an hour, while the snowploughs tried to force a way through a Mini-wide track banked by what appeared to be sugared marble, that I realized how unprepared I was for survival. In spite of the early warning system we had just before Christmas, I was working on the principle that if I ignored the cold it would go away.

I didn't buy extra precautions then, but I shall now. It isn't too late, and even if there is a heatwave next week, one thing is certain — the next time we have weather colder than the South Pole, everything will be a good deal more expensive.

That certainly includes cashmere. I have found nothing more comfortable — lightweight, warm and comfortingly soft — and you couldn't have a better opportunity than now, in the middle of the winter sales, to find bargains.

■ At Harrods you can find slightly imperfect cashmere crew neck sweaters reduced to £35.75 from £59.95. V-neck £36.50 (£54.75); cardigans £43.50 (£65); men's crew neck or V-neck £49 (£75); cardigans £58 (£87); men's socks in three lengths (splendid to wear in boots) 75 per cent cashmere, 25 per cent nylon, £5.75 (£8.25). Not in the sale — cashmere gloves, yellow only, £13.50, gloves in 20 per cent cashmere with acrylic and wool, £8.50, assorted colours.

■ Libertys have round or V-neck jumpers at £33 from £55, scarves in cashmere and silk £10, paisley print shawls, £150, men's V-neck £45 from £95, huge mufflers, £62. Selfridges' men's V-neck sweaters are £39.95, scarves £14.95 (£22.95).

■ Cashmere at Harvey Nichols includes stoles at £50 from £105; men's 75 per cent cashmere socks (imperfect) £3.95 (£6.95); ladies' cardigans £35 (£52); V-necks or tie-neck sweaters £33 (from £55 and £46).

■ John Lewis's sales merchandise will be pretty sparse by today, but their ordinary stock includes their own brand Jonelle ladies' cashmere crew or V-neck sweaters at £33 and golfer button-up cardigans at £39, in a wide range of colours. Men's — V-neck only — are £39. Their men's half hose socks, 75 per cent cashmere, 25 per cent nylon in five colours, are £6.25 and they have cashmere-lined ladies' leather gloves in four colours at £17.50. All items are available at most Partnership stores.

If desperation has finally driven you to consider fur you couldn't do better than take advantage of some of the sales bargains at Konrad Furs' new shop at 90 New Bond Street, W1. There are some substantial reductions at every price level — luxurious blue fox jackets at £295 reduced from £500 and at £500 from £800; full length stranded Saga blue fox coats from £995; short pastel or ranch mink jackets in sizes up to 20 at £650 from £1,250, and one magnificent black glama ranch mink coat with a Princess of Wales ruffled collar at £4,500 from £6,500.

The same sort of bargains are available at their main branch at 42 Sloane Street, SW1, where their permanent stock of more than 1,000 garments has earned them the nickname "the fur supermarket". It is a tag that director Nasim Ahmed is happy to accept because, she says, the rows of furs on view in their showroom, far from having an off-putting effect, actually attract many customers — men as well as women — who would otherwise be too overawed to go into a very grand salon with nothing on view but the chandelier.

Good value is the watchword, whether in a £25 blue fox scarf or in a mink coat — they keep the prices down by buying skins at auction and have them made up abroad specially for them. The fur business has changed a lot in the past few years and customers who would once have expected something made-to-measure are now happy to try on and take away on the spot.

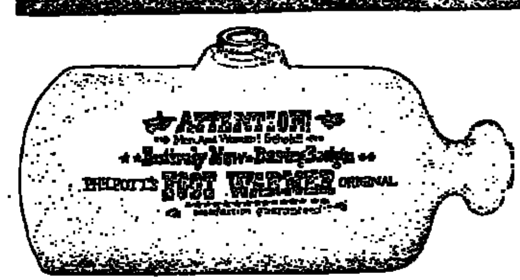
But if you buy fur in a sale, which one will give you the most for your money? Red fox was the fashion fur for several years, now blue fox is in — what is the most fashionable fur of the future?

"Mink", says Mr Joe Blair, manager at Sloane Street, without hesitation. "There is a definite return to the appreciation of mink as a really glamorous fur."

Mr Blair has the sort of dignity which would certainly not have permitted a wink, but it was with a distinctly Chevalier satisfaction that he added, "Thank heavens for little girls — they all of them grow older every day".

I slung several thousand pounds worth of the stuff round my shoulders and couldn't help seeing what he meant. If you are young you look younger in mink. And if you are old, you look better.





Left old fashioned ceramic foot warmer, 10 in x 4 in to prevent your toes dropping off while you watch television (not guaranteed to prevent you dropping off) £5.65 plus £1.43 p & p from Naturally British, 13 New Row, Covent Garden, WC2N 4LF

Above left one of the selection of Saga blue fox jackets reduced from £800 to £500 in Konrad Furs' sale at 90 New Bond Street, W1 and 42 Sloane Street, SW1.

Above right cosy lounge dress/nightie in brushed acrylic with penguin design in pink, turquoise and yellow print on cream ground. Fits sizes 10 to 14 from Fenwicks of Bond Street, £13.95.

Photograph by Peter Akehurst

For those who want to break the bottle habit

There is nothing quite so miserable as being so cold that you can't sleep. Electric blankets are relatively cheap to run — an overblanket can be run all night for a week for about 10p and an underblanket will warm the bed before you get into it for less than 5p for seven days.

Among the cheapest available at the moment are Northern blankets at Selfridges. The textile part is seconds, but the electrical bits are perfect — £11.50 underblankets, £16.95 over — double size only.

John Lewis have the usual Dreamland, Monogram and DG plus their own brand, Jonelle, which cost £12 single, £15 double for underblankets, £22 single, £26 double and £29 dual controlled overblankets. At all Partnership stores.

Barkers of Kensington and all branches of Army and Navy have a good selection of Dreamland and Monogram. Single underblankets are £11.95 and with four different heat settings are £15.95; double £17.50, three settings £20.95, or four settings with dual control £26.95. Overblankets are single £32.95, double £38.95, dual control double £42.95, single £32.95, kingsize £39.95 and king size with dual control £54.95.

In case you are worrying about the cost of running electrical equipment during this demanding weather, these are the running costs, according to the Electricity Council, of the major pieces of equipment based on the national average of 4.7p per unit.

Radiator or fan heater, 1kw	5p an hour
Immersion heater,* to heat family tank, 3hrs, 9 units	42p
Immersion heater on economy seven — night rate, 9 units	16½p
Vacuum cleaner used every day for a week	5p
Automatic washing machine — one week's wash of 37lb of washing	45p
Tumble dryer — 8 to 11lb of heavy clothes	18p
Lighterweight items 8-11lb	9p
Dishwasher — 140 pieces of china and cutlery	12p

* If your tank is really well insulated — not just one layer of domestic lagging, but at least 4in of insulation, you can leave the immersion heater on constantly without excess extravagance as you are only heating the amount of water drawn off, rather than the whole, cold tank, says the Electricity Council. The loss on a 36 gallon uninsulated tank is more than 100 units in a week (£4.70). With efficient insulation you can reduce the loss to about three units a day.

Ms White's riot of colour

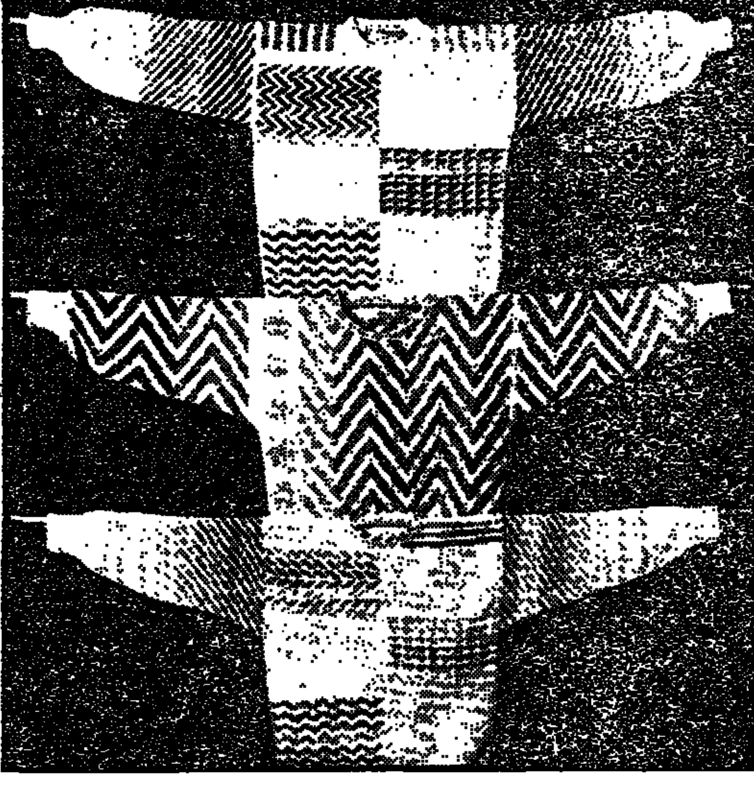
If you are looking for clothes to cheer yourself up you couldn't do better than visit the exhibition of jumpers which opens at Living Art, 35 Kenway Road, London, SW5, next Tuesday. They are all by Maggie White and they are in the sort of cheerful colours and designs that make you want to do something exhilarating and totally mad.

Maggie started hand knitting for friends. She had intended to go to art school and had given herself 18 months to prepare her portfolio — knitting to support herself meanwhile. But her designs were so successful and she was kept so busy that art school had to wait.

She now produces designs both for machine and hand knits, working mainly in Shetland wools and in stunning combinations of colours. One particularly original design, called Armadillo, is made of overlapping strips of knitting doubled back to make a series of flaps — when you move you ripple. It comes in shades of red, blue and purple and costs £70 — and, says Maggie, is very warm but rather heavy, so you have to feel particularly strong to wear it.

There are no such problems with the three Shetland sweaters shown above. The top one is in yellow, orange, pink, mauve, purple and cerise, the middle in similar colours with turquoise instead of cerise — both on a creamy ground — and the bottom one with a bright fuchsia pink and green among the other brilliant colours. The ground of this can be cream or grey. All are around £60 and would be splendid for skiing or for just being jolly.

The exhibition at Living Art will continue until January 30, Tuesdays to Fridays 1.30-6.30 pm, Saturdays 10 am-4 pm. Telephone 01-370 2766. Maggie White will also undertake special commissions from £50 — enquiries to her at Jericho Workshop, 16a Worcester Place, Oxford; telephone 0865 50443.



Craftsmen's choice

The Crafts Council celebrates its tenth birthday this week by opening a much enlarged gallery, an information centre with a slide index of the work of the 375 craftsmen approved by the council, and a coffee shop — the last no less important than the first if the council is to succeed in its aim to make British craftwork attractive to the widest possible audience.

Since it was formed in 1971, supported by government money, it has undoubtedly made an excellent job of fostering certain crafts and craftsmen — some more than others, it has been churlishly suggested — but if there have been grumbles in the past, all must surely be forgiven on the strength of the opening exhibition, The Maker's Eye.

The 500 exhibits — well displayed, well lit, well explained — are the choice of 14 craftsmen whose selection represents a highly individual and diverse definition of craft.

In some case that individual definition is immediately apparent to the visitor — John Makepeace's "objects with some kind of inner strength", for instance, include Nicolas Pope's zigzag column in carved walnut, Earnest Barnsley's oak settle made in 1898 and Gerald Benney's goblets in gold-lined white enamel, all with as distinct a relationship as a family with Roman noses.

Erik de Graaff's selection of furniture, lamps and drawings presents a cohesive whole because they were chosen specifically to work together. Alison Britton concentrates on vessels which *can* be used, but which are primarily aesthetic — also a clear story. It is when some of the craftsmen choose items from outside their own disciplines that the reason for their choice is not immediately apparent.

But whether or not every item merits its place, each is an interesting insight into the mind of the selector. If you are interested in crafts you will find the beautifully produced catalogue worth buying even if you can't get to the exhibition. It has coloured illustrations of many of the exhibits and short essays on the purpose of craft by each of the 14 selectors and it costs £5.95 at the exhibition or £6.96 by post.

The new Crafts Council Gallery, at 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, will be officially opened by the Prince of Wales on February 2. The Maker's Eye exhibition is on now until March 28 — opening hours Tuesday to Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Thursday 10 am to 7 pm, Sunday 2 to 5 pm. Admission 50p.



Left "Flat jug" by Steven Newell, 1979, in lead glass blown into a steel mould. Selected by Alison Britton for The Maker's Eye exhibition at the Crafts Council in London.

Right Pyramid by Glenys Barton, 1972, in bone china with silk-screened graphics. Selected by Emmanuel Cooper.

French food

For four days next month gourmets within reach of Richmond will be able to watch cookery demonstrations by the head chef of one of the most renowned cookery schools in France.

Fernand Chambrette, of La Varenne, who was assistant chef at Prunier in Paris before opening his own restaurant there, will be demonstrating at La Petite Cuisine School of Cooking, 50 Hill Rise, Richmond, in the mornings and evenings on February 23 and 25 and in the afternoons on February 24 and 26.

Tickets for each demonstration will be £8. For more details and times of sessions, telephone 01-940 7583.

Gardening/Roy Hay

Flowers by post

For most of my lifetime people bought their seeds by mail order from beautifully illustrated catalogues — some wit remarked that "Faith is not dead so long as we have coloured seed catalogues". Over the years came packeted seeds (on sale or return) in ironmongers, chemists, multiple stores and ultimately in garden centres. Some seed merchants with household names disappeared.

But now we hear that while shop sales of seeds have been static or slightly falling, catalogue sales have been holding up very well.

This I am glad to hear, because the choice of varieties in shops is very limited — understandably they stock the most popular, often very old varieties. So it is not surprising that the seed trade is looking to forms of packaging in the hope of stimulating demand for seeds.

Personally I wonder if these new presentations will sell more seeds — they may in some cases make the actual raising of seeds easier but as with all sophisticated packaging the product costs more.

We have seen many packs of pre-sown seeds come and go over the years, but now we have neat small plastic trays filled with a growing compost with seeds pre-sown and needing only watering to start off germination in a warm greenhouse or on the windowsill of a warm room. These we have found very effective.

Pelleted seeds of flowers and vegetables we have had for some years and I am surprised that they have not proved more popular. True they cost about a third more than ordinary seed but being coated with an inert clay that dissolves when the seeds are in the ground, they are so much easier to handle. They are large enough to be placed individually in a seed tray or in drills in the open and thus avoid waste through too thick sowing.

The latest offerings from Bees, of Chester, are "Seed Sticks". These look like outsized bookmatches and come in a long "book" containing 60 "matches" or "sticks" of stiff card to which one or two seeds have been attached with a soluble gum. You push these sticks into the ground or in seed compost in a tray so that the seed is covered by a quarter of an inch of soil. The system is claimed to eliminate the pricking out of seedlings. For example you get 60 "sticks" for 44p of 10 week stocks mixed. Most seedsmen offer packets of these stocks containing around 200 seeds for 28p or thereabouts. The saving of time and labour may be worth the extra cost to busy people.

Another interesting trend in seed affairs is the appearance of more packets of mixed vegetable varieties. The first of these I think was of lettuces and now several firms offer packets of lettuce seed either normal or pelleted containing a mixture of cos and cabbage varieties that take different times to mature. Thus one may cut lettuces from the same row over a period of up to a month or more.

Three sowings starting with the first one in March generally see us through to the autumn. I do not bother with any other lettuces for our family of two with the odd visitor. Mixed lettuce seeds are offered by Suttons, Thompson & Morgan and Dobies.

But if lettuce growing is to be taken more seriously it is worth studying the catalogues and trying new varieties resistant to disease.

I think the idea of growing mixed varieties applies with equal force to radishes. Only Suttons and Thompson & Morgan, include among my seed catalogues, mixed radishes, but I have grown them for years. I have pulled radishes over 20 to 30 days.

A newer concept is mixed Brussels sprout seeds (Thompson & Morgan). Five varieties are included in the packet — sufficient seed to produce about 80 plants, enough for any modest garden. They should give sprouts from October to April.

It will be interesting to learn in due course from the seed trade what effect the severe weather will have on the sale of vegetable seeds. In the past when winter frosts and snow have decimated vegetable crops and prices have shot up, the demand by amateurs for vegetable seeds has increased dramatically. I expect it will do so again this year

So if one wishes to play safe, which vegetables would be best to grow? First let us consider the household that has a deep freeze. Top of the list I would put runner beans. Next perhaps broad beans, and sweet corn. Carrots freeze well but one can always grow them, lift them and store them before severe weather sets in.

For those who have no freezer, obviously root vegetables, turnips, beet and swedes which can be lifted and stored are a good idea. To have some salad material as well as "chicons" for braising and a variety of cooking one can sow Chicory "Normato" as one would lettuce in early May and lift the roots in November. They may then be stored in sand outdoors or in a shed and brought into warmth to be forced in the dark as and when required.

The "chicons", that is the tight leaves, are cut when large enough and side leaves will grow from the stump to make excellent blanched salading.

With green vegetables like broccoli and cabbage we amateurs run the same weather risks as professional growers, but curly kale is probably the hardiest of the green winter vegetables.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

Better dried than frozen

Vegetables are already showing signs of the weather. The leeks I bought last weekend had either been frozen in the ground, or the lorry taking them to market had made a long stop in a blizzard. They still had ice in important little places and the green tops were already becoming slimy.

So assuming that the worst effects of the snow and floods have yet to hit greengrocers, it seems the right moment to reinstate old favourites like pease pudding which depend on vegetables which have been deliberately dried, not accidently frozen.

Pease pudding has been made since the Middle Ages and is still traditionally served with boiled bacon or roast pork. Boiling it in a cloth was the original cooking method, but now it is more usually steamed in a covered basin or baked. This recipe produces a pudding which is just firm enough to turn out.

Pease pudding
Serves four

225g (8 oz) dried peas, whole or split
1 medium onion, roughly chopped
55g (2 oz) butter
1 large egg, beaten
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Cover the peas with cold water and leave them to soak overnight.

Next day, drain the peas and put them in a pan with the onion. Cover them with cold water, bring to the boil, cover and simmer until the peas are tender. Drain well, then purée the peas and onions by pressing them through a sieve. Add the butter and egg and mix well. Now season the mixture to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

Turn the pea purée into a well buttered pudding basin and cover it with buttered foil, tied on tightly. Set the basin in a large saucepan and pour in boiling water to come to half way up the sides of the basin. Cover the pan and simmer the pudding for about one hour, or until firm.

Green flageolet beans are the one storecupboard vegetable that might pass for fresh if one did not know that they are sold dried. They also come cooked, in tins. In France they are often served with roast lamb, but are equally good with beef or pork. They can be served quite plain, moistened with just a little butter or roasting juices, salt and pepper.

Flageolet beans with cream
Serves four to six

340 g (12 oz) dried flageolet beans
Unsalted stock or water
15 g (½ oz) butter
6 rashers smoked streaky bacon
1 large onion, finely chopped
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
2 egg yolks
150 ml (¼ pint) double cream

Cover the beans with cold water and leave them to soak overnight.

Next day, drain the beans, put them in a pan with sufficient stock or fresh water to cover them. (Adding salt at this stage could toughen the beans which is why the recipe calls for unsalted stock.) Bring the beans to the boil, cover and simmer them until tender. Drain and set them aside and keep them warm.

Melt the butter in a pan and add the bacon cut in small snippets. Fry it on a low heat until its fat begins to run, but do not let it brown. Remove the bacon, leaving the fat in the pan, and set it aside. Fry the onion without browning it, until it is tender. Return the beans and bacon to the pan and season the mixture to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper.

In a small bowl beat together the egg yolks and cream. Off the heat stir the cream into the bean mixture and mix well. Reheat, if necessary, but do not let the dish boil now or the eggs will curdle it. Serve immediately.

Good, long grain rice like *Indian basmatti*, has an interesting and delicious flavour of its own. Cooked simply with a little butter, and water of course, it is a perfect accompaniment to delicately-flavoured stews and casseroles as well as curries. Lemon-flavoured rice is particularly good and goes well with roast chicken, veal or pork, and with fish

Lemon rice
Serves four to six

340g (12 oz) basmatti rice
30g (1 oz) clarified or fresh butter
4 whole cardamom pods
1 teaspoon salt
Finely grated zest and juice of 1 lemon
Freshly ground black pepper

Wash the rice in cold water and drain it well. Melt the butter in a heavy pan which has a tightly fitting lid. Add the rice and stir it over a low heat, mixing until each grain is coated with butter. Add 350 ml (12 fl oz) cold water, the lemon juice and the salt and bring to the boil. Lower the heat, stir once, and clamp on the lid. Cook the rice for about 10 minutes, or until all the water has absorbed and each grain is tender and separate.

If all the water absorbs before the rice is tender, add more water by sprinkling it over the top of the rice with your hand. Cover and continue cooking until it is ready. When the rice is cooked sprinkle the grated lemon zest over it and fold it in lightly with a fork, fluffing up the rice at the same time. Season with freshly ground black pepper and serve.

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Business News

THE TIMES SATURDAY JANUARY 16 1982

Royal Bank bids report page 18

New hope after 12% rate of inflation

By Frances Williams

The annual rate of inflation steadied last month after four consecutive increases, boosting Government hopes that it will shortly resume a downward course.

The Retail Prices Index rose by 12 per cent in the 12 months to December, the same as November, to stand at 308.8 (January 1974=100). This compares with the 1981 low of 10.9 per cent touched in July.

Prices in December rose by 0.6 per cent, rather less than many analysts were expecting.

A third of the rise was the result of higher food prices, while the jump in the mortgage rate to 15 per cent for most remaining building society borrowers contributed a further third. The rest was due to the increase in the television licence fee from £34 to £46 for a colour set, and higher gas prices and rail fares.

Offsetting these rises was a small reduction in petrol prices and the refund on electricity bills, together with a slight fall in the prices of clothing and footwear and household durable goods such as furniture.

Prices charged by state industries, which rose by 30 per cent during 1980 and proved a stumbling block preventing achievement of single figure inflation, are now rising roughly in line with prices in the rest of the economy.

Over the year to December 1981 nationalized industry prices rose by 11.1 per cent.

Economists in the Treasury are now hopeful that the inflation rate will stabilise at about its present level before falling gently later this year. The official forecast published with the Chancellor's economic statement last month predicted that inflation would ease to 10 per cent by the end of the year.

But this forecast depends crucially on continuing pay moderation and the pound remaining close to its present level.

Though the sharp fall in the pound during 1981 seems to have had less impact on inflation than was at first feared, partly because importers preferred to reduce their comfortable profit margins rather than put up prices, any further drop could put unwelcome upward pressure on prices.

In addition, prices at home may be vulnerable to attempts by traders to improve their profit margins as output slowly picks up.

January's inflation figures will be affected by a 1½p increase in the cost of a pint of milk, equivalent to ⅛ of a percentage point on the retail price index, and higher prices for beef, gas, and telephones. Some councils' supplementary rate demads will also be included, ofset by the removal of the GLC's supplementary rate following the House of Lords decision on London transport fares.

Britain's annual inflation rate remains higher than the average for industrialized countries of 10.1 per cent.

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ACC takeover confused by Heron Bid

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court's £36m takeover bid for Associated Communications Corporation was thrown into confusion last night as his agreement to buy Lord Grade's ACC shares became the subject of legal action, and Mr Gerald Ronson, chairman of Heron Corporation, said he was pressing ahead with a £42.5m counter bid.

Mr Ronson is said to have tried to make an offer last Monday but finally put one on the table at 2am on Wednesday.

A statement from ACC, now headed by Mr Holmes a'Court, last night said the Heron offer had been rejected.

In his legal action Mr Jack Gill, the dismissed ACC managing director, has lodged a writ with the High Court seeking to restrain Lord Grade and four other ACC directors from selling their shares before a vote is taken on his £560,000 golden handshake payment.

A special shareholders meeting to consider this resolution was adjourned again yesterday, pending court action by the Post Office pension fund to stop the payout.

Mr Gill is also seeking an order restraining Mr Holmes a'Court from becoming the legal owner of any shares sold to him by five ACC directors.

Named in the writ are Lord Grade, Isaac Louis Benjamin, Norman Richard Collins, Louis Sydney Michael, Sir Leo Pliatsky and Mr Holmes à Court.

In addition Mr Gill is seeking an order to make the five ACC directors whom he claims signed a memo on September 1, 1981 (the day he suddenly left the group) and the four ACC directors who he also claims signed a memo on November 30, abide by the agreement said to be contained in those memos, to vote in favour of his £560,000 compensation payment.

ACC's advisors confirmed last night that Lord Grade's 27.6 per cent voting and 0.5 per cent non-voting shares had been sold to Mr Holmes à Court's Bell Group through which he is making the bid.

Heron said last night it remains seriously interested in pursuing its bid and is actively considering its position, paying particular attention to the implications of the share transactions detailed in Mr Holmes a'Court's formal bid statement. These included the sale of Lord Grade's shares and the promises of other directors to accept his offer with their combined 36 per cent of the voting shares.

Meanwhile, there were indications that other rival offers were likely to emerge. The Independent Broadcasting Authorty, which has to sanction shares sales in ACC because of its 51 per cent holding in Central Independent Television, made it clear that the worth of ACC should be calculated without the profit contribution of the East-West Midlands franchise holder.

It is expected that a large slice of ACC's 51 per cent holding, on which votes are frozen as part of the Holmes a' Court bid, will be sold.



Holmes a' Court at yesterday's board meeting



Ronson: never gone entirely public

Ronson's hat again in the City ring

By Margareta Pagano

Mr Gerald Ronson, the Heron Group chief now in the ACC fray has emerged as one of the shrewdest, and richest, survivors of the property boom when he imprinted his style through his extrovert character, love for fast cars and frenetic work schedules leaving the office before 7 pm to socialize, he once said, was a sacrifice.

He used to drive in his Lamborghini to the garage forecourts to supervise personally control of the Heron petrol pump chain he launched in 1965.

All his garages were in key sites within 35 miles of London as part of a policy of buying high property value sites. All were within his personal reach. Soon he was regarded as a businessman who upset business rules, turning Heron into one of Britain's largest private empires. He conducts business in a highly unconvential, but always centralized way.

His business interests have always been followed with almost indecent haste and he has been keen to define his company as one of property in the public eye. Last Wednesday Ronson again threw his business into the ring when he said he had £100m to spend on buying a quoted United Kingdom company sometime this year.

By 11 pm that night he is beleived to have turned up at the doors of Associated Communications Corporation offering himself before the board as the new owner of the group until then led by Lord Grade.

Earlier that day Ronson, aged 42, had denied any intention or interest to buy into the media world.

If I wanted prestige projects I would certainly not want a company in the media and have no desire for that sort of publicity. Heron's acqusition will be an area closely related to Herons's present interests".

Mr Ronson, who has described himself as a capitalist with a social conscience, added: "I consider the Royal Society of Medicine developmet project we are now working on to be one of worth and prestige."

But he did take part in an abortive consortium bid for Channel 4's breakfast television last year which, he says' came second in the rounds.

A close colleague said last night: "He is an autocrat and once he has got the hunch he follows it. But he has been known to spit it out at the last minute if he feels that it is not right."

Mr Ronson commands a vast spread of interests with an investment property portfolio valued at £125m and total property assets in excess of £140m which are scattered through Western Europe's leading cities.

In Paris he owns a 35 per cent interest in the highly valuable old Figaro building, valued in 1978 at £40m. Planning permission has just been obtained for a £25m development in Barcelona and in United Kingdom Heron has interests in many large cities and is working on 15 different projects.

Heron is also one of the country's largest independent petrol chains. Motor distribution is put through the Heron Motor Group and yesterday announced it had turned back to profits after a period of difficult trading.

With 5,000 employees in the United Kingdom, Heron also controls the Susuki franchise, owns Ingersoll, the watch makers, and the National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation. Late last year Heron sold its Easygas company, Calor Gas's main competitior, for an undisclosed sum.

Mr Ronson has never had any problem in raising money from the City. Last year he secured a £75m unsecured loan from Barclays Bank, a $50m unsecured loan in December and has around £20m cash on deposit.

Just 24 years ago, he worked with his father, Henry, running a medium-sized furniture making business where he started at 15. By the mid-1960s he effectively ran the company with his father keeping a watching brief.

Pressure on Japan hardens as talks open

From Bailey Morris, Key Biscayne, Florida, Jan 15.

Leaders of the main Western trading nations struggled through bad weather to arrive in Florida today for talks described as crucial to the world trading system's future.

This is the first time since last summer's Ottawa economic summit that ministers from Europe, the United States, Japan and Canada have met to discuss growing trade differences.

Despite assurances to the contrary, it appears certain that Japan's rising trade surplus with the rest of the world will dominate. The sensitive topic of controlling trade in high technology goods, the subject of Nato talks in Brussels next week, will also be discussed.

The United States now estimates that Japan's surplus will jump $5,000m (£2,688m) this year to $25,000m.

This is just one of several problems clouding the world trade picture. As Mr William Brock, the American trade representative, said in his opening speech: "The world now faces a triple threat of inflation, unemployment, and high interest rates which strain politcal structures."

Mr Brock added that even though delegates are not in Florida to negotiate he hoped the talks would result in a new degree of cooperation.

Both the Europeans and the Americans have been pressing the Japaneses in bilateral talks for changes in their trade policies. This is the message they will put forcefully in private sessions.

So far, the Japanese response has been to urge both Europe and the United States to avoid protectionist policies. They say the West's problems are not Japan's fault, but that of outdated, uncompetitive industries.

In Tokyo, before leaving for the conference, Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Minister of International Trade, said he could not believe the West would restrain Japanese exports.

Still, even in Japan, there is considerable pressure on the Government to change its policies, a member of the Japanese delegation said.

He added that last month, for example, Mr Tashio Komoto, a prominent Cabinet member, had said Japan's present account surplus is leading the world to the brink of war.

He warned businessmen that if Japan does not ease these pressures it must bear part of the blame for a potentially fatal protectionist actions in Europe and the United States.

This sentiment was echoed privately by members of the European and American delegations before the first private session. One American said Congress, reacting to mounting unemployment and a continuing flood of Japanese car and electronics exports, is becoming increasingly hostile.

He added: "We have at least four anti-Japanese Bills pending in Congress and, unless something positive happens, I don't think we can hold all of them back."

Royal Bank 'will go on expanding despite bid veto'

By Our Financial Staff

There was disappointment all round, except at the Bank of England, at the Monopolies Commission's majority decision to veto the £500m rival bids for Royal Bank of Scotland yesterday.

Mr John Burke, Royal Bank's chief executive, said he was disappointed that the merger with Standard Chartered had been disallowed.

He said: "An opportunity to bring together our domestic operations and an international bank has been missed. Now we must roll up our sleeves and get on with the job.

"But it is not a total disaster. We can survive and prosper. Now we must press ahead with our contingency development plan. Williams and Glyn's (part of the Royal Bank Group) has been expanding in England and the Royal Bank has been opening offices in the United States'.

However, Mr Burke would not comment on suggestions that Royal Bank has advanced plans to buy a medium-sized bank in the United States.

Mr Michael Sandberg, chairman of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, source of the other bid, said: "It remains our belief that by linking with Royal Bank we could have made a major contribtion to increasing competition in British banking.

"We shall continue to expand our presence in Britain and Europe".

Standard Chartered, where Lord Barber is chairman, noted with regret the Commissions report. A merger with Royal Bank would have created a major force in British banking and increased competition. Standard Chartered would continue its expansion strategy and was examining other options.

On the stock market, jobbers stopped making a price in Royal Bank shares for a few minutes after publication of the report. When dealings re-started, Royal Bank shares were marked down a little further, closing 16p lower on the day at 125p. A week ago, before the report was leaked, they stood at 193p, falling 50p alone last Monday.

Hongkong and Shanghai ended the day 4p better at 139p and Standard Chartered closed up 8p at 685p.

The Commission conducted its investigation on a case-by-case basis, but there would be pleasure at the Bank of England because the report added weight to its view that control of the Royal Bank by Honkong and Shanghai may have run counter to the national interest as far as banking regulation was concerned.

DIARY OF EVENTS

1980: Royal Bank Group decides to seek a partner with a strong overseas presence, following takeover approaches from largest shareholder Lloyds Bank with 16.4 per cent.

March 17, 1981: Standard Chartered makes agreed £320m offer for Royal with the approval of the Bank of England. Lloyds Bank swiftly launches bid for Lloyds & Scottish gaining control through market purchases and later agrees to back Royal Bank takeover in return for being able to buy Royal's 39.3 per cent stake in the finance house.

April 7: Hongkong and Shanghai launches its £500m counterbid for Royal following several meetings with the Bank of England. According to Hongkong and Shanghai it was never forbidden to bid; according to Bank of England, its disapproval was made clear.

April 23: Standard Chartered returns with a new agreed offer which matches the Hongkong and Shanghai's terms.

May 1: Following pressure from both inside and outside Parliament and increasing signs of the Bank of England's opposition to the Hongkong and Shanghai bid, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State, for Trade refers both bids to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

June 25: Hearings before the Commission begin.

Sept 3-4: Commission visits Edinburgh to take evidence from the Scottish lobbies strongly opposed to any takeover of Royal Bank.

Sept 8: Mr Biffen gives Monopolies Commission a three month extension to January 31, 1982 to complete investigation.

Nov 20: Hongkong and Shanghai denies claims emanating from the Bank of England that it has broken the Bank's 1972 guidelines on takeovers.

Dec 1 & 3: Royal Bank reaffirms support for Standard Chartered merger and opposition to Hongkong and Shanghai by publishing the basis of its evidence to the Monopolies Commission.

Dec 22: Monopolies Commission delivers its report on the two bids to Mr Biffen.

Jan 14: Mr Biffen tells Cabinet colleagues of his decision on the Monopolies Commission recommendations.

State aid for lame-duck industries should be subject to tough criteria, while industry must take the initiative to promote "sunrise industries", Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

In a keynote speech on industrial policy — the Stockton lecture, at the London Business School — Sir Terence said: "The restructuring of British industry will be carried out on a much sounder basis if it is done at company level than if we wait for some grand government plan."

But there were areas where the Government could aid casualties, such as core industries, to give them breathing space for reequipment and reorganization. There should be a time-limit for aid, he said.

United Biscuits takes over Terrys of York

By Peter Wainwright

Joseph Terry of York, the confectioners is once again changing hands. Colgate Palmolive which bought the company from Trusthouse Forte in 1977 in a deal said to have been worth about £10m, is going to United Biscuits for £24.5m cash.

United valued by the stock market at £348m is buying a group with a turnover (in the year to last September) of £42m, and with pretax profits of £2.7m. The book value of its assets is £20.5m.

Terry's is one of Britain's quality chocolate makers, but its market share is however only about 4 per cent.

Colgate, which at one diversified into sporting goods lavished money on Terry's but is now pulling in its horns.

United get a company which takes it at a stroke into the confectionery field. It has so far been on the fringe with Bandit chocolate biscuits, and it is a natural step to go into confectionery with an established distribution network Terry's salesforce will now handle United's biscuits.

For United Biscuits, however it is almost bound to mean a dilution of earnings in the first year of acquisition, because United's cash could earn more in interest than it is getting from Terry in profits.

United has seen its own profits soar from £6m to nearly £48m in 10 years and in the six months to mid July last they increased 50 per cent. Profits this year will probably be more than £60m.

■ Stock Markets

FT Index 531.6 up 4.4
FT Gilts 62.37 up 0.13
FT All Share 308.22 up 1.65
Bargains 14,886

■ Sterling

\$1.8685 up 55 pts
Index 90.6 up 0.5

■ Dollar

Index 109.0 down 0.3
DM 2.3122 up 42 pts

■ Gold

\$376.50 up 50 cents

■ Money

3 mth sterling 15⅝-15⁷/₁₆
3 mth Euro \$14¹¹/₁₆-13¹⁵/₁₆
6 mth Euro \$15¹/₁₆-14¹³/₁₆

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Ass Comm 'A'	13p to 67p
Blyvoors	25p to 481p
Chloride	4p to 30p
Control Secs	5p to 65p
Daily Mail Tst	28p to 386p
De Beers D'fd	12p to 345p
Devenish	25p to 330p
Elsburg Gold	13p to 117p
Glaxo	12p to 454p
Leslie	13p to 117p
Manson Fin	6p to 58p
Sentrust	65p to 427p
Streeters	2p to 22p
UBM Group	5p to 57p
Ventersport	25p to 387p

Falls

Amstrad	10p to 200p
BOC	5p to 146p
Capper Niell	2p to 59½p
Change Wares	3p to 25p
Collins K.	5p to 85p
Damson Oil	10p to 480p
First Castle	4p to 84p
Geevor Tin	5p to 135p
Hammerson 'A'	5p to 605p
Hawkins, Tipson	1½p to 25½p
Howard Mach	2p to 23p
Racal	5p to 385p
Rea Bros	10p to 85p
R. Bnk S'land	16p to 125p
Wigfall H.	19p to 121p

Italy faces 3m jobless

Italy's unemployment will rise from the present 2 million to 3 million by 1984, according to a three-year economic forecast by Confindustria, the confederation of private industry.

This year should see zero growth, and a drop in inflation from 18.7 per cent to 16.7 per cent, falling to 15.8 and 13.2 per cent in 1983 and 1984, the forecast said.

Slight recovery by sterling

Sterling recovered a little of the ground lost earlier this week in rather uncertain trading on international currency markets yesterday. It reached a high of nearly $1.88 at one stage as the dollar fell back on profit-taking and publication of economic indicators showing United States still in the grip of recession. But the dollar rebounded later ahead of yesterday's United States money supply figures — expected to show a big jump — trimming sterling's gains.

The pound closed in London up just 55 points at $1.8685. But it held on to gains against Continental currencies and its trade-weighted index improved 0.5 to 90.6.

Steel move

British Steel and other European producers are considering halting all shipments of steel to the United States to avoid the risk of penalties from anti-dumping charges American companies are expected to bring.

Invergordon gesture

The 900 workers occupying British Aluminium's smelter at Invergordon have agreed to release some of the 25,000 tons of alumina they are holding to save some colleagues' jobs at Kinlochleven and Fort William.

The company has agreed to keep Invergordon in working order for six months, and the men decided yesterday to allow 45 maintenance workers to be rehired.

The deadline for redundancy notices to be issued has been put back again — to January 24.

EEC oil import falls 15pc

Oil imports to the European Economic Community fell by 15 per cent last year because of the recession and switch to other fuels, EEC sources said in Brussels yesterday.

Imports were down 366 million tonnes or 13 per cent of all the world's oil. Consumption fell by 9 per cent to 474 million tonnes, the difference being made up by the North Sea output.

GM plans more lay-offs

General Motors said in Detroit yesterday that it planned temporary shutdowns over the coming weeks at many of its plants and will reduce production at three assembly plants, laying off 5,400 employees.

It has already laid off 126,000 hourly workers indefinitely.

☐ Six telephone handset designs have been approved by the Department of Industry.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Caledonian wins £2.5m aero-engine contract

Caledonian Aviation Group, parent of the British Caledonian airline, signed a £25m export contract yesterday which is seen as a breakthrough in aero-engineering.

Under a five-year exclusive contract, Caledonian Automotive, the group's engineering division, will overhaul and maintain turbofan engines for the Canadian airline, Wardair. The maintenance will be carried out at Caledonian's engineering plant at Prestwick, in Ayrshire.

Mr Adam Thomson, Caledonian Automotive chairman, said: "This contract marks a major step forward in the development of Caledonian Automotive and firmly establishes Prestwick as a major centre of advanced technology power plant engineering for the world's airline industry."

Work will begin immediately with two engines or engine modules expected to pass through the plant every month. The contract could be extended beyond 1987, the company said. Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, witnessed the signing ceremony. The move is expected to increase personnel at the Prestwick plant from 160 to 250 this year.

Further expansion is scheduled for 1984 when the plant will maintain the three Airbus A310 aircraft due to be delivered to British Caledonian. The company hopes to provide a similar support service for Wardair's fleet of A310s when they go into service.

£2m order for Rediffusion

British Telecom has placed an order worth nearly £2m with Rediffusion Radio Systems for the supply of paging equipment.

The design of the equipment will be based on the one developed by Nippon Electric Company of Japan and will be manufactured at Rediffusion's Wandsworth factory.

Finland order

Pye TVT has won a contract worth more than £750,000 from the Finnish National Broadcasting Company for the supply of television transmitters.

Corby plant go-ahead

BAT, the tobacco manufacturer, has secured planning permission for its £22m tobacco processing plant at Corby, Northamptonshire. The plant, due for completion in the second half of next year, will initially create 100 jobs.

It will supply processed tobacco for BAT's cigarette factories

☐ Investment in Yugoslavia fell by 8 per cent in 1981 from 1980 levels, and the number of investment projects by 12 per cent, according to the national news agency Tanjug.

OFT probes Cook deal

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating Thomas Cook's proposed takeover of Rankin Kuhn, the travel agency subsidiary of British Petroleum, to decide whether there should be a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The deal is believed to be worth £1.5m with Rankin Kuhn adding to Cook's a dozen retail outlets including one in West Germany. It appears to leave Rankin Kuhn well below the £15m assets value which is one benchmark for investigation under monopoly legislation.

What the OFT is expected to concentrate on is how far the deal might give Thomas Cook 25 per cent or more of a market, another benchmark on monopoly investigation. But cook accounts for only about 10 per cent of the package holiday tour market and 260 travel agency outlets throughout Britain.

But a group within Rankin Kuhn — where a management buy-out proposal to BP was turned down — has claimed in a letter to the OFT that taking in Rankin Kuhn would push Cook's total annual turnover to about 26 per cent.

Meat group redundancies

About 400 workers are to lose their jobs at the Ipswich and Calne, Wiltshire, factories of F.M.C. Harris, which is part of the F.M.C. meat group.

Mr Bill Papworth, manufacturing director, said most of the losses would be at the Ipswich factory.

De Lorean moves to secure £36m loan

By Rupert Morris and Christopher Thomas

De Lorean car company representives will meet the Export Credits Guarantee Department on Monday to discuss its request for guarantees on an immediate loan of £26m followed by a further £10m in March.

The company which has won Government grants of £80m for the building of its Belfast factory and which employs 2,500 people, was non-committal about the nature of the meeting.

The department is understood to be worried about De Lorean's financial position, and is axious that a third party to invest money should be found. So far, the company has been unsuccessful in its efforts to find a backer.

Yesterday De Lorean announced that it was returning to a five-day week next week, having been reduced to three-day working for this week.

The reason for this shortened working week are far from clear. The company blamed a shortage of spare parts because of the Sealink strike hitting the supply route from Stranraer, but hinted that there were other reasons such as a decline in American demand for the cars, and the failure to secure export credit guarantees.

Mr John De Lorean, said in New York yesterday that he would travel to Northern Ireland on Monday night or Tuesday morning. Mr Don Lander, president of De Lorean, and Mr Joseph Daly, the company's chief financial officer, will conduct Monday's talks with the ECGD.

Mr De Lorean is due to meet his American bankers on Monday morning but he declined to say why. His privately negotiated export credit guarantees in the United States total $35m from the Bank of America.

He said he was seeking at least $50m immediately from the ECGD. Previously he has said he needed $60m now plus $20m by the end of March. "The lack of export financing has been a serious problem. We are in the process of re-evaluating what we have to do about it — whether to adjust the level of our business of do something else.

☐ Mr William Haddad, a former senior employee of De Lorean Motor Cars who last year was involved in unproven allegations of financial irregularities against the company, is suing Mr John De Lorean, head of the company.

He will file papers with the supreme court in New York on Monday making a series of specific allegations involving libel, slander and improper financial dealings. He is also claiming substantial loss of earnings because of his alleged unfair dismissal, as well as $1,190,000 damages for his "mental anguish, humiliation and pain and suffering."

Home Insurance

Where householders are uninsurable against theft

Standing upstairs in her bedroom, Yvonne Gilbert heard an intruder moving around in her kitchen. Fortunately there was a telephone extension in the bedroom and she was able to telephone the police. But when they turned up some 15 minutes later, the burglar had taken fright and gone.

This was the third break-in that Yvonne Gilbert and David Owen had suffered in the last five years. They share a flat in Huskisson Street in the Toxteth area of Liverpool, scene of last summer's riots.

The thieves took an almost new video recorder worth around £600 and although the break-in was worrying, the couple were insured — with the Pru. This happened early in October last year, and the couple's claim was accepted but when the insurance cover came up for renewal on the 18th of last month, Yvonne and David were horrified to discover that the Pru was not prepared to give them any cover for theft — only for fire.

"The Pru was the only company to take on insurance in this area and we have found it impossible to get cover with any other company" said Miss Gilbert. "I went into the main office in Liverpool to talk to the supervisor but she just said they were not prepared to offer theft cover".

"Most friends who live locally have policies with the Pru and some of them have had more break-ins than us. It will be interesting to see what the Pru decides to do when these come up for renewal".

A friend, Lynden Robson who lives nearby says, "I was forced out. I was burgled twice in three months and I have now moved from a ground floor flat to an attic flat". But my policy was renewed in December although I had to write to the company to remind them that it came up for renewal".

Yvonne Gilbert believes that Toxteth is one of several areas which are being "redlined" by the insurance companies. "This is a no-go area now" she says.

The Pru disputes that "redlining" is operating in the area, and in fairness to the Pru they have continued to insure homeowners in the area longer than most. "It was made perfectly clear that this is not a no-go area" commented Norman King of the Pru. "We look at individual risks as they arise."

The Pru sent their inspector to take a look at the premises and he came to the conclusion that further break-ins were likely and that theft cover should not be offered. "I have explained to the insured that the risk was virtually uninsurable", he said in his report. "The area can only be described as very poor from the theft and vandalism point of view".

However he made no mention of the fact that all three break-ins had been via the back door, nor did he make any recommendations about security of this door, though the couple have had it strengthened and wired glass put into the panels.

The Pru admits that theft cover is, on occasion, refused "in areas like Brixton, East Ham or anywhere where the risk of theft is higher". In some areas, whatever you do, someone will try to get in", says Mr King.

Over to the British Insurance Association, proud of its consumer complaints service. What should homeowners do who cannot get theft cover? In certain areas it is very difficult for property insurers" (note — not homeowners). "If they find that an area is such that law and order is not properly maintained, it can get to the stage of becoming uninsurable. But the main purpose of our complaints system is to look into areas of difference which arise between the policyholder and the company" commented a BIA spokesman.

Clearly no single insurance company can carry all the theft cover for such high risk areas. But perhaps what is needed is a system of referral, similar to that operated by the building societies, whereby if a person cannot raise a loan from a building society they go to their local authority who will allocate a building society and refer the borrower back.

If homeowners who could not obtain cover were "shared out" in a similar way among all the insurers, presumably the higher risk would be bearable. "We are not in a position to do this" says the BIA.

"A pre-requisite of this would be that there are large numbers of people who have this problem", says the BIA.

In the meantime householders in high risk areas will either have to go uninsured, or like Yvonne Gilbert's friend — move out.

Lorna Bourke



Yvonne Gilbert and David Owen at the back door of their flat in Toxteth

Watch for gains in currencies

Currency gains are likely to be this year's big investment news — just as they were in 1981. Volatile interest rate and currency movements are once again being forecast by the economic pundits. As far as the United Kingdom's major funds are concerned the yen and the Deutschemark are the favoured targets.

In market jargon the description of trading conditions at the end of December was that "there are a lot of burnt fingers as far as the dollar is concerned". That was because interest rates in New York started to move up in December, rather unexpectedly, and are still rising. So, even though gnomes, such as Hubert Baschnagel of the Swiss Bank Corporation, are saying "do not sell the United States" cautious investors are wary of becoming involved in what may be a short-term rise.

In theory, British investors might think that they will be operating from a stable base in 1982. The Bank of England has made no secret of the fact that it has an exchange rate target. At the moment it is keeping the pound at a set average against the currencies of Britain's major trading partners. It keeps an index, and the target on this is about 90 — the rate it has been for much of this year.

The problem is that as soon as foreign exchange markets start to disagree with a central bank, they will follow their view with cash. So if they think the central bank's rate is too cheap, they will queue up to buy. Under this sort of pressure central banks usually have to change their target.

If the miners go on strike, then traders and investors all around the world will want to sell sterling.

Neither the Japanese nor the Germans want their currencies to rise. They can export more goods if these are priced in an undervalued currency, and thus look cheaper than those of their competitors. For that reason the top banking officials of both countries have been going around talking their currencies down.

Inflation in both countries is at a very low rate. In Japan it is likely to be 3½ per cent at the end of this year and in Germany about 5 per cent. Both countries are also exporting vast amounts. These, and other factors, make them highly attractive to the big funds.

So, while they may not shoot up in the short term, if United States interest rates burst through the 20 per cent level again, both currencies are being recommended for capital gain over the course of the year.

Rates against the pound yesterday were 419.75 for the yen and 4.325 for the Deutschemark. Interest rates on three-month bank deposits are low — only about 3 per cent on the yen and 8-9 per cent on the Deutschemark, depending on the size of the deposit.

Sally White

The Times-Money Programme Unit Trust Competition

Entries for The Times Money Programme Unit Trust Competition, launched last week in Family Finance and on BBC TV's Money Programme, have started to roll in. If you take it seriously, it will undoubtedly pay to leave your choice until the last few days as it will then be possible to see how the trusts have performed during the first three weeks of January.

But do not leave it too late since entries received after the closing date of January 30 will be disqualified.

We will be revealing our experts' — the unit trust advisers' — choices at the end of the month.

The uninitiated could do worse than back the unit trust managers' choices.

Allied Hambro are tipping Electrical and Industrial Trust, Japan, and Smaller Companies, from their own stable. Barclays Unicorn reckons its best performer will be the Greater Pacific Trust and Henderson has opted for its Capital Growth Fund. Britannia is putting its faith in its American Smaller Companies fund, Britannia Far East, National High Income, and Britannia Smaller Companies while Save & Prosper recommends its Exploration Fund, New Technology, and S.E. Asia Growth Fund.

Target has gone for its Income and Special Situations funds, while Tyndall prefers its Gilt Income, International Earnings and London Wall Extra Income Growth funds. Schroders likes the look of its Capital, Australia, and General funds and M & G believes its American Recovery, Australasian, Midland and General, Recovery and Magnum trusts are the ones to watch in 1982.

Bravest of all is Hill Samuel which tips its Gilt and Fixed Interest Fund, and European Fund, along with the 1981 top performer Hill Samuel Far Eastern Trust. It will be something of a coup if Hill Samuel manages to pull it off two years running.

Prizes are £100 worth of unit trusts of your choice for the winner in each category with £50 and £25 for the runners up. There will be a prizewinners' lunch and the winners will be appearing on BBC2's Money Programme to explain how they made their choice. Rules and entry form are below.

Readers of The Times have two more chances to compete — the entry form is printed today and next Saturday only. So far over 700 entries have been received.

Those who have entered so far have been almost exclusively in the "general" category. The professional advisers are obviously holding off until the last moment since they will have access to the performance figures for January and there is some evidence to suggest that those funds which perform well at the beginning of the year, tend to do well over the full twelve month period.

But the field is wide open. Talking to unit trust experts it is plain that there is little agreement on which funds to back.

We usually publish unit trust performance statistics on a sector basis — financial trusts, income trusts and so on. To help readers who are entering the unit trust competition make their choice, the figures this month will not be split into sectors, and it should be easier to see which trusts performed best overall. We will also be printing this table again next Saturday — the last time the entry form will be published.

The tables show the value on January 4, 1982, of £100 invested 12 months ago (column A) and two years ago (column B) net income reinvested and based on offer to offer prices. Figures supplied by Planned Savings Magazine, 150-152 Caledonian Road, London N1 9RD.

Hill Samuel Far East	155.7	—
Arbuth. Eastn & Int	146.2	203.2
Crescent Tokyo	143.4	216.8
S&P/Japan Growth	140.9	187.6
Arbuthnot Smaller Co	138.5	160.7
Henderson/Japan	138.3	197.6
Gartmore Japan	137.2	—
Target/Pacific	137.0	193.6
Midld Drayton Japan	134.8	217.3
Chieftain Far Eastern	134.8	193.0
G.T. Japan & General	133.1	179.7
Mercury General	131.7	175.4
Bishopsgate Internat.	131.0	168.9
M&G/American Rec.	130.4	165.2
Nat West Smaller Cos	130.1	149.7
Perpetual Income	129.8	150.9
Arbuthnot Foreign	128.3	159.8
S&P/Financial	128.2	165.3
Grieveson/Endeavour	128.0	185.5
M&G/Japan	127.9	156.4
Henderson/European	127.8	129.7
Gt Winchester Oseas	127.8	172.0
Mayflower Internat.	127.2	156.5
Grievesn/Ldn&Brusel	126.9	143.4
Barclayunic '500'	126.2	139.9
Target Special Sits	125.8	195.3
TSB Income	125.8	155.3
Henderson Inc & Gth	125.8	174.5
Framlington Americ	125.0	178.5
Pelican Units	124.8	157.8
Fidelity Max Inc Eqty	124.6	—
Hendrsn/Nth America	124.5	183.1
A-Hamb.Osea Earn'g	124.2	159.3
M&G/Far Eastern	124.2	194.0
Framlington	123.9	143.7
Tyndall/Nth Amer'c'n	123.8	152.1
MLA Trust	123.5	201.9
Abbey Worldwde Bnd	123.5	122.1
Henderson Extra Inc	123.4	132.9
Framlington In Grwth	123.4	180.4
Britannia Am Sml Cos	123.2	179.4
Framlington US Trn	122.7	162.1
S&P/South East Asia	122.6	203.0
London Wall/Internat	122.3	143.5
A-Hambro Gr & Inc	121.8	163.8
Tyndall/Far Eastern	121.8	—
Perpetual Grp Growth	121.6	151.2
M&G/Conv Income	121.3	135.6
Barclayunic Recov	121.0	140.0
Great Winchester	121.0	130.2
Barclayunic Income	120.9	141.6
Henderson Sm Co Dv	120.9	134.5
Norwich Union Gp Tr	120.8	150.0
Brown Shipley Inc	120.8	154.5
New Court Smaller Co	120.7	156.9
A-Hambro Sec of Am	120.7	151.6
Pearl Growth	120.6	152.6
Henderson/Hi Inc	120.1	136.4
Nat West Income	120.0	151.7
Schroder Income	119.9	148.6
Royal Trust Income	119.9	131.3
Abbey Income	119.8	132.7
Schroder General	119.8	159.5
HK Small Companies	119.8	126.3
Quilter/Quadrant Int	119.8	156.5
Fidelity American	119.8	167.3
British Life Dividend	119.7	129.1
Stewart American Fd	119.7	165.0
Arbuthnot Giants	119.6	146.8
S&P/Select Income	119.6	132.5
Crescent Inter	119.6	160.0
M&G/American	119.5	148.0
Hill Samual/Spec Sits	119.4	173.3
Gartmore British	119.3	176.5
Capel Income	119.2	127.0
Framlington Ex Inc	119.2	—
M&G/High Income	119.2	129.5
A-Hambro Pacific	119.2	180.7
Henderson Spec Sits	119.2	170.9
Britannia Assets	119.0	136.6
A-Hambro Rec Sits	119.0	145.1
M&G/Mid&Gen	119.0	119.5
Friends Prv Uns	118.9	161.8
Prolific High In	118.9	146.2
Carliol High Yld	118.8	117.6
Brown Shipley Grth	118.6	167.9
S&P/High Rtrn	118.6	125.7
Target/Financial	118.5	155.9
Barclayunic Trust	118.3	148.9
Quilter/Quad Recvry	118.1	—
Reliance Opportunity	118.0	134.9
London Wall/Hgh In	118.0	115.6
Rowan America	118.0	162.4
Royal Trust Capital	117.8	155.9
Hill Samuel/Int	117.8	143.7
Fidelity Growth & Inc	117.7	154.2
Bishopsgate Prog	117.7	144.6
Target/Income	117.7	125.3
Reliance/Sekforde	117.3	138.4
Quilter/Quadrant Gen	117.1	152.4
A-Hambro 2nd Sm Cos	117.1	145.9
M&G/Recovery	117.0	132.6
M&G/Dividend	116.9	130.7
Henderson Am S Cs	116.9	179.9
Tydall/Income	116.8	127.0
Pearl Income	116.7	133.8
Tyndall/Scottish Inc	116.6	126.8
Intel Pacific	116.6	180.7
Chieftain Smaller Cos	116.5	—
Lloyds Life Equity	116.5	155.9
Crescent High Dist	116.4	125.7
A-Hambro High Inc	116.4	144.4
Gartmore Extra In	116.4	125.3
Lloyds Balanced	116.4	151.5
T&G/Wickmoor Divi	116.4	127.3
M&G/Extra Yield	116.4	122.9
Barclaytrst Invest	116.3	154.4
Alben Income	116.2	132.8
T&G/Barbican	116.2	138.6
Minster	116.2	136.7
College Hill	116.2	131.7
Lloyds Inter Tech	116.2	—
Henderson Financial	116.1	194.3
Schroder Small Cos	116.1	181.7
Lloyds Income	116.0	139.4
Alben	115.9	139.6
Capel Capital	115.7	148.5
Britannia Nat Hi Inc	115.7	125.5

A-Hambro Equity Inc	115.6	140.5
Nelstar International	115.6	—
Stewart Brit Cap	115.4	146.2
Lloyds Small Cos & Re	115.4	—
A-Hambro Elec & Ind	115.4	150.5
Pearl Trust	115.2	141.1
Discretionary	115.1	146.9
Hill Samuel/Inc	115.1	133.7
S&P/Inter Bond	115.1	140.5
M&G/Trustee	115.0	139.8
Tower Inc & Growth	114.9	138.8
Britannia Inc & Grwth	114.9	128.1
Fidelity Amer Sp Sits	114.9	—
Gartmore Far Eastern	114.8	197.1
Nat West Financial	114.7	151.7
NPI Growth	114.6	144.2
Midland Draytn Hi Yd	114.4	127.8
Target Inc & Growth	114.4	—
M&G/General	114.4	144.9
Britannia Japan Perf	114.4	174.4
Ansbacher Inc Mly	114.3	127.4
Abbey Capital	114.3	148.6
Framlington Capital	114.3	141.6
Hill Samuel/Hi Yield	114.2	125.1
Nelstar Hi Inc	114.2	104.9
Gartmore Inc	114.2	136.3
Barclayunic Ex Inc	114.0	129.7
Equity & Law Gen	114.0	147.7
L&C Income	114.0	134.4
Bridge Amer & Gen	114.0	172.6
S&P/High Yield	113.9	135.2
Gartmore High Inc	113.8	129.2
T&G/Wickmoor	113.8	153.9
TSB Scottish	113.7	159.6
Target/Invest Trst	113.7	179.3
GT Far East & Gen	113.7	217.3
A-Hambro High Yield	113.6	114.7
Abbey General	113.6	148.6
Intel Smaller Cos	113.5	141.6
Nat West Extra Inc	113.5	117.1
Bridge Internat Rec	113.5	159.4
Henderson/Inc & Ass	113.5	141.4
Govett/Stockhlds	113.4	162.0
Leo Capital	113.3	167.8
Henderson/Pac'sm Co	113.3	189.7
A-Hambro Accum	113.2	151.0
Kleinwort Benson H Y	113.1	143.5
Intel Amer Tech	113.1	164.1
Kleinwort Benson S C	113.0	129.9
Ulster/Growth	112.9	136.7
Rowan Securities	112.8	154.6
Britannia Amer Gr	112.8	159.5
Hill Samuel/Dollar	112.8	135.2
Family Fund	112.7	130.9
M&G Sec Gen	112.7	151.4
J Finlay High Inc	112.6	125.8
Grieveson/Barrington	112.5	153.9
Murray European	112.5	100.1
New Court Inc	112.4	126.9
TSB General	112.3	148.4
Nat West Cap	112.3	158.4
G & A Units	112.3	147.0
Mutual/High Yield	112.3	123.4
Tyndall/Inter Earn	112.3	150.4
British Life	112.2	144.2
GT World Bnd Fnd	112.1	115.2
Lloyds Worldwide Gr	112.1	162.6
Midld Drayton Amer	112.1	139.6
Barclayunic General	112.0	140.9
S&P/US Growth	112.0	155.7
Quilter/Quadrant Inc	111.9	109.7
Rowan High Yield	111.8	133.7
New Court Int	111.8	170.8
Legal & Gen Equity	111.7	155.9
Key Small Cos Fund	111.7	146.2
A-Hambro Fund	111.7	138.3
Lloyds Extra Income	111.7	124.7
T&G/Colemco	111.6	152.5
Friars House	111.6	144.2
Target/Extra Income	111.6	114.6
Grevson/Barr Sml Cos	111.6	147.8
Ridgefield Income	111.6	115.1
Mayflower Income	111.6	124:9
Craigmount High Inc	111.5	113.2
Lond Wall/Specl Sitns	111.5	119.7
Brit UK Blue Chip	111.5	145.3
Klein Bens Unit Fnd	111.4	142.0
Wieler Growth	111.3	151.8
HK Technology	111.3	117.4
A-Hambro Small Cos	111.2	136.5
GT International	111.2	162.8
Brown Shipley Index	111.1	146.6
Guardhill	111.1	152.6
Midland Drayton Inc	111.0	134.1
Prolific Unit Trust	111.0	148.8
Prudential/Prutrust	111.0	144.0
A-Hambro First	111.0	144.2
Canlife Income	110.8	128.7
A-Hambro Capital	110.7	152.4
World Wide	110.7	176.9
NPI Overseas	110.7	161.1
Chieftain Internat	110.7	182.5
S&P/Capital	110.6	145.0
Equitas Units	110.6	140.4
Barclayunic Capital	110.5	145.2
Mayflower General	110.5	127.4
Grvson/Barr High Yld	110.4	122.0
Target Americ Eagle	110.4	145.1
Britannia Fin Secs	110.3	153.3
Barclayunic Prof Ass	110.1	154.0
S&P/Income	110.1	129.3
Key Income	110.1	125.9
Henderson/Cap Grow	109.7	153.5
S&P/Scotyields	109.7	129.7
Nat West Growth Inv	109.5	138.1
Target/Equity	109.4	139.4
Hill Samuel/Capital	109.3	143.4
Henderson Recovery	109.3	120.2
Hill Samuel/Financial	109.2	155.6
Scottish Equit Unit	109.2	143.7
Anderson	109.2	136.1
Hill Samuel/British	109.1	145.1
Crescent Reserves	109.0	139.7
Britannia Smaller Cos	108.9	142.2
A-Hambro Brit Indus	108.9	132.9
Bridge Income	108.7	124.4
Barclayunic Gr Acc	108.7	151.9
Rowan Merlin	108.7	164.2

Grieveson/Grantchstr	108.5	138.5
London Wall/Extra In	108.4	103.7
S&P/European Gr	108.4	103.6
Abbey American Gr	108.4	136.9
S&P/Scotbits	108.2	146.8
Lloyds North Amer	108.2	—
S&P/Select Inter	108.1	159.2
M&G/Compound Gr	108.0	149.1
Hill Samuel/Security	108.0	138.6
T&G/Vanguard Hi Yld	108.0	120.6
Schroder Capital	107.9	157.6
Baring Bros Stratton	107.9	144.6
British Life Balanced	107.9	130.0
Confederation Gr Un	107.9	139.5
A-Hambro Inter	107.9	139.1
Britannia Recovery	107.9	143.0
M&G Smaller Cos	107.7	140.3
Canliffe General	107.7	133.7
Britannia Far East	107.6	162.5
Capel N American	107.6	119.9
Chieftain I & G	107.5	117.2
Britannia Amer Sp Sts	107.4	148.4
HK Private	107.2	151.6
G. T. Income	107.1	142.1
Mutual/Income	107.1	122.9
G.T.U.S. & General	107.1	158.6
Midl'd Drayton O'sea	107.1	152.5
S&P/Scotshares	107.0	132.7
HK Extra Income	107.0	122.6
Vanguard Trustee	107.0	133.0
London Wall Cap Grth	106.9	127.6
Fielding International	106.9	125.9
Crescent American	106.8	167.8
Chieftain High Inc'm	106.7	114.1
Target/Growth	106.7	146.5
Nat West Portfolio Inv	106.7	128.7
New Court Equity	106.6	138.9
S&P/UK. Equity	106.6	148.5
Mutual/Blue Chip	106.5	122.9
Archway Fund	106.5	144.0
Buckmaster Marlbro	106.4	146.7
Barclayunic America	106.3	128.9
Manulife Growth	106.2	134.5
Northgate	106.2	120.4
HK Income	106.1	110.8
Gartmore Insce Ags	106.1	139.5
Britannia Extra Inc.	106.0	109.9
Mercury Internat	106.0	142.7
Key Equity and Gen	105.9	137.8
HK Far East & Gen	105.9	152.1
Britannia Prop Shares	105.8	148.4
Abbey Invstmnt Trst	105.4	153.6
Carr Sebag Income	105.4	126.7
T&G/Vanguard Grth	105.2	141.4
James Finlay Inv Tst	105.1	148.6
Practical	105.0	154.5
HK American	105.0	130.2
Barclayunic Fin	104.9	153.2
Target Commodity	104.9	145.0
Arbuthnot Fin & Prop	104.8	130.3
Mutual/Security Plus	104.8	117.0
Schroder Europe	104.8	92.2
Target/Professional	104.7	151.0
Martin Currie	104.7	136.9
Britannia Profession	104.5	136.4
M&G/Conv Growth	104.5	157.5
Kleinwort Benson Fit	104.3	160.0
M&G/Fits	104.2	163.0
Gartmore American	104.2	163.2
Henderson/Internat	104.1	172.7
Brown Ship North Am	104.1	156.6
Choularton Growth	103.9	110.2
Tyndall/Capital	103.8	143.0
Brown Ship High Inc	103.8	108.1
James Findlay Intern	103.8	152.8
Barclayunic Worldwd	103.7	129.4
Key Fixed Int	103.6	107.0
Gartmore Internat	103.5	173.9
Trades Union Units	103.2	137.0
McAnally Glen Fd	103.1	141.7
Dartington	102.8	—
Arbuthnot Growth	102.7	132.6
Allen Harv & Ross Gilt	102.7	109.9
L&C Internat & Gen	102.5	139.3
Midland Drayton Cap	102.3	133.7
Brown Ship Units	102.3	134.2
HK Market Leaders	102.1	139.1
Arbuthnot High Inc	101.8	112.2

Mid Mount High Inc	101.8	117.7
Britannia Domestic	101.7	126.9
Nelstar Trust	101.6	128.5
Bridge Capital	101.4	147.1
Nat West Nth Amer	101.4	123.0
Arbuthnot Nth Amer	101.3	127.0
S&P/ITU	101.1	156.2
Buckmaster Cumb	100.9	107.2
Craigmount Nth Amer	100.9	121.5
Choularton Inc	100.8	84.7
Britannia Sp Mkt Sits	100.7	130.5
Brown Ship Fin	100.6	152.2
M&G/Magnum	100.6	146.6
Gartmore Spec Sits	100.3	171.4
GT Capital	100.2	141.4
London Wall/Finance	99.8	145.5
Craigmount Recovery	99.8	123.7
S&P Gilt & Fix I Gth	99.8	—
Britannia Inter Gth	99.7	141.5
Britannia In Tst Shs	99.5	153.1
Tyndall/Preference	99.5	104.1
HK Growth	99.3	129.1
Fidelity Special Sts	99.3	163.1
M&G/Commod & Gen	99.0	140.4
A-Hambro Mls & Min	99.0	138.1
Britannia Special Sts	98.7	102.4
Henderson Pref & Gilt	98.4	108.9
Abbey Gilt & Fixd Int	98.4	113.5
Tyndall/Gilt Income	98.1	—
Barclayunic Gilt Inc	98.1	—
A-Hambro Gvt Secur	98.0	—
Craigmount Gilt	97.7	109.6
S&P Gilt & Fix Int Inc	97.7	—
Chieftain American	97.6	130.1
Britannia Cap Acc	97.5	130.4
Target/Preference	97.5	110.6
Arbuthnot High Yield	97.4	106.0
McAnally Delphi Inc	97.3	122.2
Target/Gilt Capital	97.3	110.5
M&G/European	97.3	113.2
Britannia Comm & Ind	96.8	119.5
Carr Sebag Capital	96.7	125.5
Buckmaster Buckm	96.7	122.3
Choularton Internat	96.7	117.0
Midland Drayton Gilt	96.6	—
Britannia Gilt	96.5	—
S&P/Universal Gth	96.5	139.2
Target Gilt Income	96.0	—
Hill Sam Glt & F I Inc	95.9	—
Arbuthnot Capital	95.7	150.4
Britannia Pref Shares	95.6	96.7
Arbuthnot Gt & Fx Int	95.5	99.7
M&G/Gilt Income	95.5	
Gartmore Gilt	95.3	
Govett/Stokhld Euro.	95.1	
Britannia Shield	94.7	130.8
Fidelity Gilt & Fxd Int	94.7	107.1
Henderson Gilt	94.4	
Arbuthnot Extra Inc	94.0	103.5
Chieftain Pref & Gilt	93.7	97.5
S&P/Commod. Share	93.6	135.2
Arbuthnot Prefer.	93.5	105.6
Brown Shipley Rec.	92.5	88.8
Henders./Oil & Nt. Rs.	92.3	148.2
Britannia Growth	91.4	120.5
Tower Special Sits.	90.9	118.6
Intel Inc & Growth	90.9	107.7
Ridgefield Int.	90.9	133.8
Henderson/Aust.	90.8	159.3
Gartmore Commodity	89.7	148.4
Midland Draytn Com.	89.1	136.9
Tyndall/Natural Res.	88.9	121.3
Britannia Com. Share	87.5	126.8
Robert Fraser Unt Tst	86.5	117.3
New Court Enegy Res.	86.3	135.5
James Finlay Wld Egy	86.1	
S&P Exploration	85.9	
Craigmount Canadian	85.6	112.1
Barclayunic Australia	84.7	145.1
Arbuthnot Com Share	82.9	120.7
Britania Gold & Gen	82.6	115.5
Target Enegy	82.4	
Britania Minerals	82.0	116.3
S&P Enegy Industries	81.8	132.3
Britania Univ Enrgy	76.7	122.6
Chieftain Basic Res	76.5	124.8
Key Enegy Industries	75.7	123.3
M&G/Australian	68.9	129.1

Times — Money Programme 1982 Unit Trust Competition

1. Competitors are invited to use their skill and judgment to select three unit trusts (from the performance tables printed on this page, and compiled by Planned Savings) which they believe will outperform all others during 1982.

2. Competitors will be required to make a first, second and third choice, but the winner will be the competitor whose first choice is the best performing unit trust. Second and third choices will be taken into account only in the event of a tie. In the event of there still being more than one winner the tie-breaker will be invoked.

3. Entries will be limited to one per person and must be made on official entry forms printed in The Times, or available from BBC TV's Money Programme. Photocopies are not acceptable.

4. Opening prices will be those published on Monday, February 1, 1982.

5. Closing prices will be those published on Monday, January 3, 1983.

6. Performance will be monitored by Planned Savings Magazine and is based on an offer to offer price basis, net income reinvested.

7. Entries must be received by Saturday, January 30, 1982 — either at the office of The Times or at the Money Programme.

8. Proof of posting will not be accepted as evidence of receipt.

9. Employees of News International, Times Newspapers, the BBC and their families are not eligible to enter.

10. The editors' decision in all matters is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

ENTRY FORM

Name .....

Address ....

....

Telephone Number ....

The unit trust I believe will perform best in 1982 is:

First choice — 1 ....

2 .

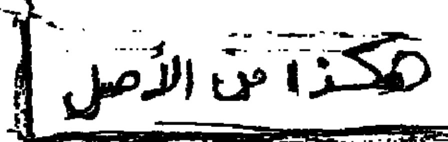
3 ..

Category (Please tick appropriate line)

1 General ☐ 2 Professional Adviser ☐ 3 Under 18 years ☐

Tie Breaker: I estimate that the value of £100 invested in the unit trust of my first choice will be worth £........(net income reinvested) on Monday, 3 January, 1983.

Send your completed entry form to: Times Newspapers Ltd., PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. PLEASE MARK YOUR ENVELOPE — UNIT TRUST COMPETITION.



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EDITED BY LORNA BOURKE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

In brief

Deposit scheme launched

For investors who want the certainty of fixed interest rates for a fixed period, UDT has announced a new "five-/fifty" deposit scheme for sums from £5,000 to £50,000. The fixed periods to choose from are six months, one year and two years plus a day. The rate of interest offered will reflect conditions in the money market: current rates being offered are six months — 15%; a year — 14¾%; two years plus a day — 14½%.

Interest will be paid by cheque at maturity for six-month deposits and half-yearly for longer periods. Deposits must be placed by cheque and any amount between £5,000 and £50,000 can be placed in each period. Current investors in UDT's Average Rate Scheme will get a preferential interest rate *should* they wish to transfer their funds.

Portfolio care

To look after his or her investments, the average expatriate really needs a grasp of international markets, currencies, exchange controls (where they apply) and taxation, as well as the time to manage a portfolio of securities.

London Stockbrokers Capel Cure Myers aims to offer an impartial and constant portfolio management service and comprehensive tax advisory service for expatriates, to take the weight off their shoulders. Minimum portfolio which CCM will accept is £5,000 which will be invested in specialist offshore funds. But you can start with an initial investment of only £1,000 provided you are prepared to make further investments of £1,000 until the £5,000 minimum is reached.

Unit-linked plan

Covermaster is a unit-linked whole life plan providing lump sum benefits on death launched by Abbey Life. It offers flexibility to vary cover as circumstances change and can be adapted to individual needs at any time after the first two years. It can be increased every five years in line with inflation and guarantees insurability for policy holders. Premiums can start low and escalate by 10% each year for the first five years of the plan or they can be kept the same throughout. This plan also offers a bonus for higher contributions.


Photograph: Susan Adler

Christies auction to start wine season

The new season of wine auctions gets under way on *Tuesday with a sale of inexpensive wines at Christie's, South Kensington.* This is rapidly followed by Sotheby's fine wine sale on January 20, with Bonhams coming later in the month on the 27th with a sale of classed growth claret, fine burgundy, cognac and vintage port. On the 28th Christie's have a sale of Bordeaux wines at their King Street auction rooms.

Looking back over 1981, wine in the saleroom generally saw rising prices and increased turnover, but there are signs of some weakness ahead for 1982.

All three London wine auctioneers with specialist departments had increased sales.

Vintage claret has risen most during last year. Although the price of *young* Bordeaux may ease, the general claret market remains firm. This is particularly so for such vintages as 1975 (not yet regularly seen at auction), 1971, 1970, 1966 and 1961.

Duncan McEuen of Christie's considers 1978 claret "quite a winner" 1976 "hesitant", 1975 "overshadowed", and 1974 and 1977 "weak". He says there is fair demand for 1969 and 1973 (about £55 a case for a 2nd Growth), 1971, he says, is enjoying "an indian summer" with St Emilion and Pomerol particularly popular, 1970 was holding up well, 1967 firm, and 1966 moving from strength to strength as the natural successor to the 1961.

The much publicised 1961 vintage continues to appreciate with Sotheby's securing a new record for Ch Lafite on December 9 with £990 per dozen bottles (which cost about £33 in 1963).

Vintage Port is "healthily stable, not static", according to Master of Wine, Michael Broadbent (of Christie's). He points to a year like 1955 which cost under £1 per bottle in 1960. Five years later the same vintage was £1.50 retail; it now costs around £190 per case at auction.

Of Port vintages, the prospects are mixed. David Molyneux-Berry, MW, of Sotheby's compares the 1977 to 1963; its quality makes it appealing for long term appreciation. He says 1975 is poor at auction, realising as low as £40 per case for Warre in October. The 1970s are falling in price — reflecting in part the large quantity declared — and will continue to drop, according to Robert Churchward of Bonham's.

The 1963s are picking up slowly from about £75-£95 12 months ago to £115 plus. The 1960 vintage is static, overshadowed by 1966.

The price of Burgundy has fallen and will continue to, despite the jump of 34.3 per cent on average in the midNovember Hospices de Beaune auction. There is little saleroom demand for Burgundy because the qualuty of wines does not mach the price, Even Domaine de la RomaneeConti, with the exception of 1971, is fallingin price.

Vintage cognac is a very firm market and Madeira generally undervalued. Good quality Solera Madeira is only £7-£8 per bottle at auction and yet has an average age of 30-40 years. This shows a 50 per cent fall on three years ago, according to Molyneux-Berry. He recommends buying vintage Madeira in the saleroom. A 1920 malmsey would realise about £18 under the hammer but £25-£26 per bottle from a merchant.

Fine West German wines remain undervalued. Christie's held a special sale on October 22 with some outstanding bottles and prices for single estates.

Champagne, which is not a large sale market, enjoyed a fair year. Some from 1964 showed small rises like Dom Pérignon up from £180-£250 to £300 in October, 1966 like Bollinger Tradition up from £110-£130 to £130-£155 and 1969 for the same wine up by more than £100 to £190 per case. Attention looks likely for 1971, 1973 and 1975 vintages.

Conal Gregory

Benefit cuts begin to bite

The new year is upon us and brings with it the gloomy news of lower benefits for people who fall sick or become unemployed. This is because of the ending of the earnings related supplement (ERS) paid with the basic benefits.

Earnings related supplement, as its name implies, was linked to recent earnings. The higher the earnings, the more supplement paid. The maximum was £14 a week, and it was meant to act as a financial cushion in times of sickness or unemployment. The supplement lasted for up to six months was paid on top of the appropriate benefit.

But from now on the supplement is completely abolished. Anyone who falls sick or loses a job will not be able to claim it.

There are, however, several exceptions. First, those who claimed the supplement *before* the cut-off date will be able to keep it even after January until their entitlement expires.

Secondly, if anyone falls sick or becomes unemployed after Monday (the effective date of the supplement's ending) and this is within eight weeks of earlier sickness or unemployment for which the supplement was paid, then they are eligible for it again.

However, the Government has ruled that no ERS will be paid to anyone after June 30, 1982.

The phasing out of the supplement began in January, 1981. Then, had the rules not been changed, the top rate would have gone up to something around £19 a week, with a further rise in prospect from this month.

The 1981 maximum payment dropped compared with the 1980 level, and the payments to those few who do receive it in 1982 will be kept at this year's rate.

The benefits with which ERS can be paid are sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, maternity allowance and industrial injury benefit. New widows also receive it, but from the new year only newly-widowed women whose husbands died before January 3, 1982, will qualify.

Ian McDonald

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13¼% over £50,000 13½%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
120	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	119	-1	10.0	8.4	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	-1	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
200	187	Bardon Hill	199	—	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
104	83	Deborah Services	83	-1	6.0	7.8	4.1	7.8
129	97	Frank Horsell	127	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5
72	39	Frederick Parker	72	+1	1.7	2.4	31.3	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	250	Robert Jenkins	250	-2	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	77	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Your money market best buys

Banks
Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Midland 12¼ per cent, Lloyds, NatWest and Barclays 12½ per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1, 3 and 6 months, 14¼ per cent Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

Money funds
Simco 7-day fund, 14.62 per cent; UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 15½ per cent; Tyndall 7-day fund, 14.5 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 12 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233), Tyndall (0272-732241), UDT (scheme now closed to new investment).

National Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — *15 per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index, 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in February 1977, £187.81 including 4 per cent bonus.

National Savings certificates — 23rd issue
Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

Building societies
Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 pc. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

Local authority yearling bonds
12-month fixed rate investments, interest 15½ pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbrocker or bank.

Local authority town hall bonds
Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offers: 1 year, Kingston-upon-Hull 13¾ pc; 2-3 years, Swansea, 14¾ pc; 4 years Knowlsley 14⅞ pc, 5-10 West Derby 15 pc. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

Finance for Industry
Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13¼ pc; 5-6 years, 13½ pc; 7 years, 13¾ pc; 8-9 years, 14 pc; 10 years, 14¼ pc. Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 7822).

Finance house deposits (UDT)
Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deductions of tax. For sums of £10,000 or more: 1 month, 14½ pc; 3 months, 14⅞ pc; 6 months, 15 pc; 12 months, 15 pc.

Foreign currency deposits*
Interest paid without deduction of tax.

	Call	7-days notice
US dollar	10¾ p.c.	10⅝ p.c.
Yen	2⅝ p.c.	2¾ p.c.
D. Mark	7 p.c.	7⅛ p.c.
French Franc	11 p.c.	11¼ p.c.
Swiss Franc	¼ p.c.	⅞ p.c.

*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.

Stock Markets

Firm end to week

Late confirmation that the Monopolies Commission had rejected bids from both the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Standard Chartered Bank for Royal Bank of Scotland proved the main feature in a day which saw selective gains in spite of threats of an increase in the rail dispute and uncertainty over the miners' ballot.

Royal Bank of Scotland sustained further losses after a disastrous week, slipping a further 16p to 125p, but both the defeated bidders improved, with Hongkong and Shanghai up 4p at 139p and Standard Chartered rising 8p to 685p.

The FT index closed up 4.4 at 531.6 after opening unchanged at 10 am.

Electricals were steadier after a week which has seen disappointing figures from Racal and Thorn EMI. The sector has at last lost the glamourous rating of the last two years according to one dealer. Racal was only 2p down at 388p after touching 382p in early trading as a line of 300,000 went through the market, while Cable & Wireless improved 6p to 223p, a new high, and GEC closed up at 806p.

Gilts ended with gains of ¼ across the board in thin trade, with dealers in a cautious mood ahead of the miners' ballot and the US money supply figures.

Leading industrials showed a general improvement, with ICI rising 8p to 316p, partly on the strength of recent favourable comment by brokers James Capel. **BAT Industries** at 358p, **Glaxo** at 450p and **Reed** at 245p shared similar gains, while other leaders improved 2p to 5p.

In the aftermath of the Lord Grade affair and the rival bids from Mr Holmes a'Court's Bell Group and Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Group, **Associated Communications Corporation** was restored to listings and rose to 65p against the pre-suspension level of 53p to end the day at 67p as the Heron counter bid was awaited.

Other TV issues improved in sympathy, with figures due next week, rising 4p to 115p.

Losses of £1.8m knocked 19p from **Henry Wigfall**, which ended at 121p, after 115p, but an increased final dividend offset yesterday's lower profits to boost **Daily Mail and General Trust** 22p to 380p. **Associated Newspapers** also improved after disappointing figures, rising 5p to 178p.

Continuing merger talk boosted food shares with favourites **British Sugar** up 5p, to 386p, **Ranks Hovis McDougall** at 67½p up 4p, amid rumours that Ralston Puraia is preparing to make a bid and **Unigate** rising 1p to 115p. But **S & W Berisford** eased 3p to 120p on suggestions of a possible 150p offer for Unigate. This was later denied by Unigate which rose 1p to 115p.

British Home Stores jumped 7p to 123p on vague rumours of a bid. There have been reports, which were later denied, of a link with J Sainsbury. Meanwhile, **Habitat Mothercare** rallied 8p to 113p after recent weakness caused by the merger. Today was the first day of dealing in stock of the merged group, and over 6m shares changed hands.

Press comment supported **Crystalate** at 83½p, up 4½, while the building group **UBM** put on 4p to 56p after the chief executive's resignation. **Manson Finance** also benefited from a press tip, rising 6p to 58p.

BOC International slipped 5p to 146p amid rumours of another rights issue to finance expansion plans in the United States. Following figures earlier this week **Dixons** lost 2p to 158p, **Muirhead** were 3p off at 116p, but **Thos. French** put on 5p to 115p.

On the takeover front, **Burmah** rose 1p to 113p on news of its bid for Croda, while **Chloride** closed up 4p at 30p on hopes of a bid.

Golds responded to the slight improvement in the gold price, with gains in **Sentrust**, up 65p to 427p, **Venterspost**, rising 25p to 387p, **Blyvoors** improving 25p to 481p and in the heavyweights, **Buffelsfontein** closed up 1 9/16 ahead at £15½ and **Libanon** were ¼ better at £7 15/16.

One of the longer-running bid stories saw **Thos W Ward** unchanged at 230p after its continuing rejection of the terms being offered by RTZ.

Equity turnover on January 14, was £95.590m (10,754 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were: Royal Bank of Scotland, Racal, Daily Mail Trust, Cable & Wireless, BAT Industries, Associated Comm 'A', Hongkong & Shanghai, Standard Chartered, De Beers and Glaxo.

Traditional options: Saw calls in Control Securities at 6½p, Royal Bank of Scotland at 18½p, FNFC at 3¾p, and P & O at 13½p.

Wigfall loss sparks bid rumours

By Drew Johnston

Shares in Henry Wigfall, the electrical and TV rental group, plunged 19p yesterday to 121p on news of a £1.8m loss and decision to pass the dividend for the half year to October. This set off a new round of speculation that a takeover bid could be in the offing. In 1978 Comet Radiovision Services just failed in its £14m bid for the company.

The loss was a turnround on a profit of £63,000 last year. Interest payments were down from £1.48m to £1.18m and the depreciation charge rose from £3m to £3.4m. No tax was paid in the period.

Mr Gordon Hazzard, the recently appointed non-executive chairman, said the loss had been partly caused through financing credit sales outside the group.

In 1980 the company sold its hire purchase arm to Tricity Finance to relieve the level of borrowings at that time. Problems in external finance forced the group to link up with the Lloyds and Scottish finance group late last year, but according to Mr Hazzard, the expected increase in profitability from this has still to materialize.

Sales fell by £900,000 in the half year from £22.3m to £21.6m. The company's retailing problems are being tackled with the possible appointment of a marketing director to the board in the near future.

An across the board cost-cutting exerecise to improve efficiency but without any further redundancies is planned, Mr Hazzard said.

"There are many pressures bearing upon us — not least of which are rent and rates — and it will take sometime to stabilize the business and then return it to an acceptable level of profitability", he said.

The boom in video recorders had made a contribution, but the company faced the problem of shortage of supply, he said. The board was confident improvements could be made in reasonable time and they hoped to report some progress by the year end, he said.

Raybeck holds dividend as profits tumble

By Peter Wainwright

Raybeck, the fashion group which bought Bourne & Hollingsworth in 1979 and which trades under the Lord John, Lady at Lord John and Berkertex labels, is making money — just. In the 26 weeks to October 24 last sales fell from £44.73m to £42.9m, turning pretax profits of £1m into only £256,000.

It is understood that property profits are immaterial in the latest figure, as they were in the comparable ones. In the year to April 25, 1981, the pretax surplus slumped from £5.58m to £1.52m but the figures included profits from property disposals of £1.09m against £420,000.

The decision to maintain the interim dividend at 1.86p gross despite a fall in earnings a share from 1.13p to 0.19p is not necessarily encouraging. Mr Ben Raven, the chairman, reports tough trading in the first half of this financial year but indications of business improving. But though Christmas apparently went well everything changed abruptly on January 8 when the weather kept shoppers away.

Wall St

New York, Jan 14.—Stocks closed narrowly higher for the first time this week due to a combination of technical factors and some positive projections for the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 3.33 points at 842.28. Advances edged past declines by around 720 to 670 and volume slipped to some 43 million shares from 49.13 million yesterday.

Analysts said the market was overdue for a technical rise after its steep slide over the first three sessions of the week.

Canadian Prices

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Johnson & Firth sells five small offshoots

Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield-based steel and engineering group has sold five of its smaller companies to JFB International, a subsidiary of its 50 per cent owned US associate, JFB Holdings.

The five companies are Gordian Strapping, Endecotts, Everbright Fasteners, Hunter Wire Products and Greenings, a South African company.

Johnson's will receive cash of £4m and a further $2.25m of convertible preference capital.

Mr John Clay, chairman, said the sales had been made to improve liquidity.

Cawdaw trims loss

On a rise in sales from £3.6m to £4.5m, Cawdaw Industrial Holdings has trimmed its pretax loss from £549,000 to £415,000 for the half year to September 30.

The recession affected all divisions and many painful decisions have been taken. The stringent measures introduced have led to the reduction in trading loss and interest charges.

Diamond Stylus

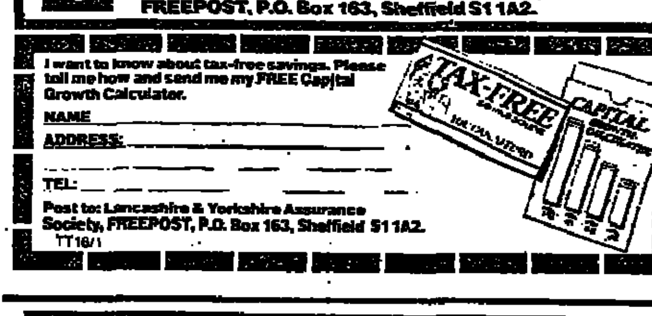
Difficult trading conditions reported in the Diamond Stylus annual report in August continued for the half year to September 30. Turnover was £810,000 (against £865,000) and net losses rose from £60,000 to £119,000.

Elgin Diamond Products (Europe) suffered from the severely depressed engineering industry in the UK, but the board does see signs of a slight improvement and it hopes that this will continue.

RETAIL PRICES

Index numbers (January 15 1974=100) for retail prices, not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday.

	All items	All items except seasonal foods	Annual rate of increase in Col 2 6 months earlier %
Oct	271.9	274.1	9.4
Nov	274.1	276.3	8.6
Dec	275.8	277.6	8.0
Jan 1981	277.3	279.3	7.1
Feb	279.8	281.8	8.2
March	284.0	285.9	10.2
April	284.0	294.1	15.1
May	294.1	295.8	14.7
June	295.8	297.3	14.7
July	297.1	298.9	14.5
Aug	299.3	301.8	14.7
Sept	301.0	303.3	12.5
Oct	303.7	305.7	8.0
Nov	306.9	308.9	9.0
Dec	308.8	310.4	9.0





The battle for the Royal Bank of Scotland—the Commission's report

'Either merger may operate against the public interest'

The following is a summary of the report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, published yesterday, which recommended that the proposed mergers of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and Standard Chartered Bank should not go ahead.

The recommendation

"Since we find that either merger may be expected to operate against the public interest, and since we cannot propose any alternative action to prevent the adverse effects which either may be expected to have, we recommend that neither merger should be permitted."

The reasons

"In respect of the proposed merger between Royal Bank Group and Standard Chartered, we find that its effects on career prospects, initiative and business enterprise in Scotland would be damaging to the public interest of the United Kingdom as a whole. These adverse effects outweigh any benefits that we can foresee. We therefore find that the proposed merger may be expected to operate against the public interest.

"In respect of the proposed merger between Royal Bank Group and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC), we find not only adverse effects on Scotland, but also that transfer of ultimate control of a significant part of the clearing bank system outside the United Kingdom would have the adverse effect of opening up possibilities of divergence of interest which would not otherwise arise." We conclude that, *taken together*, these effects adverse to the public interest outweigh any benefits that can be foreseen. We therefore find that this proposed merger also may be expected to operate against the public interest.

"...It is not our intention to *imply that leading Scottish* financial institutions in general, or clearing banks in particular, should in no circumstances be taken over by companies based outside

"If we had thought that Royal Bank Group needed better management or additional capital which could be obtained only by a merger, or that it had poor long-term prospects as an independent concern, we might well have been persuaded that in the circumstances of the case a merger would not be expected to operate against the public interest.

"We have considered... whether any action could be taken for the purpose of remedying or preventing the adverse effects which in our opinion each merger situation may be expected to have. *In relation to effects in* Scotland we have assessed them on the assumption that Standard Chartered would establish the headquarters of a domestic division in Scotland, most probably in Edinburgh; and, even so, we find the adverse effects...."

"The adverse effect would arise from the fact that with the change from scattered shareholdings to a single or dominant shareholder, ultimate control would shift from the present management to that of the new parent company. Whatever formal definitions of management responsibility were laid down, the last word would rest with the parent.

"In relation to those considerations which apply only to HSBC, again we can devise no effective safeguard. It is the passage of ultimate control outside the United *Kingdom that we regard as* an effect which may be expected to operate against the public interest.... There is no remedy for this."

The reasoning

Anti-competitive effects.

"Neither of the bidders is engaged in retail banking in the United Kingdom. Each has a few branches engaged principally in foreign trade services and lending to companies, while Standard Chartered owns Chartered Trust, a finance house.

"There would consequently be no significant *reduction in competition* in United Kingdom banking if either of the bidders were to merge with Royal Bank Group. We considered whether there might nevertheless be a loss of potential competition, in that the successful bidder might, in the absence of a merger, have sought at a future date to enter directly into United Kingdom retail banking.

"We conclude that the prospect is remote that either of the bidders will enter, by means other than acquisition, into retail banking in this country on any scale; and that the enhancement of competition by this means is too speculative to be taken into account.

"In respect of wholesale banking, including the provision of services to corpor*ate customers, we observe* widespread and active competition among numerous banks, both British and foreign-owned, and we conclude that the acquisition of Royal Bank Group by either bidder would not significantly restrict or inhibit this competition."

Effects on Scotland

"... We accept that in certain cases the comparative economic difficulties of regions such as Scotland have been accentuated by the acquisition of locally managed and controlled businesses by companies from outside, whether elsewhere in the United Kingdom or overseas.

"We accept that there may be a tendency in manufacturing and some service industries for branch operations located in Scotland to be reduced or closed down in preference to operations in *England or overseas. But* retail banking is by its nature tied to where its depositors and borrowers are found and will continue so to be unless there are radical changes in money transmission and similar technology.

"These are already in prospect, but if such developments did lead to reduced employment in branches this would happen in any case and would not be the result of a merger.

"We do not therefore expect either merger to lead to a loss of employment in Scotland. Indeed, there might be some net gain in numbers employed, in the case of Standard Chartered if the headquarters of its new Domestic Division ... were in Scotland, and in the case of HSBC through Royal Bank Group's position as HSBC's 'flagship' in Europe.

"That apart, we conclude that either merger may be expected to accentuate the problems ... identified.

"Scotland is the only part of Great Britain to have retained independent clearing banks.

"The three Scottish clearing banks are the largest components of the financial sector of the Scottish economy, which includes other companies of importance which have their headquarters in Scotland.

"At present approximately 80 per cent of clearing bank deposits in Scotland are held by the two clearing banks with their headquarters and direction there; but if Royal Bank Group were acquired by one of the bidders, substantially less than one-half of clearing bank deposits would be held by the remaining Scottish bank with headquarters and direction in Scotland.

"RBS is therefore an important company in an exceptionally important and prosperous Scottish industry. Royal Bank Group, which owns it, is perhaps the largest remaining company of which management and control are located in Scotland.

"We recognize that a large part of the *business* and profits of the group relates to England. But the degree of control and management exercised by Scots from Edinburgh, the size of the company and the importance of it and its industry for Scotland lead us to conclude that removal of management and control of the group from Scotland would be a serious detriment.

"We foresee a detriment to the public interest in Scotland in the case of either merger arising from the *removal of ultimate* control from Edinburgh. The vast majority of individual business decisions would continue to be made on the spot in Scotland. But we would not expect the general policy stance of a London or Hong Kong based owner in relation to the expansion of Scottish business to be as sensitive to local interests as a native management

"In addition, the deterioration in the quality and importance of decisions made in Scotland by the most senior Royal Bank Group managers would mean reduced career opportunities in Scotland and some *increase* in the rate of emigration of able Scots.

"The links of the Edinburgh financial community would no longer be with a major Scottish bank with complete power of decision, and personal contacts would *not be with a chief executive* of a genuinely independent clearing bank.

"Loss of Scottish control of RBS would be seen as a significant step in the long process of centralisation and of weakening local economic affairs. It would reinforce the impression of a 'branch econonomy' and diminish confidence and morale in Scottish business.

"It would also, by reducing the number of key independent positions in Edinburgh, weaken the public life and leadership of the city and the country.

"We also think there is value in preserving such independent local centres of business initiative and opinion as survive in the United Kingdom. Scotland and Scottish banking have an honourable record of innovation, and *we believe that the* independence which fosters such innovation is best preserved by leaving full control of the bank in Edinburgh.

The HSBC bid: issues arising from transfer of control overseas

"Standard Chartered and Royal Bank Group have deployed arguments against the bid made by HSBC; and the Bank of England has also argued strenuosly that the acquisition of Royal Bank Group by HSBC would be against the public interest, because ultimate control of the group would be transferred overseas.

"Some of the arguments have not seemed to us wholly persuasive.

"It seemed to us, that the supervision of the group's domestic banking would derive from the fact that the group—or more exactly its component banking companies—would continue to be recognised banks in the United Kingdom. notwith*standing the change of own*ership."

All the figures needed for monitoring whatever measures and ratios may from time to time be regarded as significant for monetary control would continue to be provided and it did not seem to us likely that a parent company abroad would resist making any adjustments required by United Kingdom arthorities.

"On the prudential side the Bank argued that with a parent company in Hong Kong it would no longer have *the continuous familiarity* with the strategic thinking of the group that it expected in its relationships with other clearing banks. It might have difficulty in maintaining a full assesssment of all aspects of the group's strengthin the way that it believed *necessary in relation to* a United Kingdom clearing bank.

It was urged by HSBC on the *other* hand that with modern communications the Bank could enjoy the fullest dialogue at all times with its top people and that new legislation in Hong Kong would repair any gap in the existing supervisory powers of the Hong Kong Government and enable any necessary information to be passed to the Bank of England in accord with the Basle Concordat."

While we should hesitate to treat lightly the Bank's concern in these matters, we have found it hard to convince ourselves that these difficulties over supervision would in themselves engender unacceptable risks to depositors with Royal Bank Group banks *if* they were acquired by HSBC.

"However, it became clear in any case that the Bank would oppose on other grounds the transfer abroad of ultimate control over a United Kingdom clearing bank even where it was satisfied that no significant problem arose over supervision.

What the two dissenters said

Sir Alan Neale: "I sympathise with but cannot join in my colleagues' conclusion that these mergers may be expected to have adverse *effects on Scotland sufficient* to constitute a detriment to the public interest in the United Kingdom. My difficulty is that the United Kingdom is an economic union of long standing within which economic resources including people are free to *move* and do *move to take* advantage of available opportunities.

"Accordingly I cannot in conscience recommend that either merger be prevented on this ground. As I support the other ground for finding against the HSBC bid, this means that I would not oppose the bid from Standard Chartered."

Mr Smethurst: "My colleagues have identified two detriments to the public interest, which they have called the effects on Scotland and the issues arising from the transfer of control overseas. Because I give less *weight to the detriments* and more to the beenefits, I conclude that neither merger would operate against the public interest.

"In the case of the Scottish arguments, my colleagues have concluded that the removal of ultimate control from Edinburgh would be a significant step in the long process of centralization, reinforcing the impression of a 'branch economy', diminishing confidence and morale in Scottish business, and weakening public life and leadership in Edinburgh and Scotland.

"If the Royal Bank of Scotland alone, and not the whole Royal Bank of Scotland *Group*, were the object of the bids, I should agree with the majority of my colleagues that these arguments are decisive. But I am unable to attach such weight as they do to these argu*ments because* of the presence in the group of Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.

The scope for profitable expansion of W & G activities in England seems to me to be very considerable. I therefore believe that even if the mergers are forbidden, the *focus* of management in the Royal Bank of Scotland *Group* will nevertheless still shift to London.

"On the arguments about overseas control of clearing banks, I accept that there may well be possible mergers in the financial sector which could open up possibilities of divergence of interest.

I agree that no such issue occurs in the case of the proposed merger with Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, since it is registered in the United Kingdom. But I also conclude that no such issue occurs in the case of HSBC, since Hong Kong is a Crown *Colony, and HSBC* is not therefore a foreign bank. "It is perfectly true that either bidder may be subject to pressures *on its* group operations because of its worldwide activities. But these are not different in kind from the presures to which most *of the London Clearing* Banks are subject because of their international networks.

My belief is that both bidders would give a significant boost to Williams & Glyn's. That both bidders, although not 'foreign', have a background in retail banking outside the narrow group of London and Scottish clearing banks is an added attraction, offering the possibility of a distinctive contribution.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

This table is pub lished on Wednesday and Saturday—*FT* Index change on week 531. 6+ 0.2%

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Current Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Stock Exchange Prices

Small gains in gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day, Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 15	Market rates (close) January 15	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8640-8805	$1.8680-8690	0.28-0.18c prem	0.48-0.38c prem
Montreal	$2.2220-2430	$2.2370-2380	0.15-0.05c prem	0.20-0.05c prem
Amsterdam	4.69-74fl	4.72½-73½fl	1⅝-1⅛c prem	5⅛-4⅝c prem
Brussels	72.90-73.65f	73.50-60f	18-38c disc	85-125c disc
Copenhagen	14.02-12k	14.08½-09½k	225-135ore prem	365-230ore prem
Dublin	1.2045-2210p	1.2180-2200p	22-34p disc	79-99p disc
Frankfurt	4.29-34m	4.31¾-32¾m	2-1½pf prem	39-43pf disc
Lisbon	124.00-125.50e	124.40-70e	25-155c disc	195-385c disc
Madrid	184.75-186.25p	185.10-30p	15-35c disc	60-85c disc
Milan	2298-2317lr	2301-03lr	10¾-13¾lr disc	39-43lr disc
Oslo	10.93-11.03k	10.96½-97½k	200-93ore prem	505-400ore prem
Paris	10.89-98f	10.96-97f	¼ prem-¾c disc	2-3c disc
Stockholm	10.50-55k	10.50-52k	240-170ore prem	690-610ore prem
Tokyo	416-22y	419-20y	335-300y prem	915-880y prem
Vienna	30.00-30sch	30.07-12sch	16-12gro prem	45-35gro prem
Zurich	3.45½-49½f	3.46¾-47¾f	2¼-1⅝c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.2 at 90.1.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%

Weekend: High 14¼ Low 12½

Week Fixed: 14⅝-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⁷⁄₁₆	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14¹⁵⁄₃₂-14¹³⁄₃₂	1 month	15⅜
2 months	14½-14¹¹⁄₃₂	2 months	15¼
3 months	14²¹⁄₃₂-14¹⁷⁄₃₂	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14⅜-14¼	6 months	15

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16¼-16	7 months	15¾-15⅝
2 months	16⅛-15⅞	8 months	15¾-15⅝
3 months	16⅛-15⅞	9 months	15⅞-15⅝
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15⅞-15⅝
5 months	16-15¾	11 months	15⅞-15⅝
6 months	15⅞-15⅝	12 months	15½-15¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15³⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆	6 months	15¼-15⅛
3 months	15⁷⁄₁₆-15⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	15½-15⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¾	3 months	15⁷⁄₁₆
7 days	14⅞	6 months	15¼
1 month	15	1 year	15⅜

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 14⅞-14⅝ Close 12

1 week	14⅞-14¾	6 months	15¹¹⁄₁₆-15⁷⁄₁₆
1 month	15⅛-15⅛	9 months	15⅜-15⁷⁄₁₆
3 months	15⅝-15⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	15⅝-15⁷⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£371m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£96.37	received	78%
Last week	£96.30½	received	17%
Average rate	14.5459%	Last week	14.6701%
Next week	£100m	replace	£100m

Other Markets

Australia	1.6755-1.6905
Bahrein	0.7010-0.7040
Finland	8.2710-8.3110
Greece	108.75-110.75
Hongkong	10.9725-11.0125
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5270-0.5300
Malaysia	4.1930-4.2230
Mexico	48.40-49.90
New Zealand	2.2875-2.3075
Saudi Arabia	6.3630-6.3930
Singapore	3.8405-3.8705
South Africa	1.8055-1.8205

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5360-1.5380
† Canada	1.1943-1.1945
Netherlands	2.5275-2.5225
Belgium	39.20-39.25
Denmark	7.5475-5.5525
West Germany	2.3115-2.3130
Portugal	66.60-66.80
Spain	98.80-98.90
Italy	1231.25-1232.25
Norway	5.8690-5.8740
France	5.8700-5.8800
Sweden	5.6220-5.6270
Japan	224.25-224.45
Austria	16.08-16.11
Switzerland	1.8560-1.8590

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8373-0.8375

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 12¹³⁄₁₆-13³⁄₁₆; one month, 13⅝₁₆-13⅝₁₆; three months, 13¹⁵⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 14¹⁵⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $377.25 (an ounce); pm. $379.25 close. $376.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $378-380 (£202.40-203.40).
Sovereigns (new): $92.50-93.00 (£49.50-50.00).

PROPERTY (continued)

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
253	185	MEPC	236	..	9.3	4.1	24.6
148	100	McKay Secs	140	..	3.9	2.8	35.1
56	32	Marlborough	39	..	0.5	1.2	95.1
96	56	Marler Estates	62	..	2.9	4.6	16.9
128	77	Mountleigh	83	..	5.0	6.0	14.6
855	560	Municipal	835	..	10.7	1.3	27.5
210	130	North British	149	+1	4.4	3.0	21.4
161	116	Peachey Prop	140	+1	6.4	4.6	21.2
184	135	Prop & Rever	152	● -5	4.3	2.8	32.5
174	113	Prop Hldgs	150	..	5.0b	3.3	39.0
149½	100	Prop Sec	122	..	2.1b	1.7	57.0
15	8½	Raglan Prop	11	+¼	..	..	27.5
183	128	Regional	148	+3	2.9	1.9	28.0
180	115	Do A	145	+2	2.9	2.0	27.4
330	205	Rosebaugh	250	..	3.0	1.2	6.9
250	192	Rush & Tomkins	216	..	5.7	2.6	..
113¾	79½	Scot Met Props	82	s -1	4.6b	5.7	21.4
155	103	Slough Ests	123	..	4.2	3.4	18.6
380	300	Stock Conv	320	..	5.7	1.8	31.0
32½	17¾	Town & City	29¾	..	0.0e	..	..
184	125	Trafford Park	136	..	10.4	7.6	14.1
377	205	Trust Secs	327	+2	..	..	8.0
31⅛	18½	Webb J.	26	..	0.7	2.8	15.1

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
127	68	Barlow Hldgs	69	+1	4.3	6.2	..
510	330	Castlefield	420	..	10.0	2.4	..
65	41	Cons Plant	48	-½	3.3g	6.9	..
173	124	Doranakande	127	..	4.3	3.4	..
230	166	Harrisons Malay	181	+1	11.4	6.3	..
91	46	Highlds & Low	63	+1	3.0	4.8	..
537½	362¾	Hongkong	500	..	30.0	6.0	..
775	475	Killinghall	500	..	20.0	4.0	..
125	73	Majedie	86	..	3.9	4.6	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	200	..	14.3	7.1	..
460	415	Camellia Inv	440	..	7.1	1.6	..
375	230	McLeod Russel	373	..	11.8	3.2	..
295	255	Moran	280	..	7.1t	2.6	..
115	93	Surmah Valley	115	..	1.4	1.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38	27½	Calcutta Elec	38	..	9.1	24.0	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31	..	500	16.1	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£34	+1	150	4.4	12.8
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	208	+3	11.9	5.7	13.2
148	93	Milford Docks	136	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	38½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31	..	500	16.1	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	82
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	97
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	223+6
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	31
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	218
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	84
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Exco International 10p Ord (140)	173
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	58
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	96-1
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	155
Moray Firth Exp	98
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	298
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	150
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	17½
Peek Holings 7p Ord	8
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	63
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	117
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	32
Do 14/20% 1988-88 Ln (ak)	89
Treasury 3% 1987	£64⅝

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (25‡)	Feb 12	7½ prem+½
Kwik Save Disc (180)		34 prem
Wearwell (50‡)	Feb 19	2 prem-1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

The scene is set for tonight's cup draw in Madrid

When all the world's a stage

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 15

A highly polished wooden stage set in the heart of the Exhibition and Congress Palace here will hold the attention of the world tomorrow evening at 7.0 (6.0 British time). In the magnificent auditorium known simply as A a seated audience of 1,840, surrounded by cameras, television lights, green foliage and armed guards, will witness the draw for the twelfth World Cup tournament, which opens on June 13.

Argentina, the holders, will follow tradition and kick off the tournament, the largest in history, in the Nou Camp stadium in Barcelona at 5.0. The hosts, Spain, will be encamped to the south in Valencia and will not start their campaign until three days later in the cool of the evening. That match, at least, is already known.

Although Joao Havelange, president of FIFA, released a list that includes six top seeds and three other groups each of six nations, one school of thought, embracing purists and romantics, believe that it goes no further than that. The numbered balls will merely rattle around the three wired cages and drop out freely, one by one, unveiling the destiny of the other 18 finalists.

A second school dismisses that notion, pushing it on to the shelf of fantasy. It prefers to follow the belief that the draw will be not so much fixed as arranged in order to avoid political embarrassment and to aid commercial interests. It must be said that a second option is the more ideal solution and is supported by most of the teeming speculators.

Dick Wragg, head of the international committee, agrees with the other English Football Association officials here—Bert Millichip, the president, and Ted Croker, the secretary—that no matter how much negotiation and wishful thinking takes place, the draw cannot be anything other than scrupulously fair and arbitrary. The air, though, is thick with inspired guesses.

World Cup seedings

Group 1: Spain, Argentina, West Germany, Brazil, Italy, England.
Group 2: USSR, Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria.
Group 3: Belgium, France, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Chile, Peru.
Group 4: El Salvador, Honduras, Cameroon, Algeria, Kuwait, New Zealand.

It would be too much of a coincidence if the names spill out tomorrow in the same order but the projections, however wild they may be, make sense. To paint the overall picture, when the organizing committee were faced with the potentially awkward question of picking the top seeds, a simple answer fell readily into their lap. Apart from Spain and Argentina, who were through automatically, there were four other former winners among the qualifiers.

The bottom six, all inexperienced, fitted into an equally neat category. Among them, only El Salvadore had appeared at this stage before and they lost all three games in their group during the Mexico tournament in 1970, conceding nine goals and scoring one in the process. The other five are making their debut among the elite.

With five East European sides in contention, it was decided to invite Austria to join them as second seeds.

The remnant, thrown together and ranked third, have just reason to feel the most aggrieved. Northern Ireland and Scotland, in contrast to Belgium and France, have accepted their fate, although England's inflated rating displeases them. Although England officials still remain publicly unconvinced that England will be among the top seeds, it seems certain that they will be based in Bilbao. Indeed, accommodation arrangements have already been examined. The advantage is that they will play all their games in the San Mames Stadium, all in the afternoon, incidentally. The pitch there is already luxurious but the reconstruction of the stands will not be finished until March.



Presiding over it all: Havelange, president of FIFA.

Now for the speculative details. To reduce the chances of crowd trouble, it has been suggested that England could be drawn with Poland, who won all four of their qualifying ties, and Chile, both of whom will have few supporters in attendance. If so, England could seek revenge against Poland, who destroyed their World Cup hopes by drawing at Wembley in October, 1973.

Scotland expect to be in the group headed by Italy and have already looked at Corunna, the city that would become their home for a fortnight. Either Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia have been put forward as the representative from the second section. The Scots would then start against the outsiders in the group on the afternoon of June 15.

Northern Ireland may well emerge in the quartet that is led by the hosts. Nothing would please them more, for it is felt that, of all the possibilities facing the third seeds, Spain's group will be the most comfortable. The Irish, too, would begin against the unknown quantity, but on the evening of June 16.

The suggestions are perhaps too ideal for reality and the arguments, no doubt, will continue until the lights dim in the auditorium tomorrow evening. Some 30 minutes later, 24 nations will know the task that lies ahead of them this summer. Only then will they be able to start making their own firm arrangements.

The opponents: who they are: how they rate

Twenty-one countries will be joining England, Scotland and Northern Ireland in Spain for the World Cup finals, and here we look at the prospects of each one.

Algeria: Intriguing combination of a Russian coach and an emergent nation seeking a football identity, with a handful of players from French League clubs. Algeria have reached their first finals. Victory over highly-rated Nigeria in the African play-offs confirmed their potential. Eager attacking style should provide crowds appeal. Beaten only once in eight qualifying matches.

Argentina: Cesar Menotti, the manager, expects to field many of the players who won in 1978 including Tottenham's Ardiles, Tarantini, the former Birmingham City defender, and goalkeeper Fillol. Add the world's greatest player, Maradona, and Argentina must start among the favourites. Conditions and atmosphere should help them build on Mr Menotti's *shrewd planning*.

Austria: Personality clashes between Karl Stolz, the manager, Austrian FA officials and Krankl, the striker, must be patched up if the team is to do itself justice. Krankl, a devastating finisher, and Prohaska in midfield are *backed by rugged defenders* like Pezzey. If "mercenaries" from Spanish and German clubs settle in quickly, Austria could cause problems.

Belgium: Surprise finalists in the last European championships, manager Guy Thys's well-balanced *side topped Group Two. Can* van Moer, a 36-year-old in midfield, continue to pull the strings as he did against England in Italy two years ago? Van Den Bergh, the Lierse striker, was top scorer in Europe last season and Bruges's Ceulemans is a perfect frontline *partner*.

Brazil: They continue to provide the team any would-be champions must beat, despite a greater emphasis on teamwork than the individual flair of the Pele-Rivelino-Garrincha era. Liverpool will not need reminding of Zico's *part in Flemengo's recent World* Club Championship final victory in Tokyo. Manager Santana could use defenders' concentration on Zico to release an unknown match-winner.

Cameroon: One of Africa's leading football nations for some years. A Yugoslav manager has broken down club rivalries to build a team strengthened by a sprinkling of professionals from European clubs, such as striker Roger Milla of Bastia. Game is based on short-passing midfield build-up and produced 16 goals in eight qualifying matches.

Chile: Could prove under-rated qualifiers if the form which made them winners of their South American group travels with them. But have frequently failed *to live up to expectations in* finals. Cobreloa, their leading club, will provide the nucleus of team, with a resulting strength in understanding. Caszely is a striker to watch and Yanez, a winger, could be the surprise.

Czechoslovakia: Pipped Wales on *goal difference to reach finals*, and their past World Cup record suggests they will be a force to be reckoned with. Josef Venglos, the manager, has a well-balanced team of "amateurs". On his day Nehoda, now 29, can still score classic goals, and Masny remains *a runner of speed and accuracy*.

El Salvador: Jorge Gonzalez carries a heavy burden after scoring twice in vital ties and being dubbed "the new Maradona". One team member was killed by guerillas on way to a training session, but no political problems are anticipated over their draw in finals. Goalkeeper Mora, 19, will get plenty of opportunity to impress watching foreign club scouts.

France: Yet to make a real impact on world football despite reaching the World Cup finals seven times, France now look to manager Michel Hidalgo's experienced squad. Platini, the captain, remains a genuine world-class player and goalscorers Rocheteau and Lacombe will be closely watched. Castaneda, the St Etienne goalkeeper, and Tresor are vital parts of an experienced defence.

Honduras: Qualified for first finals after battling through 13 games from complicated Concacaf section. Manager Chelato Herrera has had his side together for two years, and several caught the eye in the 1979 World Youth Cup in Japan, notably Bailey, a striker. Honduras have only ever played El Salvador of the 23 other qualifiers.

Hungary: When in the mood, they can produce displays which would leave most opponents *struggling. Ron Greenwood, the* England manager, watched most of their qualifying matches and believes Hungary were way short of their best in both meetings with England. In Nyilasi, the captain, and Torocsik, Hungary have two players capable of winning a match on their own, but temperament is the problem.

Italy: Still recovering from the bribes scandal, Italy have also been hit by an injury to Antognoni. Rossi, their forward, does not complete a suspension until April, leaving him just a handful of games to prove his fitness. But Rossi and Conti, a winger, could still give manager Enzo Bearzot's aging team a lift in time for the finals.

Kuwait: If money could buy talent and experience, oil-rich Kuwait would be more than also-rans in Spain. A fanatical following and a Brazilian coach have helped them to top the qualifiers in the Asia and Oceania group. A crash programme of matches against European sides is unlikely to provide sufficient experience, however.

New Zealand: Last of the 24 qualifiers, thanks to a playoff victory over China, a mixture of native-born younger players ad former English and Scottish league men. They scored 31 goals in an eight-match unbeaten run *to later stages of qualifying* group, including a record 13—0 win over Fiji.

Peru: The attacking style which surprised Scotland in the 1978 finals helped a little-changed team beat Uruguay and Colombia to reach the finals. Peru may find that age has eroded their skills: much will depend on the form and rehabilitation of half a dozen players brought back from overseas clubs. Chumpitaz, the captain, will provide a calming influence in defence.

Poland: Current events in Poland raises a big questionmark over the Group Seven qualifiers. Internal squad problems have been reflected in some poor warm-up match results, but midfielder Boniek and Lato, a striker, can be expected to rise to the occasion. Central defender Zmuda, another survivor of the *1978 finals, will prove a stubborn* hurdle for opposing forwards.

Spain: Hope to maintain tradition that has seen three of the last four host countries win the tournament. A game a month for over a year has given manager Jose Santamaria a chance to find *the right blend*. They play all their first round games in Valencia, and if they qualify the rest of their games will be in Madrid.

Russia: Making their first appearance in the finals since 1970, the Russians have emerged as a *powerful attacking team*. Built around the flair of Chivadze, Shengelia and Kipian, of Dynamo Tbilisi, the Russians also have Blokhin, who was formed a deadly attacking partnership with Shengalia. In qualifying, they scored 20 goals and conceded *two*.

West Germany: World Cup favourites and European champions, who qualified by winning all eight games, scoring 33 goals and conceding only three. Twice winners, they will again rely on players like Rummenigge and *Breitner, but Barcelona-based* Schuster, star of the European championships two years ago, has not decided whether to play in the finals.

Yugoslavia: Inconsistency is the problem for a team who could turn out to be the best outside bet. They *scored 22 goals in* qualifying group and finished ahead of Italy, but the Italians took three points from them. "We are capable of beating anybody, but equally we are never certain of avoiding defeat," says Miljan Miljanic, the manager.

Crowded fixtures programme criticized

By Nicholas Harling

As the pools panel prepared to sit for a record sixth successive week, and football's two *main bodies insisted* on getting the programmes completed on schedule because of the World Cup, Ron Noades, the Crystal Palace chairman and managing director seemed to have a valid criticism of their lack of flexibility.

His own club have their game *at Cambridge* postponed and it is the seventh one they must rearrange. And other clubs losing money, would prefer not to be placed in a position of having to fit a quart of fixtures into a pint pot of a season.

"One thing struggling clubs cannot afford to do is play three games a *week until the end of* the season just to release 22 players for Spain." Mr Noades said. "Supporters cannot afford to watch three games a week.

"Those clubs that have players in the World Cup squads should rearrange their games for *as early* as possible."

That may not be as ludicrous as it sounds. Bad weather might have caused fixture congestion in West Germany before they staged the 1974 World Cup had their Cup Final between Eintracht Frankfurt and Hamburg not been held over until the start of the next season because *players* from both clubs were needed by the national squad.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that in a country where international demands take priority, the Germans are where they are as a world force, while England, where the clubs invariably come first, languish far behind.

At least two British clubs must have contemplated the bitter irony of the latest devastation wreaked by the weather. The hard luck stories belong to the title contenders, Swansea City and Luton Town.

The Welshmen *must have been* the only club in the land bemoaning the fact that their game was on, which was certainly not the case with Luton, who, having had their *fifth* league game out of the last six postponed, rearranged a fixture only to have that one *fall victim to the elements* as well.

Swansea's original predicament was that the conditions in South Wales had made it impossible for them to train all week. The Football League refused to allow them that excuse for not fulfilling their *engagement at Leeds United*, but matters were not simplified when the coach firm that normally carries Swansea around the country refused to attempt the hazardous return road trip to Yorkshire.

So Swansea embarked *yesterday by day via London's* Paddington and King's Cross on a journey which they feared might take them four days. With the rail dispute coming into effect again tomorrow, Swansea accepted that it might be Monday before they see the whites of their *particular* valleys again.

Coventry City and Ipswich Town should not suffer Luton's misfortune. It was after both clubs had learned that their scheduled games were off that they hastily rearranged their outstanding fixture which will go on, Highfield Road's undersoil heating system permitting.

Heated pitch catches United cold

Rangers aim to turn the screw on Celtic today by exploiting the advantage of undersoil heating at Ibrox Park. Their premier division match against Dundee United *was hastily arranged after* the scheduled games, St Mirren v Rangers and Dundee United v Dundee, were postponed. Rangers can close the gap at the top of the table to three points.

Dundee United must suffer in silence after being asked to tackle *a perfectly tuned Rangers*. They have had six weeks of inactivity. "I'm disappointed that we must play a team like Rangers who have the advantage of an ideal preparation. Our own training has been a shambles". Jim McLean, the United manager, *said*.

Rugby Union

A green oasis in a bleak landscape waits for the old enemies

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England and Scotland share all the limelight at Murrayfield this afternoon as they launch another championship series on a green oasis in a bleak and wintery landscape. We have seen some spectacular Calcutta Cup matches in recent seasons and, *if this is to be* another, the game of rugby—whatever the result—will be the winner.

No such thought, however, will be engaging the minds of the *players as they take the field*. Scotland, who have won their last four internationals at Murrayfield—over Wales and Ireland last season, over Romania and Australia *in the present one*—know how hard the road will be if they should start another *championship with a defeat at home*.

England see the vaulting of a tough first hurdle as opening the door to what could be a memorable campaign. They have had their hands on the Cup since 1977, they have averaged 20 points against Scotland in the last five *matches* and it was here, two years ago, that the present three-quarter line first gave exciting expression to their united talents.

On that occasion Clive Woodward's classic, confident running created two of England's five tries. A year later, in the corresponding match at Twickenham, he ran in, with a thrilling combination of swerve, dummy and change of pace, one of the finest individual tries ever seen on that ground. Scotland will be keeping a wary eye on Woodward today.

I go along with the belief of the captain, Bill Beaumont, and of "Budge" Rogers, the chairman of selectors, that England will win if they play to their full potential. They certainly ought to do so if they can reproduce the resilience and control displayed against Australia in the second half a fortnight ago. It remains to be seen whether the new-found poise and patience are proof against an early onslaught, spearheaded no doubt by the fire and pace of the Scottish loose forwards.

From an England *standpoint it* was encouraging last month to see Australia's forwards putting their Scottish opponents under some pressure at the scrummages. This was an area in Scotland's play which must have given concern to their coach, Jim Telfer, and *it is something he has* worked on assiduously since. But if it is prudent to suppose that today's packs may be evenly matched in the tight, England ought to gain a distinct edge at the lineout.

Beaumont and Maurice Colclough, *for whose performance* against Australia the Scots have the most healthy respect, will be disappointed if they do not get the better of Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tomes. At the tail there might be little between Bob Hesford, whose well-being was *confirmed* yesterday and Ian Paxton. But England have further potential in the commanding presence of Nick Jeavons at number five in the line.

What happens around the *fringes could* be especially significant, Scotland believing their loose trio of Paxton, Jim Calder and David Leslie, to have an advantage in experience and blend. These three—as indeed is the whole Scottish pack—are playing their fifth successive *international together*. However, the English threesome of Hesford, Jeavons and Peter Winterbottom, all of whom will be new to Murrayfield, made an encouraging start as a unit against Australia.

England expect, in the initial *stages at least, to* see John Rutherford—as he did against the Wallabies—putting the ball in the air from behind the set pieces, and Scotland aiming to run from second phase possession. It will be no great surprise if England have much the same early tactics in mind.

In that event, a lot may depend on the performances of the two fullbacks, Andy Irvine and Marcus Rose, who have much in common with their attacking gifts. Rose made the point, a fair one, the other day, that having played three times for England he has yet to do so on a day when wind or rain, or a combination of both, did not make conditions especially taxing for fullbacks.

A comparison between two exciting back divisions suggests that Scotland's could be the more flexible, yet perhaps the more brittle (there are suspicions about the resilience of its midfield defence, not to mention the occasional peccadillos of the brilliant Irvine) and England's the sounder and more physical. A Lion's threequarter line in white jerseys does not start with an inferiority complex, but it is a refreshing state of affairs to have two sets of backs with so much potential.

Both teams are short of match practice, which suggests that if bellows are bursting towards the *climax*, we could see another high scoring contest. If Scottish training and preparation have been interrupted less, England at least has the advantage of a game two weeks ago.

Certainly, eleven of the side in blue wil not be wanting for ambition. Irvine (playing in his tenth Calcutta Cup game), Jim Renwick (in his ninth), Leslie and Tomes, are the only Scots who know what it feels like to beat the auld enemy.

Today's teams at Murrayfield

Scotland			England	
A. R. Irvine* (Heriot's FP)	15	Full back	W. M. Rose (Cambridge University)	15
K. W. Robertson (Melrose)	14	Right wing	J. Carleton (Orrell)	14
J. M. Renwick (Hawick)	13	Right centre	C. R. Woodward (Leicester)	13
D. I. Johnston (Watsonians)	12	Left centre	P. W. Dodge (Leicester)	12
G. R. T. Baird (Kelso)	11	Left wing	M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool)	11
J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk)	10	Stand-off	G. H. Davies (Cambridge University)	10
R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest)	9	Scrum half	S. J. Smith (Sale)	9
J. Aitken (Gala)	1	Prop	C. E. Smart (Newport)	1
C. T. Deans (Hawick)	2	Hooker	P. J. Wheeler (Leicester)	2
I. G. Milne (Heriot's FP)	3	Prop	G. S. Pearce (Northampton)	3
J. H. Calder (Stewart's Melville FP)	6	Flanker	N. C. Jeavons (Moseley)	6
W. Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock)	4	Lock	W. B. Beaumont* (Fylde)	4
A. T. Tomes (Hawick)	5	Lock	M. J. Colclough (Angoulême)	5
D. G. Leslie (Gala)	7	Flanker	P. J. Winterbottom (Headingley)	7
I. A. M. Paxton (Selkirk)	8	No. 8	R. Hesford (Bristol)	8

* Captain

Referee: K A Rowlands (Wales)

REPLACEMENTS: 16 G M McGuinness (West of Scotland); 17 G J Callander (Kelso); 18 D B White (Gala); 19 D Bryson (Gala); 20 B M Gossman (West of Scotland); 21 B H Hay (Boroughmuir).

REPLACEMENTS: 16 N C Stringer (Wasps); 17 L Cusworth (Leicester); 18 N Melville (Wasps); 19 P Rendall (Wasps); 20 A Simpson (Sale); 21 V Cannon (Northampton).

Welsh workout

Wales' International rugby squad will end their enforced hibernation with a marathon training session tomorrow. The postponement of the international against Ireland in Dublin has *forced the snowbound Welsh* to plan a day long workout on Sunday, followed by further sessions on Tuesday and Thursday.

Tennis

McEnroe avenges two defeats by Connors

New York, Jan 15.—John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl reached the semi-final of the grand prix Masters yesterday, but three players lead a battle for the remaining two places. McEnroe, aiming for his second Masters title, went through with a 6—2, *7—5 victory over his compatriot* Jimmy Connors. Lendl clinched his place in the last four when he beat Guillermo Vilas of Argentina 6—4, 6—1.

Connors could still qualify for tomorrow's semi-final with a victory against his fellow American Roscoe Tanner and such a success might lead to another match with McEnroe in the final on Sunday. Connors offered no excuses for his defeat: "I started slowly and maybe I was just lethargic out there. But I'm not dead yet. I've just been shot." Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States, and Vilas are also still in contention for semi-final places, with Eliot Teltscher having an outside chance.

Gerulaitis recovered from a 1—3 deficit in the opening set to beat Jose-Luis Clerc of *Argentina 7—6, 6—1, and* Teltscher, playing in his first Masters, overcame Roscoe Tanner 4—6, 6—1, 6—4. Gerulaitis, the last player to qualify for the Masters, is due to play Vilas, with the winner going through to the semi-final. If Teltscher is to reach the last *four he must beat McEnroe and* Connors must lose to Tanner.

McEnroe's victory partially avenged two consecutive losses to Connors—at Wembley in November and in Chicago on Sunday. Both those matches were marred by continuous outbursts by McEnroe and Connors, who nearly came to blows at one point in Chicago. Both players had a number of disputes with the umpire and line judges last night but the atmosphere was generally rather more cordial.

José Luis Clerc, *of Argentina*, has withdrawn from the tournament because of an injury to his left ankle. Clerc was already certain to be eliminated from the competition after losing his first two matches, against his compatriot, Guillermo Vilas, and Vitas Gerulaitis.

Mottram wins but Dutch take honours

Amsterdam, Jan 15.—Britain's King's Cup team suffered a third defeat in eight days when they lost to the Netherlands 2—1 in a division one, group A, match in the European men's indoor team tennis championship, here last night.

The Netherlands got off to a good start when Eric Wilborts beat John Feaver, the British number five, 6—3, 6—7, 6—3 in a dour struggle which lasted one hour 50 minutes.

British hopes were raised when *Christopher Mottram beat the* Dutch champion, Louk Sanders 6—0, 6—2 inside 50 minutes. But in the doubles, Tom Okker teamed up with the left-hander Marc Albert to beat Mottram and Feaver 6—3, 6—4.

Britain lost their two opening matches, in West Germany and Sweden, and now have to win the return games against these nations and the Dutch to keep their group A status.

OTHER MATCHES: Sweden 3, W Germany 0; Switzerland 3, Portugal 0; Belgium 3, Denmark 0; France 3, Norway 0.

Golf

'Jet' shows 'Jumbo' how to do it

From John Ballantine
Palm Springs, Jan 15

"Jet" Ozaki, of Japan, the brother of the better known "Jumbo" Ozaki, greatly to the surprise of America's cynical, hard-bitten but always generous *professionals, did not collapse in* the second round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic yesterday. On the contrary, "Jet", who got into this tournament only as a late substitute for the sick Leonard Thompson, scored a fine *68 at Bermuda Dunes*.

Added to the 64 he put together at Indian Wells on Wednesday, Ozaki's 36-hole total of 132 gave him the outright lead over Rex Caldwell on 133 (64, 69) by one stroke. Tom Kite and Calvin Peete shared third place with three more rounds to play in this 90-hole marathon which ends on Sunday with the leading 70 professionals playing the final round at Indian Wells. Peter Oosterhuis had 71 for 140 and Tom Watson 72 for 141.

The sheer length is, together with putting, the part of golf which most fascinates the average player. "How you can *definitely* add 30 yards to your drive without really trying", would be the title of the ultimate instructional article. Distances fascinate the professionals too, especially when they are of Ozaki proportions; *285 yards for his "average"* drive and 180 to 190 yards with his five iron.

This fiercesome hitting enabled him to turn seven of the eight long holes in his first two rounds into relatively easy par fours. Example: he covered the 554 yards of the 13th at Bermuda Dunes with a 303-yard tee shot and a 251-yard three wood. "It was unbelievable", Caldwell said, playing just behind him. "I was 70 yards short with my two best shots."

SECOND ROUND LEADERS: 132, Tateo Ozaki (Japan), 64, 68; 133, Rex Caldwell, 64, 69; 134, Tom Kite, 68, 66; Lanny Wadkins, 65, 69; Calvin Peete, 69, 65; Skeeter Heath, 67, 67; 135, Ed Fiori, 70, 65; 136, Lee Elder, 67, 69; J C Snead, 69, 67; Wayne Levi, 68, 68; Keith Fergus, 69, 67; Forrest Fezler, 66, 70; Rod Curl, 66, 70; 137, Curtis Strange, 67, 70; Scott Hoch, 68, 69. Foreign players: 138, David Graham (Australia), 67, 71; 140, Peter Oosterhuis, 69, 71.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.0 unless stated

First division

Brighton v West Ham
Coventry v Ipswich
Leeds v Swansea
Liverpool v Wolves
Notts Co. v Aston Villa

Second division

Bolton v Chelsea
Norwich v Rotherham
Orient v Derby
Q.P.R. v Wrexham
Sheffield Wed. v Blackburn
Watford v Newcastle

Third division

Bristol City v Huddersfield
Burnley v Newport
Exeter v Walsall
Lincoln v Gillingham
Preston v Plymouth
Southend v Doncaster

Fourth division

Colchester v Bury
Mansfield v Hartlepool
Rochdale v Sheffield Utd.

Scottish premier division

Celtic v Morton ....P
Dundee Utd. v Dundee ....P
Hibernian v Airdrie
St. Mirren v Rangers ....P
Rangers v Dundee Utd.

Scottish first division

Kilmarnock v Hamilton
Queens Park v St. Johnstone ..P

Scottish second division

Albion Rovers v Meadowbank ..P
Alloa v Montrose ....P
Brechin v Stenhousemuir ....P
Forfar v Clyde ....P
Stirling Albion v East Fife ....P

Scottish FA Cup, first round

Inverness Cal. v Brechin

OTHER MATCHES: Bournemouth v Southampton; Oldham v Manchester United.

FA VASE: Second round (2.0): Rainworth v North Ferriby, Hoylake v Maghull; Hinckley v Rushden Town; Buckingham v Berkhamstead; Merstham v Marlow. Replay: Blackenhall v Walsall Sports. Third round: Cheshunt v Tiptree United; Ford United v Barton Rovers; Forest Green Rovers v Almondsbury Greenway (2.0); Grays Athletic v Arlesey Town; Harwich & Parkeston v Gorleston; Hemel Hempstead v Rainham Town; Irthlingborough Diamonds v Ampthill Town (1.30); Leyton-Wingate v Horsham; Merstham or Marlow v Windsor & Eton; Molesey v Melksham Town; Newbury Town v Brockenhurst (1.45); Redhill v Whitstable Town (1.45); Southall v Ruislip Manor; Three Bridges v Eastbourne United; Whyteleafe v Sholing Sports; Peterlee Newtown v Guisborough; Blue Star v Eppleton C W (1.30); Bedlington Terriers v Seaham CW Red Star (1.45); Hallam v Wren Rovers; Staveley v Skegness (1.45); Knowle v Halesowen; Wednesfield v Willenhall; West Midlands Police v Long Eaton Grange; Ford United v Barton Rovers; Grays v Arlesey Town; Harwich and Parkstone v Gorleston; Paulton Rovers v Odd Down; Shortwood v Devizes Town.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v Bristol City, Bristol Rovers v Tottenham, Ipswich v Leicester, Luton v Orient, Plymouth v Oxford United, Swindon v Watford (2.0), West Ham v Southampton (2.0).

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Bromsgrove v Corby, Wellingborough v Bedworth. Southern division: Addlestone/W'bridge v Crawley, Canterbury v Basingstoke, Dunstable v Thanet United, Gosport v Chelmsford, Poole v Fareham Town, Tonbridge v Ashford, Waterlooville v Dover, Welling United v Salisbury.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn v Liverpool, Blackpool v Sheffield Wed (2.0), Everton v Bolton (2.0), Huddersfield v Preston (2.0), Manchester City v Burnley (2.0), Wolverhampton v [illegible].

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Macclesfield, Matlock v Morecambe, Netherfield v Goole Town, Southport v Oswestry, Tamworth v Worksop, Workington v King's Lynn, Workington v South Liverpool.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Long Eaton, Arnold v Spalding, Ashby v Heanor (2.15), Bridlington v Ilkeston (2.15), Eastwood Town v Brigg Town, Mexborough v Belper (3.15), Sutton Town v Boston.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ards v Glentoran (2.30), Ballymena v Larne (2.30), Crusaders v Coleraine (2.30), Distillery v Cliftonville (2.30), Glenavon v Portadown (2.30), Linfield v Bangor.

FA TROPHY: Third qualifying round: Morecambe v Bishop Auckland; Rossendale v Penrith (Mossley 2.30). First round: Altrincham v Nuneaton; Alvechurch v Croydon; Ashington v Blyth Spartans; Bedford Town v Staines Town; Boston United v Hyde United; Buxton v Rossendale United; Penrith; Cheltenham Town v Epsom & Ewell or Gravesend & Northfleet; Dagenham v Hitchin Town; Frickley Athletic v Morecambe, Bishop Auckland; Hordern Coll Welfare v Witton Albion; Kettering v Mossley; Lancaster v Spennymoor United; Maidstone United v Hastings United; Marine v Scarborough; Merthyr Tydfil v Dorchester; Minehead v Worcester; Runcorn v Stafford Rangers; Slough Town v Bath; Stalybridge Celtic v Chorley; Telford v Burton Albion; Tooting & Mitcham v Harlow Town; Weymouth v Enfield; Woking v Barking; Yeovil v Bishop's Stortford; Cheltenham v Epsom Gravesend.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Billericay Town v Hayes; Boreham Wood v Carshalton Athletic; Bromley v Harrow Borough. First division: Aveley v Maidenhead United; Chesham United v Wokingham Town; Feltham v Clapton; Hampton v Hornchurch; Hertford Town v Kingstonian; Tilbury v Metropolitan Police; Wembley v Walton & Hersham. Second division: Basildon United v Corinthian Casuals; Camberley Town v Tring Town; Epping Town v Hungerford Town; Finchley v Egham Town.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead Athletic v Haringey Borough, Chertsey Town v Kingsbury (2.15), Harefield United v Edgware, Hoddesdon Town v Chalfont St Peter, Horley v Uxbridge, Woodford v Burnham.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Malvernians v Cholmeleians. First division: Bradfieldians v Salopians; Reptonians v Etonians.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath v London Scottish (2.15); Boroughmuir v Manchester (11.0); Bradford v Sheffield (2.30); Broughton Park v Preston Grasshoppers (2.30); Cambridge University v Durham University (2.30); Edinburgh Academicals v Gala (10.30); Fylde v Wilmslow (2.30); Jordanhill v Liverpool (2.30); Middlesborough v Morley (2.30); Moseley v Saracens; Northern v Hull & ER (2.15); Nottingham v Nuneaton; Penryn v Camborne (2.30); Roundhay v Wakefield (2.30); Royal High v West of Scotland (10.30); Sale v London Welsh (2.45); Selkirk v Morpeth (2.30); Waterloo v Headingley (2.30); Watsonians v Kilmarnock (10.30); West Hartlepool v Vale of Lune (2.15).

Rugby League

UNDER 24 INTERNATIONAL: Great Britain v France (at Headingley).

ICE HOCKEY: Scottish League: Fife Flyers v Murrayfield Racers (7.0). English National League: Billingham Bombers v Crowtree Chiefs (6.30). English League South: Nottingham Panthers v Avon Arrows (6.15); Solihull Barons v Streatham Redskins (6.15). English League North: Blackpool Seagulls v Deeside Dragons (8.0).

ATHLETICS: Indoor Hurdle Races (Crystal Palace).

BADMINTON: Devon Championships (Torquay).

CROSS COUNTRY: Chingford League (Enfield); Veterans AC CC (Watford).

RACE WALKING: Cambridge Harriers 10km (Bexley, 2.00).

SQUASH RACKETS: Moben Invitation (Kings Head SC, Bawburgh, Norfolk); Inter County Championships (Various Venues).

Tomorrow

Football

FOURTH DIVISION: Oxford U v Swindon.

FA TROPHY: Hendon v Taunton Town (at QPR).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington v Barnet (at QPR, 11.0). [illegible] Inverness Caledonian v Brechin.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Caernarfon v Shrewsbury (2.15).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Falmouth v Redruth (2.30); Rosslyn Park v Esher; Torquay v Leicester (12.0); London Irish v Pontypool (2.30).

SURREY CUP: Third round: King's Coll. Hosp. v University Vandals; Old Surbitonians v Old Guildfordians; Wimbledon v Old Rutlishians.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds v Hull; Wakefield T v Barrow (3.30); Warrington v Featherstone R; Wigan v Hull KR.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley v Oldham; Huddersfield v Doncaster (3.30); Huyton v Halifax (2.30); Keighley v Carlisle (3.15).

Hockey

TOURNAMENTS: Indoor club championship, qualifying rounds (at Richard Dunne LC, Bradford; Kelsey Kerridge SC, Cambridge; Magnet LC, Maidenhead; Whitchurch SC, Bristol).

Ice hockey

Scottish League: Murrayfield Racers v Glasgow Dynamos (7.0). Northern League: Ayr Bruins v Billingham Bombers (7.0); Whitley Warriors v Dundee Rockets (6.30). English League South: Streatham Redskins v Southampton Vikings (7.15). Ben Truman Cup: Avon Arrows v Solihull Barons (7.30). Durham Trophy: Durham Wasps v Fife Flyers (7.0).

■ Other matches postponed or cancelled. Please check with your local club whether games are on.

For the record

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 5, New York Islanders 4; Detroit Red Wings 3, Colorado Rockies 1; Philadelphia Flyers 8, Edmonton Oilers 2; Calgary Flames 5, Los Angeles Kings 2.

Skiing

LA BRESSE (France): Women's World Cup: 1, K Jeriova (Czechoslovakia), 15min 8.03sec; 2, B Aunli (Norway), 15:15.03; 3, M Myrmael (Norway), 15:22.09. Overall: 1, Jeriova, 53 pts; 2, Myrmael, 35; equal 3, A Pasierova (Czechoslovakia) and B Paulu (Czechoslovakia), 31.

Football

LA LINEA (Spain): USSR 5, Balompedica 1.

Tennis

AUCKLAND: Quarter-final round: R Simpson (NZ) beat C Lewis (NZ), 6—1, 2—6, 6—4; R van'thof (US) beat M Mitchell (US), 7—6, 6—7, 6—3; T Wilkison (US) beat L Stefanki (US), 6—3, 6—4; C Mayotte (US) beat L Bourne (US), 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

CINCINNATI (Ohio): Women's tournament, second round: A Smith (US) beat S Collins (US) 6—2, 6—1; C Reynolds (US) beat T Austin (US), walkover; B Bunge (W Germany) beat L Allen (US) 6—3, 7—6; B Jean King (US) beat S Hanika (W Germany) 7—6, 6—4; B Potter (US) beat J Russell (US) 6—2, 6—3.

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP: Semi-final, third series: Partizan Belgrade 83, Maccabi Tel Aviv 84.

CUP WINNERS CUP: Third series: Real Madrid 97, Parken Pon Leiden (Netherlands) 90.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP CUP: Third series: Agon Duesseldorf 64, BSE Budapest 78.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New Jersey Nets 130, Chicago Bulls 104; Washington Bullets 121, Detroit Pistons 114; Portland Trail Blazers 111, Houston Rockets 100; Phoenix Suns 90, New York Knicks 89.

KORAC CUP: Men's group quarter finals, third series: Juventud Badalona (Spain) 85, Varese (Italy) 68; Minon Valladolid (Spain) 84, Mavag Vasas (Hungary) 77; Latte Solo Bologna (Italy) 84, Red Star Belgrade (Yugoslavia) 82; Colonoficio Badalona (Spain) 84, Spartak Leningrad (USSR) 78.

Golf

JOHANNESBURG: South African PGA, third round (SA unless stated): 200: M McNulty, (67-67-56); 202: B Rogers (US), (67-70-65); 204: G Player, (68-70-66); 205: D Watson, (65-71-69); 206: D Feherty (Ireland) (66-70-70); 207: G Brand (GB), (72-68-67), D Frost, (68-71-68); 208: S Hobday, (68-72-68). Other British: 209: P Simmons, (71-68-69), P Harrison, (72-69-68); 210: S Torrance (68-71-71); 212: M Barton, (68-71-73), P Way, (70-65-67).

Squash rackets

STOURBRIDGE: Challenge's Vase: G Briars beat I Robinson 9—2, 9—4, 9—5.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana	110	200	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	4
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Davos	110	225	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-1
Good skiing but powder gone							
Flaine	130	410	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	-1
Icy patches on many slopes							
Ischgl	130	250	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-3
Good base lower slopes icy							
Kitzbühel	105	175	Good	Heavy	Good	Sunshine	0
First rate piste skiing							
Les Arcs	135	220	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Lower south facing slopes icy							
Niederau	110	160	Fair	Fair	Good	Fine	-2
New snow good base							
Saas-Fee	90	160	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	2
Good skiing on all pistes							
Sauze d'Oulx	80	80	—	Varied	Fair	Cloudy	-1
Skiing conditions improving							
Seefeld	120	150	Icy	Powder	Good	Sunny	2
Good piste conditions							
Val d'Isère	150	260	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	3
Little good off piste to be found							
Verbier	80	200	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine	2
Lower slopes icy							
Villars	30	150	Good	Crust	Fair	Fine	1
Some good snow on piste							
Wengen	35	100	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine	4
Ice on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
NORWAY					
Finse		130	Good	—	-1
Geilo		75	Good	—	0
Gol		70	Good	—	-2
Lillehammer		120	Good	—	-2
Norefjell		100	Good	—	1
Oslo		110	Good	—	-2
Rjukan		80	Good	—	0

Racing

Connexions put the Little Owl rumours to flight

By Michael Seely

Rumours have been rife recently that all is not well with Little Owl, who is favourite at 3-1 to repeat last year's triumph in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. These rumours have been so persistent that there has been extensive backing for virtually every other horse with a chance in the race. Night Nurse, Little Owl's stable *companion*, Diamond Edge and Lesley Ann have all come in for support.

Peter Easterby, Little Owl's trainer, is on holiday in Tenerife but *his son*, Tim, said yesterday that both horses were in the best of health. "Both Little Owl and Night Nurse are entered in the Peter Marsh Chase at Haydock tomorrow and in the Great Yorkshire Chase at Doncaster the following Saturday. Little Owl will run in one and Night Nurse in the other. We will make a decision next week." Easterby also confirmed what my Malton mole has been telling me recently, that Sea Pigeon had recovered from the virus and was now on target for his attempt to win his third champion hurdle at the age of 12.

Other Gold Cup news concerns Royal Bond, the winner of last year's Lambert and Butler Final and more recently of the Colt Car Diamond Handicap Steeplechase at Cheltenham. His trainer, Arthur Moore, said yesterday: "*In view of all the bad weather* Royal Bond will not now be sent to Haydock for the Peter Marsh. He will not be seen in England before Cheltenham."

Since the publication of the weights for the Schweppes Gold Trophy only three horses have been seriously backed, Gay Chance, Mr Moonraker and Ekbalco. All three are now disputing favouritism with William Hill, Ladbrokes and the Tote.

Hopes high for Fontwell

Racing could resume at last at Fontwell Park on Monday. The clerk of the course Derek Hubbard was optimistic yesterday. "The course has improved, but we still have snow and frost," he said. "The stewards will inspect at 9.30 am on Sunday, and the going is likely to be heavy."

Newcastle will inspect at 10 am today to decide on Monday's card. *Freddie Newton, the clerk*, holds out "very little hope." There is no hope for Tuesday's meeting at Worcester. Although no official announcement can be made until noon on Sunday because of Jockey Club rules, the course manager Jack Bennett, said: "There is a foot of ice on the track and there is no chance whatsoever."

☐ Bruni, the 1976 St Leger winner, now at stud, has been sold to go abroad for an undisclosed sum. His destination is not yet known. The deal was described in a statement issued by the Newmarket Bloodstock Agency which read: "A substantial offer for immediate possession was received from abroad over Christmas for Bruni by the major shareholders. The offer was accepted." Bruni retired to the Ashleigh Stud in Dublin in 1978 but for the last two years he has stood at the Hamilton Stud in Newmarket.

☐ Keeneland Sales started 1982 as they finished 1981, with record figures. At the January sales this week, there was a new record average of $30,341 (about £16,053). This represented a 37.5 per cent increase on the average for this mixed sale in 1981.

A total of 821 horses were sold for a record $24,910,100 (£13,179,947). Also 39 stallion shares were sold for just over $2m, giving a record total turnover for the sale of $26,918,600 (£14,242,645), a 6.8 per cent increase on the previous year.

Jockeys' match

Lester Piggott, Greville Starkey and Walter Swinburn and the French jockey, Yves Saint-Martin will take part in three races at the Bay Meadows course in San Mateo, California, on January 29 and 30. They will ride against four leading United States jockeys, and a points system has been worked out so that individual and team winners can be established.

Cricket Gooc…

W. Indie… depleted still fart…

Gymnastic… Confined…

Cricket

Gooch stops India Victory March

From Richard Streeton
Madras, Jan 15

A marvellous display of clean striking of the ball by Gooch who made 117 of England's 144 without loss by the close was the perfect riposte in the fifth Test match here today to India's colossal total. Gooch rendered superfluous any question of an England batting failure after their heartbreaking experience in the field.

India declared at lunchtime at 481 for four. Tomorrow is a rest day and there seems little doubt that the perfect batting conditions will ensure that the match is drawn.

Gooch off drove powerfully and hit aggressively to the leg side from the start. Kapil Dev, India's main strike bowler, was punished for 47 runs in his first seven overs and removed from the attack. Shastri and Doshi, the two left-arm spinners, were similarly unable to stop the flow of runs. Gooch made 51 of England's first 63 runs in 14 overs and went on to reach 101 out of 126 in the forty-third over from 139 balls.

Gooch gave two possible chances. Otherwise he hammered all the bowling off the front and back foot with a force and certainty that had fieldsmen wringing their hands in pain if they intercepted the ball. By the close Gooch had hit 18 fours. A more revealing figure perhaps is that he had faced 167 balls and Tavaré had scored 26 from 145 balls. Gooch's performance was just the tonic England required after their own bowlers had suffered at the hands of Viswanath and Yashpal Sharma.

In aesthetic terms the contrast between Gooch's thunderous strokeplay and Viswanath's elegance could not have been greater. Having provided yesterday only the seventh instance in Test match history of the same two batsmen staying together through a full day's play Viswanath and Sharma added another 71 brisk runs today and left the England bowlers trudging back to their marks like men leaving the condemned cell to be hanged.

All sorts of records were set by the stand between Viswanath and Sharma but the acceptance of some of them by the games statisticians will be clouded inevitably by the circumstances of their coming together at 150 for two after Vengsarkar had retired hurt. This problem was touched on yesterday and the question of three men being involved in a partnership will continue to perplex those who keep records.

From the start the Indian strokeplay was more audacious even than at any previous time. Gavaskar's declaration became known late in the lunch interval and would not have been made if Viswanath had still been in.

Viswanath set the tone for India's approach in Allott's second over by lofting a four over the bowler's head — virtually the first time he had lifted a ball off the ground. At the start the batsmen needed another 27 runs — statisticians willing — to beat the world Test record third-wicket stand of 370 set by Compton and Edrich against South Africa at Lord's in 1947. This milestone was reached when Sharma took the total to 422 by turning Allott for a leg side four. The 55,000 capacity crowd were in no doubt that India had annexed a world record. They roared their delight for several minutes and unleashed the first of several fusilades of firecrackers during the morning.


Gooch drives Doshi to the fence during his masterly innings of 117 not out

Sharma, who survived one early leg-before appeal from Allott, made the stand worth 300 in its own right, as it were, when he hit Allott for two successive sixes with superb strokes. The first was a genuine hook over square leg against a bumper and the second was effortlessly swung over the fence in the same place by sheer timing. India added 58 from 9.2 overs in the first hour.

After the break for drinks Botham, who missed the start because of migraine, took over from Allott and both he and Dilley dispensed with a slip and had an inner and outer ring of fieldsmen on both sides of the wicket.

There was a slight check in the scoring after Sharma was out. With the total on 466 he lofted a ball from Botham off his legs and Tavaré, on the square leg fence, hardly had to move, although he had a long time to wait for the catch to drop into his hands. It had been just over 10 hous since England had taken a wicket and in that time 415 runs had come.

Viswanath and Sharma themselves put on 316, a figure only surpassed by two men together for India by Vinoo Mankad and Pankaj Roy when they set the world Test record of 413 for the first wicket against New Zealand in 1955-56. Sharmas 140 had taken him 8 hours 10 minutes. He faced 301 balls, hit two sixes and 18 fours and gave no genuine chance.

The batsmenchanged ends as Tavaré waited for Sharmas catch to fall and Botham nearly had Viswanath out next ball. Viswanaths' memorable innings though ended 25 minutes later from the first ball of the final over before lunch. He had been taking singles by steering the ball through the vacant slips to third man and was bowled by Wiilis trying to do so once to often.

Just before Viswanath was out he improved Gavaskars 221 at the Oval in 1979 as the record score by an Indian against England.

He batted for 10 hours 38 minutes faced 373 balls and hit 31 fours. Throughout Indias innings the fieldsmen in their applause were generous; now with every justification they clapped Viswanath all the way back to the pavilion.

INDIA: First Innings

*M. Gavaskar, c Taylor, b Willis	25
P. Roy, c Taylor, b Dilley	6
D. Vengsarkar rtd hurt	71
G. R. Viswanath, b Willis	222
Yashpal Sharma, c Tavaré, b Botham	140
Kapal Dev not out	6
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 9)	11
Total (4 wkts dec.)	481

A. Malhotra, R. J. Suastri, † S. M. H. Kirmani, S. Madan Lal and D. R. Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-19, 2-51, 3-466, 4-481.

BOWLING: Willis, 28.1-7-79-2; Botham, 31-10-83-1; Dilley, 31-4-87-1; Allott, 33-4-135-0; Underwood, 22-7-58-0; Gooch, 9-2-27-0.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G. A. Gooch not out	117
C. A. Tavaré not out	26
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	144

*K. W. R. Fletcher, D. I. Gower, I. T. Botham, M. W. Gatting, G. R. Dilley, † R. W. Taylor, D. L. Underwood, P. J. W. Allott, R. G. D. Willis to bat.

BOWLING (TO DATE): Kapil Dev, 7-0-47-0; Madan Lal, 5-1-16-0; Shastri, 21-6-44-0; Doshi, 18-7-34-0; Gavaskar, 1-0-2-0.

Rugby League

Convincing victory over French essential

By Keith Macklin

With a record of nine consecutive victories behind them, the Great Britain Under-24 side seems to have little to fear from France at Headingley today. The matches between the countries at Under-24 level have shown such a disparity in skill and temperament that the French have not even reached double figures since the fixtures were resumed in the mid 70s.

However, there is much more at stake today than mere victory. When the Great Britain senior side thrashed France by 37-0 at Hull everything in the garden was lovely, but then came the shock defeat in the return match at Marseilles and the British management team, of Colin Hutton and John Whiteley, found their plans thrown into confusion.

Today's match is a stepping stone towards the visit of Australia in the autumn and it is essential for Britain's younger players to win a convincing victory to restore home confidence and put Britain's preparations back on an even keel.

There are several exciting young prospects on view at Headingley. Hobbs and Timson are two strong running forwards of the kind somewhat thin on the ground at the moment. In the wingers, Drummond and Gill, and the stand-off half, Hanley, Great Britain possesses three players of West Indian origin and thrilling natural ability.

Burke and Gregory are two home-produced players from Widnes of rich promise, and the whole team has an energetic, skilful and promising look. Against them, the French field a side of less obvious promise, but the coach, Louis Bonnery, has stated that much greater importance is now being attached at Under-24 level in France's own rebuilding plans.

Mr Bonnery is looking for that rare victory this afternoon, and with luck we could see an excellent match full of exciting handling. For the sake of Messrs Hutton and Whiteley, and Britain's hopes for the autumn, the best possible outcome would be a good match and a convincing home victory.

Challenge Cup date

The Challenge Cup preliminary round tie between Hull Kingston Rovers, last season's beaten finalists, and Featherstone has been fixed for Tuesday, February 2. The winners are away to Whitehaven in the first round on February 14.

Two out-of-work West Indians who feel they are somebodies

Calypso Kids on the wing

They have become known as the Calypso Kids of rugby league. Des Drummond, who plays on the right wing for Leigh, was born in a fishing village in Jamaica. Henderson Gill, who plays on the left wing for Wigan, was born in Huddersfield of West Indian immigrant parents. Today they will occupy the wing positions in the Great Britain under-24 team to play France at Headingley.

They are close friends off the field, spend nights out together and their transparent delight at being chosen to play for Great Britain goes beyond professional pride. Their eyes glow with genuine emotion when they talk of acceptance by the country and sport of their adoption. Selection for Great Britain means recognition of their talents, their personalities and, above all, their colour.

When they were selected for the Great Britain team who beat France in the senior international at Hull last month Gill, aged 21, the unemployed son of a mechanic, had to pinch himself to make sure it was true. "It felt great. I couldn't believe it was happening to me. Staying at a posh hotel, the training sessions, mixing with famous players. I felt as if at last I was somebody, somebody with a big job to do for Great Britain. We were one big happy family who wanted to work and play for each other."

Great Britain thrashed France 37-0, Gill scoring three tries and Drummond two. "Usually the Hull speccies give me stick when I play there for Leigh", Drummond, who is also unemployed, said. "That day they got right behind me and cheered my tries. It was marvellous."

Life in rugby league has not always been as happy for Gill. He almost quit the game in his teens when, after a serious injury and dispute with his first club, Bradford Northern, he was out of the game for 18 months. At the comparatively tender age of 21 he has packed several traumas into his life.

The Gill family came from Barbados to settle in Huddersfield 26 years ago. His father worked as a mechanic in a large local works. Four girls were born in addition to him. He no longer lives at home having a seventh-storey flat in a typical high rise development in the centre of Huddersfield

Gill first played association football at junior school but when he went to Royds Hall secondary school he started playing Rugby League. He was a big lad even then and very fast; he rapidly took to the game as a stand-off half, winning Yorkshire county and England schoolboy honours. Eventually he played for Huddersfield Supporters' Club amateur team and was spotted by a Bradford Northern scout. He signed at 17 and, after playing two games for the colts and scoring six tries, he was drafted into the first team to play Barrow. Things did not work out at Odsal.


Drummond: black belt who threw himself into rugby

"I only got a first team place when David Barends or David Redfearn was unfit. Then I had a cartilage operation and after it I kept getting pains in my knee. I was out of the game for 18 months and the staff at Bradford said it was all in the mind. I felt a change of club, a spell in the second division, might do me good, so Bradford sold me to Rochdale Hornets for £9,000."

With the second division club Gill regained his confidence and ability. In just over a season he scored 16 tries. Then came two big breaks out of the blue. Wigan, of the first division, paid Hornets £30,000 for his transfer and two matches after joining Wigan he was selected for the England team to play Wales at Cardiff.

He was not in the original choice but when the Castleford centre John Joyner was injured Les Dyl, of Leeds, went inside from the wing and Gill was called up. He took his chance, literally with both hands, and got a try in England's victory. A first Great Britain cap followed and it all seemed like a dream.

Drummond had had a smoother career to the top, though not without its roller-coaster moments. He was born 23 years ago, the son of a butcher in the Jamaican coastal village of Sav-La-Mer, and spent his early years "mostly playing wag from school". When he was eight he was brought to Bolton by his mother, along with his older brother, Alva.

His mother kept the family solvent by working as a sewing machinist with a clothing firm, and Drummond, lithe and fleet of foot, took up judo and rugby at school in Bolton. Judo was his first love and he was qualifying for a first dan when, one fateful afternoon, he went to watch his brother play in the Leigh A team at Barrow. The Leigh team was on man short as the bus was boarded and the coach, Geoff Fletcher, asked Drummond if he would like a game. Drummond put on a Leigh jersey and, true to the best boys' magazine stories, got three tries.

His big breakthrough came last season when, after New Zealand had won the first of a series of three internationals, he was chosen for Great Britain in the second and third matches. The third, at Headingley, was vital for Britain, who had to win to square the series. Drummond sprinted, wriggled, bounced and squirmed his way over for two match-winning tries, was mobbed by his team mates, cheered to the echo by the Leeds crowd, and had arrived

None will play harder today, or with greater loyalty to the cause, than these, the first pair of West Indian wingers to play for England and Great Britain, whose origins have made them more British than the British.

Keith Macklin

W. Indies depleted still farther

Brisbane, Jan 15 — The West Indies' injury worries worsened today when their batsman Augustine Logie suffered a broken nose during practice before tomorrow's one-day World Series match against Pakistan. Logie was hit by his teammate Colin Croft while working out in the nets. He joins Holding, Marshall, the wicketkeepers Murray and Dujon and the opener Greenidge who are all fighting to be fit. Pakistan will probably play their senior batsman Majid Khan, although he has been out of action for a month.

Australia's chance of a place in the finals of the competition hinges on their match against the West Indies, the series leaders, at the Brisbane ground on Sunday. "It's a match we must win", the captain Greg Chappell said after his team had improved their points total with a comfortable win over the second-placed side Pakistan in Sydney last night.

The Australian selectors named an unchanged squad of 13 and Chappell said the final choice would be delayed until after practice tomorrow. Thomson is expected to open Australia's attack with Lillee.

Although a capacity crowd is expected at the finals later this month if Australia go through to play off against the West Indies, there could be much smaller attendances if Pakistan reach the finals instead. West Indies lead the table with 10 points from 7 matches, with Pakistan on 8 from 9 and Australia trailing with 6 from 8.

The Pakistan team missed today's scheduled workout at the ground after arriving late from Sydney. However, their team manager Ejaz Butt said that they were mentally prepared for a tough match against West Indies. The main danger to West Indies would appear to be complacency.

Tomorrow's probable teams are:

WEST INDIES: G Greenidge, D Haynes, V Richards, L Gomes, C Lloyd (capt), J Dujon, F Bacchus, M Holding, J Garner, A Roberts, C Croft.

PAKISTAN: Mansoor Akhtar, Mudassar Nazar, Zaheer Abbas, Javed Miandad (capt), Majid Khan, Wasim Raja, Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz, Ashraf Ali, Iqbal Qasim, Sikander Bakht. — Reuter.

Days that threaten the Tests

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 15

There is still some bargaining to be done before the Australian Cricket Board (ACB) and the Test and County Cricket Board reach agreement on the itinerary for next winter's England tour to Australia. Although it has been settled that the two sides shall play a full series of five or six test matches, the amount of one-day cricket to be undertaken is in dispute.

What England would most like is to have the Australians to themselves, as they did before Kerry Packer came on the scene. But that is not on. When, in 1979, the ACB came to terms with World Series Cricket they committed themselves to a ten-year series of triangular tours in which two other countries were to be invited each year to share Australia's domestic season with them.

In 1979-80 England and West Indies were the visitors. In 1980-81 India and New Zealand. This time it is the West Indies and Pakistan. One modification of this, which has already been agreed for next winter, is that the third side — the New Zealanders again — will not play Test matches. They will be here simply to meet the Australian Board's undertaking that until 1989 there shall be an annual three-sided tournament of one-day matches.

The ACB are no longer quite the autonomous body they were. That is the price they had to pay for bringing to a merciful end the bitter strife that divided the cricket world between 1977 and 1979. They are obliged, for one thing, to accommodate the demands of commercial television which is besotted by one-day cricket.

In the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup, now approaching its final stages, Australia, West Indies and Pakistan are each having to play ten preliminary one-day matches, with a best-of-five final to follow.

This is one of the points at issue regarding next winter's programme. England think the one-day game in Australia is being overdone; that its glorification is to the detriment of Test cricket. Even if among themselves the Australian Board are similarly concerned, Publishing and Broadcasting Limited (PBL), one of Kerry Packer's many interests, who market the game for them, are not. PBL's interests are purely commercial.

When England came to Australia two years ago, after the settlement with WSC, they did so to help the Australians out. That being so they could not reasonably be denied when they stood out for less one-day cricket than had been proposed. It is different this time. For one thing England are not doing Australia a favour.

Australia, too, have appointed in David Richards a determined young executive director, who believes — and he is not alone in this — that Australia must be allowed to decide for themselves what is best for their cricket.

Last Saturday's vast crowd (78,142) in Melbourne for Australia's one-day match with West Indies, and yesterday's of 27,978 here in Sydney when Australia met Pakistan, are used as evidence that the one-day game is not being oversold. Others see the same set of figures as pointing to the danger of what is happening, namely, the swamping of Test cricket.

In Melbourne recently, when Australia played a full Test match against Pakistan, the total attendance was a miserably low 33,768. Pakistan, incidentally, won by an innings. Given fine weather, twice as many people are expected to watch the two one-day matches in Brisbane this weekend as saw all five days of the Test match there, also between Australia and Pakistan, earlier in the season.

For the two tests played so far between Australia and West Indies the crowds have been reasonably good, though nothing like what they used to be. The Melbourne test match that started on Boxing Day, and which Australia won, attracted 133,464 people. The corresponding crowd in 1975-1976 when one-day cricket was in its infancy was 222,755. The Test match which ended in Sydney last week and lasted for five days attracted 115,161 people. The corresponding game in 1975-76 which lasted for four drew 160,499.

The situation that has been reached is one of drastically declining interest in five-day Test matches when Australia are playing India, New Zealand or Pakistan, yet of a growing obsession with one-day cricket.

West Indies against Australia in the one-day competition is currently all the rage, but then if the two sides were playing noughts and crosses on the Sydney showground, especially at night, the crowds would flock to watch them.

It is true, too, that in Adelaide later this month, when Australia meet the West Indies in the third and last of their Test matches, they are hoping for a sell-out. There, however, they have had only two of the one-day matches.

England understandably is reluctant to commit themselves to a top-heavy programme of one-day cricket, that is both exhaustingly peripatetic and so extravagantly presented that the game at Test level is bound to suffer. Somewhere along the line there will, no doubt, be a compromise, but one in which Australia I fancy will give nothing away.

Clothing and Test rest days are also up for discussion. England will probably get the rest day they are asking for, if not without a fight: On the one hand the TV people say it disrupts the continuity of a game and therefore of a series; on the other, most players feel the need for one. Last season and this, Tests in Australia have been played without one.

In clothing, too, TV calls the colours. Although pastel shades are necessary under the Sydney lights, the white ball being difficult to pick out against a background of white flannels.

There is no reason in the other one-day matches why the players have to be made to look like puppets. Or am I being just plain stuffy? It could be that to thrash these things out the Chairman of the Australia Cricket Board, Mr P L Ridings, and Mr Richards will meet their opposite numbers from London Mr George Mann and Mr Donald Carr in Colombo next month, during Sri Lanka's inaugural Test match.

Sheffield Shield Cricket — South Australia 238 for 7 (K Wright 59, R Darling 46: R Bright 3 for 65) versus Victoria. New South Wales 281 (I Davis 133, T Chappell 81; F Stephenson 4 for 51, P Clough 4 for 57), Tasmania 3 for 1.

Motor Rallying

Britain's entry only three

Monte Carlo, Jan 15, — The 50th Monte Carlo motor rally, the first World championship event of the year, starts tomorrow when the 300 competitors set off from the eight European cities. Over a third of the field, 116 cars, will start from Paris while the others depart from Bad Homburg, Barcelona, The Hague, Lausanne, Dover, Monte Carlo and Rome.

The 300 starters will include only three British entries, who will depart from the Grantham Webb Hotel, near Dover, and will only have to drive five miles on British soil before joining their boat for France. They are: No. 80, Peter Rushforth and Keith Edwards (Talbot Lotus), No. 157, Graham Newby and Brian Parker (Reliant Kitten), and No. 159, Noel Francis and James Bowie (Panther Lima).

After a preliminary 684-mile drive, all the competitors assemble in Aix-les-Bains in the French Alps on Sunday. They then face an overnight drive through the mountains to Monaco which includes nine special speed tests.

The top 200 teams leave Monaco on Tuesday for a 888-mile stage through the Alps and central France with another 13 speed tests.

After about 36 hours they will be back in Monaco for a rest and the top 100 drivers then set off for the last 124 miles of special night tests in the Alpine foothills, just north of the Riviera.

Badminton

Top seeds are eliminated

Kobe, Japan, Jan 15. — Top seeds, Hadiyanto of Indonesia and Cheng Jian Huang of China, were eliminated in the men's quarter finals on the second day of the 10 million yen (£24,000) Japan Open Badminton championships.

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: A Goode (England) beat T Inoue (Japan) 15-6, 15-10. Second round: Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat Goode 15-9, 15-10. P Tryon (Canada) w/o K Jolly (England) scr; M Tsuchida (Japan) beat Yates (England) 3-15, 15-5, 15-13; Wang Yue Pin (China) beat D Travers (Scotland) 15-11, 15-9; S Baddeley (England) beat Szo (Hongkong) 15-6, 15-10; W Gilliland (Scotland) w/o T Wadoou (Pakistan) scr; R Stevens (England) beat R Sidek (Malaysia) 15-8, 15-10. Third round: Baddeley beat Gilliland 15-8, 15-10; Stevens beat J Nierhoff (Denmark) 15-3, 15-3. Quarterfinals: Hasegawa beat Hadiyanto 15-9, 15-13; T Kihlstrom (Sweden) beat A Hastomo (Indonesia) 15-1, 15-0; Baddeley beat S Karlsson (Sweden) 15-6, 15-1; Stevens beat Cheng Jian Huang (China) 15-9, 15-9.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Quarterfinals. N Perry and J Webster, England, beat S Kondo and M Takada, Japan, 15-8, 15-9.

MIXED DOUBLES: Quarterfinals: M Tredgett and N Perry (England) beat M Christiansen and D Kjaer (Denmark) 15-5, 15-3. B Gilliland (Scotland) and M Ridder (The Netherlands) beat S Toganoo and F Toganoo (Japan) 15-3, 15-1. M Dew and J Webster (England) beat Mao Li and X Liu, China 15-5, 17-15.

Hockey

England ill prepared to do themselves justice

By Sydney Friskin

Twelve hockey-playing nations dispersed from Bombay this week after competing for the game's most cherished prize, the World Cup, which was won for the third time by Pakistan. By the time the last firecracker exploded in that vast stadium, 35,000 spectators had begun two plod their weary way home.

Out of this crowded panorama emerged a weary and disappointed England team in ninth place, a position much lower than they deserved on merit, for two of the teams who appeared in the semi-finals, Australia and West Germany had, in the five months which preceded the event, been beaten by England. In this short period England had played 11 international matches and by the time they had defeated Spain 5-0 at Preston seemed capable of standing up to the best in the world.

What went wrong, and what happens now? Looking back on the team's preparation, Colin Whalley, the manager, said in Bombay that they had probably held too many training weekends. The side that lost 6-2 to the Netherlands on December 30, in Bombay, lacked the vitality it had when they defeated West Germany 2-1 at Queen's Park Rangers ground in October.

Of the European teams who came to Bombay the Germans had gone to Italy for training to escape the severity of their own winter. The Dutch toured Pakistan, the Poles had a short tour of both India and Pakistan before the world cup started, whereas England, within 72 hours of their departure from scenes of ice and snow, found themselves in the cauldron of a hockey stadium with the temperature well in the 80s. The four goals the Dutch scored in 15 minutes sealed not only the match but England's fate as well.

England's recession was due, in some measure, to their low scoring. The Soviet Union, who finished sixth overall, won only one match in the whole tournament and that was in the classification series. Still, their superior goal difference put them in fourth place, one above England who in the playoff for 9th-12th places beat both Argentina and Malaysia.

England played better as time moved on, so did the Russians who ended their group matches by drawing 2-2 with the Netherlands. How much better it might have been for England if they had played the Netherlands last, instead of first. Just two more goals and England would have been playing for the fifth to eighth places.

There has to be a period of reappraisal before the next series of training matches and weekends begin for the ten-nations tournament, to be held at Melbourne at the end of the year. Already one player, Surti Khehar, feels that he has had enough, and one or two other players will probably call it a day.

The next World Cup is to be held in London in 1986, to celebrate the centenary of the Hockey Association. Bill Appleyard, the chairman of the organizing board for the sixth World Cup, who was in Bombay on a fact-finding mission, has a pretty good idea of what this venture is going to cost England.

The organizers in Bombay spent half a million pounds in running the fifth World Cup. By the time this huge concourse of sport descends on England in four years the cost should be considerably higher. No doubt the expenses, as in Bombay, can well be covered by sponsorship, donations and other fund-raising devices. But to one who has seen the World Cup grow from its infancy in 1971, its size now is somewhat frightening.

Start of qualifying rounds

By Sydney Friskin

Slough begin the defence of their national indoor club championship tomorrow at Maidenhead where most of the talent for the qualifying rounds is concentrated. From a total of 32 teams spread over four venues, eight teams will emerge for the finals to be played at Crystal Palace on February 25. The three other venues chosed for tomorrow's qualifying matches are Bradford, Cambridge and Whitchurch.

There are two pools each consisting of four teams at each centre and the winner of each will go through. Slough are in Pool 6, where their rivals are Bishop's Stortford, Teddington and East Grinstead. Slough's main opposition here should come from Teddington, usually well-stocked with experienced indoor players.

In high gear after winning the international club tournament in Glagow last week, Slough will be at full strength tomorrow although there is some doubt whether their goal keeper, Ian Taylor, who played in an outdoor benefit match in Karachi, will be back in time for the qualifying rounds. It is certain that Khehar who has returned from Bombay with the England World Cup team will play.

The competition in Pool 5 at Maidenhead should also be interesting. The teams are: St Albans, Bromley, Beckenham and Blackheath.

Beckenham, former national champions, should win this pool, even without Barry Mills who is out of station, but they should find strong opposition from St Albans for whom Precious, Wescott and Nicholson are playing.

Skiing

Weirather thwarts Canadians

From Peter Bills
Kitzbühel, Jan 15

Harti Weirather, of Austria, the World Cup downhill champion last season, yet anonymous for much of this year, signalled a long overdue return to form with an overwhelming victory in the men's downhill here today. Weirather, the king struggling to sit on his throne, got everything right to win by almost three quarters of a second from the pre-race favourite, Steve Podborski, of Canada.

It was as well for Austria that Weirather chose the Hannenkahm to return to form. Only his exceptional run foiled the rampaging Canadians with Podborski excelling on the second half of the course and Ken Read finishing third for the second downhill race in succession. Weirather felt before the start that he needed to risk more and improve his technique on the turns. He did both to such an extent that no one remotely threatened his victory, apart from the Swiss skier, Conrad Cathomen, the revelation of the training run.

The champion's mid-point time of 1min 32.54sec was far and away the quickest, but Cathomen, starting in a disadvantageous nineteenth position, was second fastest with 1:33.12. Cathomen looked capable of splitting the Canadians until he fell, quite inexplicably, within sight of the finish. The frown on the champion's brow as he watched at the bottom melted into a smile of certain victory.

The race, a replacement for the postponed downhill at Morzine, was the first of two in consecutive days on the Hannenkahm. But for Britain's Konrad Bartelski, there was little euphoria in 21st place. Bartelski, second at Groden and 15th at Crans-Montana, felt he undermined his own chances with crucial errors. "The course was tremendous, but the margin between getting it right or wrong was very small", the Englishman said. "I made a mistake on exit from the Steilhang which cost me a good second. Considering the mistakes I made, my position was not too bad."

LEADING POSITIONS: 1, H Weirather (Austria): 1min 57.20sec; 2, S Podborski (Canada), 1:57.89; 3, K Read (Canada), 1:57.97; 4, E Resch (Austria), 1:58.08; 5, T Burgler (Switzerland), 1:58.13; 6, P Müller (Switzerland), 1:58.27. British placings: 21, K Bartelski 2:00.68.

MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS: 1, P Mahre (US), 170 pts; 2, I Stenmark (Sweden), 109; 3, Podborski, 69; 4, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 65; 5, J Gaspoz (Switzerland), 62; 6, Müller, 60.

WORLD CUP DOWNHILL STANDINGS: 1, Podborski, 69 pts; 2, Müller, 50; 3, Weirather, 49; 4, Resch, 46; 5, Read, 41; 6, Burgler, 40; 9, Bartelski, 21.

TEAM STANDINGS: 1, Austria, 350 pts; 2, Switzerland, 278; 3, U States, 211; 4, Sweden, 137; 5, Canada, 117; 6, Italy, 116.

NATIONS CUP (Men and Women): 1, Switzerland, 623 pts; 2, Austria, 621; 3, US, 211; 4, W Germany, 393; 5, France, 285; 6, Italy, 268.

Gymnastics

Confined space could cramp competitors' style

By Peter Aykroyd

The stage for next Saturday's Champions Cup sponsored by the *Daily Mirror* is far from ideal for gymnastics. Some eight pieces of apparatus have to be jigsawed into a confining space near the audience. Gymnasts tackling the vault must hurtle across the 12 metre square mat used for the floor exercise, spring over the vaulting horse and finish up abruptly in front of protective crash mats placed against the orchestral platform.

In theory, the six men and six women competitors are the best in Britain, having qualified some two months ago, but, in actuality, only the men on this occasion can lay claim to this description. All the members of the British male team which performed at the Moscow world championships in November will be competing. The cup holder, Barry Winch, a 23-year-old teacher from Harlow, will continue his long-running duel with the new British champion, 20-year-old Keith Langley from Coventry.

On the women's side, the present cup holder, Mandy Gornall, the 17-year-old British champion from Preston, will have to call on all her experience and skill to fend off the British No 2 Haley Price, aged 15, from Wolverhampton. The talented Miss Gornall has had a successful but exacting year in which she won three major national championships and qualified for the individual overall finals at the Moscow world championships, the first British girl to do so.

Her coach, Keith Hardy, says that following recent injury, she needs more time to come back to "her full strength and energy". Miss Price, on the other hand, has been in excellent form, winning a bronze medal for her floor exercise in the Coca-Cola competition last month. The floor exercise, could, in fact, decide the women's competition.

MEN: J. Davis (Harlow), K. Langley (Coventry), A. Morris (Swansea), E. van Hoof (Luton), T. Wilson (Bushey, Herts), B. Winch (Harlow).

WOMEN: Y. Austin (Northfleet, Kent), D. Ayres (Stockport), J. Box (Newcastle under Lyme), M. Goodwin (Leicester), M. Gornall (Preston), H. Price (Wolverhampton)

". . . Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto a net, that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind."—St. Matthew 13: 47.

BIRTHS

BROWNE.—On January 13th, to Barbara (nee Dunn) and Peter—a daughter (Courtney Cecilia), a sister for Edward and Amanda.
BUSSY.—On 15th January, 1982, to Pat (nee Scaby) and Andrew—a son (Richard James).
DRYSDALE.—On January 15th, at Queen Charlotte's, to Pippa and Robin—a son.
GEDDES.—On January 12th, to Laura (nee Ingram) and Angus—a daughter (Chloe).
HOTZ DE BAAR.—On 10th January, to Alison and Oz—a son (Oswald).
MacEWEN.—On January 15th, at the Westminster Hospital, to Theresa (nee Russell-Cobb) and Alistair—a son.
SLATER.—On January 14th, at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to Davina and Colin—a daughter.
STREATFEILD.—On January 14th, 1982, in Boston, Massachusetts, to Amanda (nee Walkiden) and Mark—a son (Thomas Henry Stephen).
WATKINS.—On December 23rd, 1981, to Christian (nee Hannay) and Andrew—a son (Caspian).
WILSON.—On 11th January, 1982, to Diana (nee Harrison Stanton) and Kenneth—a son.
WOOLF.—On 7th January at St Mary's Hospital, to Catherine and John—a son (Andrew Ivan Justine).
WYATT.—On January 12th at Leicester, to Shirley (nee Peters) and Mark—a son (Peter James).

MARRIAGES

65th ANNIVERSARY

BLACKABY-SILVERLOCK. — On January 16th, 1917 at St Pauls Church, Harringay, N. Norman Arthur to Amy Eleanor. Now at 140 Wear Bay Road, Folkestone, Kent.

DEATHS

ALSTON.—Peacefully at Erskine Hospital, Renfrewshire, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1982, Brigadier William Lowry Alston, O.B.E. Beloved husband of the late Madeline, formerly of Morena, Victoria Terrace Crieff. Memorial Service in St Michaels Church, Crieff on Saturday, January 16th at 3 p.m.
ARNOLD.—On January 13th 1982, Laurence, aged 66 years, late of Windsor, Berks.
DUDBRIDGE.—On January 15th, peacefully at Stroud Hospital, Morton, beloved husband of Rosalie. Private funeral. Donations, if desired, may be sent for The League of Friends of Stroud Hospital, c/o Philip Ford & Son, Funeral Directors Ltd., Dirleton House, Stroud, Glos.
DUNFORD.—On January 12th, 1982, in a nursing home after a long illness, Anthony, loved husband of Elsie, formerly of Hillcott, Perrotts Brook, Cirencester in his 82nd year, fortified by the rites of Holy Church. Donations in memory if desired to the Society of St Vincent de Paul, c/o St Peter's Catholic Church, Cirencester.
GALLAGHER.—On January 14th, at Maidenhead, Johanna, aged 91, wife of the late George Gallagher, who died on December 16th, 1981, aged 92, and mother of Kenna and Derrick.
GARTON.—On Tuesday, January 12th, 1982, Anthony Charles, peacefully at home, aged 61 years. Son of the late Charles Leslie and Madeline Garton of Great Oaks, Goring, Berkshire. Dearly loved and loving husband of Anita, and much loved father and father-in-law of Juan and Annabel, Charles and Lucy, Maria, Richard and grandchildren: Angela and Anthony, brother of John, Mary, Elizabeth and the late Josephine, and brother-in-law of Juan Bradstock and Hilda. Requiem Mass at the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, 11 a.m. on Wednesday January 20th, 1982, followed by family funeral. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon, 81/83 Westbourne Grove. Enquiries—Tel: Mr R. Hawgood, 01-937 0757.
LYWOOD.—On January 14th, Hilda Jessie, widow of Air Vice Marshal O. G. W. G. Lywood, CB, CBE, and mother of Alan, Betty, John and Jane. Funeral at All Saints Church, Upper Clatford on Wednesday, January 20th at 3 p.m.
MacGEORGE.—On 13th January, 1982, suddenly, Major Alastair Ker MacGeorge, M.C., The Royal Scot, beloved and loving husband of Moyra, and adored father of Penny and Alison. Funeral at 10.30 a.m., Main Chapel, Mortonhall Crematorium, Edinburgh, on Monday, 18th January. Please, no flowers, but donations, if wished, to Whitefoord House, Cannongate, Edinburgh.
MAYHEW-SANDERS, JACK.—On 14th January, 1982, beloved husband of Kathleen Patricia, father of Jane and Susan. Private cremation.
McISAAC.—On January 15th, peacefully at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 84, Constance Elizabeth, widow of William Laxon McIsaac, founder of Ryde School, greatly loved mother of Roy and Peter, and a beloved grandmother. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Ryde, on Tuesday, January 19th, at 12.45, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to British Heart Foundation.
NEWHAM.—On January 13th in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Walter Herbert Gordon Newham, QC., High Court Judge Bulawayo, Rhodes Scholar (1946-1948). Most dearly loved husband of Thea, loving father of Antony, John and Elizabeth, dear grandfather of Deborah, Michael and Anthony, and father-in-law of Sue and Peter.
PARKINSON, RALPH.—On 14th January, 1982, peacefully at home, 3 Woodcote Road, Leamington Spa, father of Tony and Carol. Funeral service on Wednesday, 20th January, at Dale Street Methodist Church, Leamington Spa, at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation at the Mid-Warwickshire Crematorium, Oakley Wood. Flowers may be sent to W. G. Rathbone Funeral Directors Ltd., 30 Clarendon Avenue, Leamington Spa, or if desired, donations may be sent to The Myton Hamlet Hospice Appeal, P.O. Box 99, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry.
PENNYCUICK.—The Rt Hon Sir John P.C., on January 14th, peacefully after a short illness. Private family funeral.
TATE.—On 12th January, 1982, Barrie Daniel Norman, aged 70 years. Funeral service and interment at Kemberton Parish Church, Shropshire on Tuesday, 26th January at 2 pm. Flowers to F Jennings and Sons, St James House, Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.
YALE.—On January 14th in hospital, Rev Richard Yale, CBE, of 35 Westering, Romsey, Hants. Funeral service at St Denys, Chilworth, on Thursday, January 21st at 11.30 a.m. followed by cremation at Southampton crematorium, East Chapel. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Doctor Barnardos, c/o 35 Westering, Romsey, Hants. SO5 8LX.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HAYMAN.—A memorial celebration for Ruth Hayman will be held on January 23rd, 1982 at 5.30 p.m. Further details from 01-340 5972.

IN MEMORIAM

DOVE, ROSEE SANDELSON.—Died January 16th, 1959, beloved mother, sadly missed.—Hazel.
JAN PALACH.—Remembering him and other Czechoslovak students and writers.—Stephen Spender.

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MY DEAREST SUSANNE, thankyou for saying yes, darling. All my love and my last Rolo. George G.A.W.
ANYONE KNOWING the whereabouts of the next-of-kin of THOMAS NORRIS, shepherd, born approximately 1810-1820 and died February 15, 1886 at Brora, Scotland, and his wife Janet Finlay, kindly contact: Public Trustee, File 650505, attention: Miss J. G. Semturis, 800 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6Z 2E5, Canada.

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هكذا من الأصل

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.05 Swim: second in the series. It's called Novices (r); 9.30 Swap Shop: Singing star Barry Manilow takes part in a Viewers' phone-in. Other guests: Barry Took; magician John Salisse; and athletes Alan Wells and Lindsay MacDonald; 12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.20 World Cup Focus; 12.55 World Cup Skiing, from Kitzbühel in Austria. We see the ladies' downhill; 1.05 Skiing: We see the men's downhill; 1.50 International Rugby Union. Scotland versus England, at Murrayfield; 3.30 Tennis. McEnroe versus Connors in the Volvo Grand Prix masters, from New York; 3.50 Half-time; 3.55 Tennis (continued). Coverage continues until 4.30.

4.30 Grandstand (continued) Final of the Embassy World Professional Darts Championship. From Jollees, Stoke-on-Trent.

5.15 News: with Jan Leeming. And weather; 5.25 Cartoon (London and the SE only).

5.30 Bugs Bunny Mystery Special: extra-long Bugs Bunny cartoon.

5.55 World Cup Draw 82: We learn the fate of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Live from Madrid.

6.35 Jim'll Fix It: Mr Savile arranges for two young lads to operate a manual signal-box on the Neame Valley railway.

7.10 Nanny: Barbara (Wendy Craig) goes to work for Lord and Lady Somerville. But there's a nanny there already, and she is very jealous of her position (Celia Johnson).

8.05 The Two Ronnies: Messrs Barker and Corbett in another comedy show. The guests are Clodagh Rodgers and The Lazy Band.

8.50 Dallas: J.R. is devastated by the death of Jock Ewing. As for Bobby, he has to cover for himself as well as his brother in running the family oil business.

9.40 News: with Jan Leeming. And Michael Blakey's sports round-up.

9.55 Match of the Day: The best of the action from two of the day's Football League matches. There are reports on First and Second Division games in the north and south. And a recap of what happened during the World Cup Draw in Madrid earlier in the evening.

10.55 Parkinson: With Barbara Castle, Cleo Laine, Les Dawson.

11.55 Golden Soak: Episode one of a six-part Hammond Innes thriller, with Ray Barrett as the British mining engineer facing fraud charges who flees to Australia to work a derelict gold mine. Co-starring Christiane Kruger and Elizabeth Alexander (r). Ends at 12.45.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 12.15-5.15 pm Grandstand. 5.25-5.30 Sports News Wales. 12.45 am Weather. Scotland 9.05-9.30 am Closedown. 5.25-5.30 pm Scoreboard. 9.55-10.55 Sportscene. 12.45 am News headlines. Northern Ireland 12.15-5.5 pm Grandstand 5.05-5.15 Scoreboard. 5.25-5.30 Northern Ireland News. 12.45 am News headlines. England 5.25-5.30 pm Sport and regional news; South West (Saturday Spotlight).

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Today's subjects are:- 10.10 Health Choices (home cooking); 10.35 Consumer Decisions (putting your foot down); 11.00 S 101 Preparatory Mathematics (algebra). Open University programmes end at 11.15, after which there is a closedown until the Saturday Cinema presentation: 2.50 Film: Odette* (1950) Wartime drama about Odette Churchill, who worked with the French Resistance and was captured by the Germans and tortured by them. Anna Neagle plays Odette. Co-starring Trevor Howard.

4.45 Play Away: comedy and music show.

5.10 The Sky at Night: Patrick Moore on eclipses (r)

5.30 International Darts: Part 2 of the final of the Embassy World Professional Championship. Highlights at 11.25, on BBC 2.

7.10 News: Also, sport.

7.25 Did You See....? Judgment is passed on Flash of Lightning, Holiday; and The World About Us (Art of Surviving) and Miles Kington surveys TV quiz and game shows. The other guests are film director Michael Winner, novelist Beryl Bainbridge, and journalist Richard Worth. In the chair: Ludovic Kennedy.

8.05 The Most Valuable Englishman Ever: Kenneth Griffith's one-man biography of Tom Paine, champion of human rights. Made by BBC Wales (see Choice).

9.35 Film International: Tomorrow I'll be Scalding Myself with Tea (1977) Science-fiction comedy, made in Czechoslovakia. With sub-titles. The story is set at the end of the century. Tourists are offered trips back into the past. A gang of fascists want to return to 1944 Germany to give Hitler a neutron bomb.

11-05 The Light of Experience: Gerry Fitt, the fearless Northern Ireland politician, tells his story; 11.20 News.

11-25 International Darts: See 5.30 entry, BBC2.

12.00 Film: Crime of Passion* (1956) Drama, with Barbara Stanwyck as the power house behind her detective husband (Sterling Hayden). With Raymond Burr. Ends at 1.30 am.

ITV/LONDON

8.35 Sesame Street: with The Muppets; 9.35 Thunderbirds: a race against the sun. Puppet adventure (r); 10.00 Tiswas: the noisiest show for children ever devised; 12.15 World of Sport: The line-up, amended because of racing's cancellation, is: 12.20 On the Ball (report on the World Cup draw preparations); 12.45 World Cup Skiing (from Kitzbühel, Austria); 1.00 Swimming (Gainsville International, from Florida); 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Four. Greyhound racing from Harringay (the 2.08, 2.23, 2.38 and 2.52); 3.00 American football (the AFC/NFC Finals); 3.45 Half-time football news and reports.

4.00 World of Sport: continued. Wrestling from Catford. Including a triple tag match and the world middleweight championships; 4.50 Results service, including pools check.

5.05 Game for a Laugh: Another compilation of highlights from previous programmes. Includes Trevor James with his CB radio and Flocking Parrot; and Charlie Lea, the underwater ventriloquist.

6.00 World Cup Draw: Find out what fate has decreed for England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Live from Madrid; 6.35 News.

6.45 The Goodies: A fan (Bill Oddie) causes trouble on the football terraces. Ballet dancer Wayne Sleep is seen dancing for Aston Villa.

7.15 Family Fortunes: The Slaters from Market Drayton versus the Powells from Harrow, Middlesex.

7.45 Hart to Hart: A man is snatched from the clutches of a murderous sheriff. With Stefanie Powers, Robert Wagner; 8.45 News and sport.

9.00 Film: Capricorn One (1978) Thriller about a scheduled spaceship flight to Mars which, to all outward appearances, takes place as planned. but, for reasons it would be wrong to reveal here, the spacecraft never leaves the ground. The chase climax is spectacular and looks very dangerous. Starring Elliott Gould, James Brolin, Brenda Vaccaro, Telly Savalas and Karen Black. Directed by Peter Hyams, who also wrote the screenplay.

11.15 OTT: Puerile sketches-and-music show which made a bad start two weeks ago and has got progressively worse. It is advertised as a grown-ups' version of Tiswas, but the two are indistinguishable. The special guests are Slade.

12.15 LWT Weekend News. Followed by: Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. The guests are Dudley Moore, and the star of the film California Dolls, Laurene Landon.

12.15 Close: Ginette Spanier talks (or reads) about the joys of freedom and home.

RADIO 4

6.25 Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully. Religious Affairs.
7.0 News.
7.10 Today's Papers.
7.15 On Your Farm.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's A Bargain.
8.0 News.
8.10 Today's Papers.
8.15 Sport on 4.
8.50 Breakaway in Plymouth.
9.50 News.
10.5 Talking Politics.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From our own Correspondent.
12.0 News.
12.2 Money Box.
12.27 The News Quiz.†
1.0 News.
1.10 Any Questions.
2.0 News.
2.5 Thirty-Minute Theatre. "In Love" by D. H. Lawrence.
2.35 Medicine Now.
3.5 Wildlife.
3.30 The British Seafarer. A history in 26 parts (1) Introduction — The Deep Sea.
4.15 A Place to Dream. Hugh Johnson talks about his 9-year-old garden, which he is making around his 17th-century Essex manor house.
4.30 Does He Take Sugar? A magazine of interest to disabled listeners.
5.0 Novels Up To Now. Novels since the war (3). Ordeals and Fake Ordeals.
5.25 Week Ending.†
6.0 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.† Castaway Frankie Howerd.
6.55 Stop the Week with Robert Robinson.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.† Richard Baker with records.
8.30 Saturday-Night Theatre: "High Fidelity" by Ken Blakeson.
10.0 News.
10.15 Enterprise South West. A look at the Poldark Mining Company, Cornoe Mining Ltd and Trathens European Coaches.
11.0 Lighten our Darkness. An evening meditation.
11.15 A Word in Edgeways.
11.45 On the Train to New Zealand. Ray Gosling tells the story of his travels to the East (3) A wedding in Quetta.
12.0 News; Weather report; forecast.
VHF 6.25am Weather forecast. 6.30 With It. 1.55pm Programme News. 2.0 With It. 5.50 Programme News. 5.55-Close With It.


Iris Murdoch: Novels Up to Now (Radio 4, 5.00 pm)

Radio 3

7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Aubade: Rawsthorne, Borodin, William Hurlstone; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: New records: Beethoven and Liszt.†
11.15 Bandstand. Concert by the Yorkshire Imperial Band: Henze, Derek Bourgeois.†
11.45 I Know What I Like. B. A. Young, drama critic, presents a personal choice of records.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Music of the French Baroque. Recital: Montéclair, Blavet, Mondonville.†
2.00 Play It Again. Selection of recent music broadcasts.†
5.00 Jazz Record Requests with Peter Clayton.†
5.45 Critics' Forum. Weekly review of broadcasting, cinema, theatre and the visual arts.†
6.35 The Classical Guitar. Recital: Bach, Castelnuovo Tedesco, Britten, Sor.†
7.15 L'Egisto. Opera in three acts by Pier Francesco Cavalli direct from the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, a new production by Scottish Opera (sung in Italian). Act 1.†
8.00 Interval Reading.
8.15 L'Egisto, Act 2.
9.10 Interval Reading.
9.25 L'Egisto, Act 3.
10.30 My Wife's First Husband. Short story by Charles Lewsen.
11.00 News.
11.05 A Victorian Suite by Benjamin Godard; record.†

Radio 2

5.00 Peter Marshall with The Saturday Early Show.† 8.00 David Jacobs with Star Sounds.† 10.00 Star Choice (new series) Anne Murray plays her favourite music.† 11.03 The Kenny Everett Show.† 1.00 Getting the Most Out of Your Body (3) The Giblets. 1.30 Sport on 2. 7.00 Beat the Record. Phone-in music quiz. 7.30 Big Band Special with the Radio Big Band.† 8.30 Terry Wogan's Music Night starring Vic Damone, Iris Williams.† 10.00 Nordring 80. Last year's Dutch entry.† 11.10 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 12.00 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring information 12.05 Sports Desk. 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Colin Berry.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn with Junior Choice. 10.00 Peter Powell. 12.00 pm My Top 12: Andy Peebles invites a star guest to choose 12 all-time favourite music tracks. 1.00 Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York with Jonathan King.† 2.05 Richard Skinner.† 4.00 Walter's Weekly with John Walters.† 5.00 Rock On with Richard Skinner.† 6.30 In Concert featuring Grand Prix and The Mechanics.† 7.30 Close.†

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.30 The Pleasure's Yours. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 A Murder of Quality. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from Wales. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Network UK. 1.30 Golden Treasury. 1.45 A Touch of Genius. 2.15 I Spy Fiction. 2.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Good Books. 8.30 Twentieth Century Folk. 8.30 People in Politics. 10.00 World News. 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.30 New Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Good Books. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Rhythm 'n' Roots. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.00am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Sport Billy. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum: Private eye tries to trace a young girl. 12.15am At the End of the Day, followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.15am Vicky the Viking. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.20am Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum: Private eye tries to trace a young girl. 12.15am Lou Grant: Tribune reporter is attacked. 1.15 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: Starts 9.10am-9.35 Adventures of Black Beauty. 12.13pm-12.15 News. 6.43-6.45 News. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.10am-9.35 The Book Tower. 5.05pm-5.35 Ras Sgwar: Quiz. 5.35-5.45 Cartoon. 5.45-6.35 Game for a Laugh.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 10.00 am-10.30 Stingray. 1.18 pm-1.20 News. 5.00-5.05 Sports Results. 6.43-6.45 News. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 11.15 Mork and Mindy. 11.40 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.00am Cartoon. 9.10 Wheelie and the Chopper Bunch. 9.40-10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13pm-12.15 News. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 12.15am Three's Company. 12.25 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.00am Saturday Brief: Weekend events and travel news. 9.05-9.35 Here's Boomer. 10.30 No 73: Fun and music. 11.45-12.15pm Benson. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 12.15am Company followed by Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00am Cartoon. 9.10-10.30 Film: John and Julie (Peter Sellers, Moira Lister). Genial family comedy about two children who run away to London to watch the Queen's coronation in 1953. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum: Private eye tries to trace a young girl. 12.15am That's Hollywood: The Heavies. 12.45 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.00am Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Joe 90. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum: Private eye tries to trace a young girl. 12.15am Reflections. 12.20 Closedown.


Lee Majors: ITV, 7.15 pm

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Paint along with Nancy. 9.30-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.45 pm-8.45 Magnum (Tom Selleck). 12.15 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.15pm World of Sport. 7.45-8.45 Fall Guy (Lee Majors). 12.15am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.35am-10.30 Thunderbirds. 7.45pm-8.45 Magnum: Private eye tries to trace a young girl. 11.15 Hear Here: Poacher with traditional Scottish music. 11.30 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: Starts 9.25 am The Saturday Show. 10.25 Survival. 10.50 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 10.55 Incredible Hulk. 11.45 University Challenge. 12.12 pm-12.15 News. 7.45 Fall Guy. 8.42-8.45 News. 12.15 am Postscript. 12.21 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

CHOICE

Anna Neagle stars in Odette (BBC 2, 2.50 pm)

● THE MOST VALUABLE ENGLISHMAN EVER (BBC 2, 8.05) is a salute by one passionate controversialist (actor/writer Kenneth Griffith) to another (human rights champion Tom Paine). It is committed film-making of an extraordinary kind; that much is clear from the title alone. But so indissolubly does the radical in Mr Griffith identify himself with Paine's republicanism and those on whom he sharpened it and by whom it was itself sharpened, that no other actor is given a look in (in fact, the only other living figure seen in close-up is the woman in a forest of candles in Nôtre Dame, Paris). Thus, when Mr Griffith is not busy being Paine, he is Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon, Marat, Jefferson, Pitt the Younger and Washington, as well as both accuser and accused in the treason hearing that never came to trial. This is a gigantic shop-window for an actor's versatility, and not only does Mr Griffith fill it, but there is talent left over to spend on the marshalling of quotes from letters, pamphlets, books and speeches into a narrative worthy of a master dramatist.

● WORLD CUP DRAW (BBC 1, 5.55; Radio 2, 6.00; ITV, 6.00) is the kind of event that even dedicated ignorers of football would do well to note because what happens in Madrid today will colour the conversation around them for the next few months, let alone profoundly affect the thinking and domestic habits of half the population of Britain during the finals to be played in the weeks from June 13 to July 11.

● As for today's movies on TV, there is not a single one which demands to be seen. But Anna Neagle's deeply felt performance in ODETTE (BBC 2, 2.50) does not easily quit the memory, and there is a pursuit at the end of CAPRICORN ONE (ITV, 9.00 pm) that will bring you to the edge of that same armchair in which you might have been starting to doze off.

● Radio choice: The Scottish Opera production — direct from the Theatre Royal, Glasgow — of Cavalli's opera L'EGISTO (Radio 3, 7.15). Clive James's autobiographical film The Flash of Lightning, screened on ITV last Sunday, will be subjected to expert analysis in both CRITICS FORUM (Radio 3, 5.45) and DID YOU SEE . . . ? (BBC 2, 7.25).

BBC 1

9.00 Heads and Tails; 9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: for Asians; 9.45 Good for Business: Hints for money-makers; 10.10 Managing the Micro: New Technology (r); 10.35 Jumping for the Jelly Beans: an inquiry into why we work to hard (r); 11.00 See Hear! For the deaf, or partially deaf; 11.25 Ensemble: French lesson, number 12; 11.50 Maths Help! For o-level students (percentages); 12.00 Accident of Birth: mental handicap series (r); 12.15 Sunday Worship: from Rhiwbina, Cardiff; 1.00 Farming; 1.25 Craft of the Weaver; 1.55 Film: Carry On Teacher* (1959) Sabotage in a school. With Kenneth Williams, Ted Ray; 3.15 Bugs Bunny cartoon; 3.30 Puffer's Progress: Anne Lorne Gillies sings her way through Scotland, by steam train.

4.00 Bonanza: Old Western. With Lorne Greene, Dan Blocker (r); 4.45 Mickey and Donald: cartoons from Disney.

5.10 Gulliver in Lilliput: Episode 3 of Barry Letts's adaptation of the Swift satire. Andrew Burt plays Gulliver.

5.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking: Programme three. How four would-be non-smokers survived a week without the weed; 5.50 News.

6.00 Holiday: Essential facts about Majorca, the Loire Valley, the Yorkshire Moors, and Whitney; 6.35 Appeal: Howard Lang appeals on behalf of the Jubilee Sailing Trust.

6.40 Songs of Praise: from St Peter's Church, Hereford.

7.15 King's Royal: Scottish family saga, part two. Father (Tom Bell) has clashed with son (Eric Deacon) who believes there's a future for whisky in Scotland.

8.05 Film: Return of the Seven (1967) Slight variation on the theme of The Magnificent Seven. With Yul Brynner, Warren Oates.

9.00 Film: Return of the Seven (continued)

9.40 Omnibus: Items include a film about the working methods of Gillian Lynne, choreographer of the munical Cats; and a discussion about the book The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail in which its authors claim that Christ had children who became kings of France. The presenter is Barry Norman. 10.30 News.

10.40 Choices: An audience puts questions about crucial decisions of conscience to Jill Tweedie, Joanna Bogle and the Bishop of Edmonton, the Rt Rev Bill Westwood.

11.15 Couples: Marriages with, and without, children. Guest expert: Margaret Lally, chairman of the British Organization of Non-Parents. Libby Purves is the presenter.

11.40 Sergeant Bilko: Phil Silvers comedy *. Ends at 12.10.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 1.55-2.25 pm Drown Thee May But Go Thee Must. 2.25-2.55 Ticket to Ride. 2.55-4.15 Sports Line-up: 4.15-5.15 Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn. 5.15-5.40 Grange Hill. 11.15-11.45 Trof'r Dail. 11.45-12.10 am Couples. 12.10 News headlines. Scotland 1.00-1.25 pm Landward. 1.25-1.50 Agenda. 6.35-6.40 James O'Hara. 9.40-10.20 Spectrum: Jubilate Deo. 10.20-10.30 Spectrum: 10.40-11.15 Coast to Coast: 12.05 am News headlines. Northern Ireland 12.5 am News Headlines. England 12.10 am Close.

BBC 2

10.10 Open University: Subjects today are 10.10 The Pre-School Child (all in a day's work); 10.35 Energy in the Home (are you sitting comfortably?); 11.00 Countdown to the Open University (2). Open University programmes end at 11.25, followed by Closedown; 3.30 Horizon: The Secret of the Snake: Fascinating film about Man's oldest enemy which devotes much of its time to explaining why the serpent may also be one of Man's most valuable allies in the war against crippling diseases. A film that will give you a new respect for the snake, in more ways than one (r).

4.20 Ski Sunday: World Cup excitement from Kitzbühel in Austria. We see the Men's Downhill and the Men's Slalom.

4.55 International Rugby Special. Highlights from yesterday's international — Scotland v England, from Murrayfield.

6.10 News Review.

6.40 The Money Programme: Private medicine is booming. What effect is it having on the NHS?

7.15 The World About Us: Bird of the Thunder Woman. Australian-made film about the Cassowary birds which play an important role in the lives of the Wola tribe of Papua New Guinea.

8.05 The Bell: Episode 1. With Ian Holm, Tessa Peake-Jones. See choice (r).

9.00 News: with Jan Leeming: And weather forecast.

9.05 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: Sean Connery and Lee Trevino play Alan Price and Jerry Pate at Gleneagles.

9.55 Australian Film Season: Summerfield (1977). Thriller about a newly arrived schoolteacher (Nick Tate) who sets out to discover why his predecessor has disappeared. In the process, he is drawn into a local drama involving a family of farm folk. The outcome is tragic. Directed by Ken Hannam.

11.30 Star Brass: New series begins. Tonight's performers are the Angus Street Band, with the singer Lois Lane and the trombone player Derek Southcott. From Belfast. Ends at 12.05 am.

ITV/LONDON

9.05 No Need to Shout: for the deaf or hard of hearing; 9.30 Lost Islands: Serial about shipwrecked youngsters (r); 10:00 Morning Worship: Mass from St Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Filton, Bristol; 11.00 Link: Electric go-karts for disabled children, and an item about the Association of Carers; 11.30 Stingray; 12.00 Weekend World: The Tory Party: interview with Norman Tebbit; 1.00 Police 5: help Shaw Taylor to help Scotland Yard; 1.15 Cartoon; 1.30 Old Times: The role that money plays in the lives of the aged; 2.00 LWT Weekend News; followed by University Challenge: with Bamber Gascoigne putting the questions; 2.30 The Big Match: Highlights from three of yesterday's League games; 3.30 Barriers: Episode two.

4.00 Jaywalking: Mother Frances Dominica has raised half a million pounds for a hospice for dying children. Sue Jay talks to her.

4.30 Chopper Squad: Helicopter rescue drama, set in Australia (r)

5.30 Brian Moore meets Niki Lauda: Former world champion driver Lauda, explains why he is returning to the sport after two years' retirement; 6.30 News.

6.40 Sunday Best: Religious magazine; conceived along entertaining lines. With Donald Swann, Frank Topping, Marian Davies.

7.15 The Fall Guy: New series about a Hollywood stunt man (Lee Majors) who is also a bounty hunter, bringing fugitives to book.

8.15 A Fine Romance: First in the second series of comedies with Judi Dench and Michael Williams as the lovers who don't find their relationship is roses, roses all the way; 8.45 News.

9.00 Airline: Episode 3 of this drama series about a former RAF man (Roy Marsden) who sets up his own private airline with the help of a co-pilot and a mechanic. (Richard Heffer and Sean Scanlan). Tonight, they win a cargo contract to the Middle East. But they're in for a shock when they find out what the cargo is.

10.00 Wood and Walters: Comedy sketches and songs, performed by Victoria Wood and Julie Walters. One sketch is about a multiple-birth mother. She produces 740 babies. There's also advice about facelifts.

10.30 The South Bank Show: A film, shot in Harlem, New York, about Mama Lu Parks, founder of the first professional rock 'n' roll dance troupe in the world.

11.30 LWT Weekend News. It is followed by: — The Medicine Men. How a pendulum or a hair or spout of blood from a patient can be used to establish the cause of his illness. The name of this medical practice is radionics.

12.00 Police Surgeon: A hospital administrator is involved in the theft of medical supplies.

12.30 Close. And closedown.

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Morning has Broken.
7.00 News.
8.00 News.
8.15 Sunday. Religious news.
8.50 Week's Good Cause. Appeal on behalf of Henshaw's Society for the Blind.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Morning Service from Trinity Reformed Church, Plymouth.
10.15 The Archers. Omibus edition.
11.15 Weekend.
12.00 Smash of the Day. "Hancock's Half-Hour" starring Tony Hancock.
12.30 The Food Programme.
1.00 The World This Weekend: News.
2.00 Gardeners' Question Time visits the Failand Horticultural Society, Avon.
2.30 Afternoon Theatre: "Jannie Veldsman and his struggle against the Boer". by Michael Picardie.
3.45 Daphne du Maurier reflects upon the changing face of the Cornish countryside.
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques. Listeners' questions.
4.30 The Living World. Wildlife on Slapton Ley in South Devon.
5.00 News.
5.05 Down Your Way visits Dartmouth in South Devon.
6.00 News.
6.15 Excursion to an Emperor. A portrait of Augustus Smith of Scilly (1804-1872).
7.00 Around the World in 25 years† with Johnny Morris.
7.30 Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books.
8.00 Down to the Sea Again.† Richard Baker presents a celebration of Devon and Cornwall in words, music and song, from the Guildhall, Plymouth.
9.00 News.
9.02 A Pair of Blue Eyes† (new series) by Thomas Hardy. A three-part dramatisation for radio (Part 1).
10.00 News.
10.15 Great Families of Britain.† A new series of radio portraits by Alison Plowden (1) The Russells of Woburn.
11.00 Epilogue. A meditation on psalm 130.
11.15 The Voice of Meadow Prospect. A profile of writer and broadcaster Gywn Thomas, who died in April.
12.00 News, weather report; forecast. 12.15-12.23 Shipping forecast; inshore forecast.

RADIO 3

7.55 Weather.
8.0 News.
8.5 Collegium Aureum. C. P. E. Bach, Haydn; records.†
9.0 News.
9.5 Your Concert Choice. Record requests: Kodaly, Vivaldi, Dvorak, Franck, Brahms.†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 From the Proms. Concert recorded July 1981. Part 1. Peter Maxwell Davies.†
12.15 Words (series) Talk by Michael Neve (2).
12.20 From the Proms. Part 2: Elgar.†
1.10 Martino Tirimo. Piano recital: Debussy, Schubert.†
2.15 Dialogues des Carmelites. Opera in three acts by Poulenc (French Radio recording) Act1.†
3.25 The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft by George Gissing. Abridged in four parts (1).
3.45 Dialogues des Carmelites. Act 2.†
5.45 Edwin Lutyens. Architect and Arch-tease: Stephen Games reassesses Lutyens' reputation and achievement.
6.40 The Organ Works of J. S. Bach. (series) Recital on the organ of New College Chapel, Oxford.†
7.20 The Ice Chimney by Barry Collins. An imagined recreation of the story of a man who, in 1934, tested his faith in God by attempting to climb Everest alone. With Christopher Ettridge.†
9.0 Hindemith's Kammermusik. Concert. Part 1: Sciarrino, Hindemith.†
10.25 In a Nutshell (series) "Full House" by Barry Pilton.
10.40 Le Jardin Clos. A performance of Faure's second song cycle to poems by Charles van Lerberghe.
11.0 News.
11.5 Handel on record.

Radio 2

5.00 News. 5.03 Peter Marshall with the Sunday Early Show.† 7.30 Nick Page.† 9.00 David Jacobs with Melodies for You.† 11.00 Desmond Carrington with Radio 2's All-Time Greats.† 12.03 pm Paul Daniels with his Magical Music Show.† 1.30 Listen to Les with Les Dawson.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Two's Best with Len Jackson.† 4.00 Sing Something Simple with the Adam Singers.† 4.30 String Sound from the Radio Orchestra.† 5.00 Comedy Classics: "Steptoe and Son" starring Wilfred Brambell and Harry H. Corbett. 5.30 Charlie Chester with your Sunday Soapbox. 6.30 Acker's 'Alf 'Our. Mr Acker Bilk and his Paramount Jazz Band. 7.00 The World of . . . Willie Carson. Ian Darke talks to the well-known jockey at his home in Newbury, Berkshire. 7.30 Glamorous Nights. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour from the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Wolverhampton. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 European Pop Jury with Colin Berry.† 11.05 Pete Murray's Late Show.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Liz Allen.†

Radio 1

8.00 am Tony Blackburn with Junior Choice. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record' Club. 3.00 Studio B15 with Adrian Love. 5.00 Top 40 with Tommy Vance.† 7.00 The Record Producers: George Martin.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be recieved in Western Europe on medium wave 648kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News About Britain. 7.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 7.30 Classical Record Review. 7.45 The End of the Affair. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 People and Politics. 9.45 Sports review. 10.15 Twentieth Century Folk. 10.30 Sunday Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Play of the Week. 12.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Good Books. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi Jones Request Show. 2.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Concert Hall. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter from America. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscall. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 A Touch of Genius. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 Lytton Strachey. 1.45 Short Story. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Twentieth Century Folk. 2.30 The Red and the Black. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 I Spy Fiction. 3.30 Anything Goes. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Is Sin Out of Date?

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV WEST

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 No Need To Shout. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 West Country Farming. 2.00-2.30 Spread Your Wings: The Gourd Carver. 4.30-6.30 Film: The Jokers (Michael Crawford, Oliver Reed). Brothers borrow the Crown Jewels but events take an unexpected turn. 7.15-8.15 Hart To Hart. 11.30 Bizarre: Comedy. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU / WALES

As HTV West except: 2.00pm-2.30 Muppet Show: Guest Loretta Swit. 3.30-4.00 Oedfa'r Pnawn. 4.00-4.30 Barriers.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-2.30 Greatest Thinkers: Aristotle. 4.30 Border Diary. 4.35 Chips. 5.30-6.30 Brian Moore Meets Niki Lauder. 11.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 9.55-10.00 Bubbles. 11.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Calendar. 2.00 New Fred and Barney Show. 2.30-3.30 Big Game with John Helm. 4.30-6.30 Film: Will Penny (Charlton Heston). Cowboy falls foul of a family of maniacal cut-throats. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Johnny Carson's Tonight Show. 12.20am Five Minutes. 12.25 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Farming '82. 9.30-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Here and Now, presented by Zia Mohyeddin. 2.00 Benson. 2.30-3.30 Star Soccer, introduced by Gary Newbon. 4.30 Film: Green Fire (Stewart Granger, Grace Kelly). Two engineers disagree over mining of Columbia diamonds. 6.20-6.30 Cartoon. 11.30 Night Gallery: Story of the supernatural. 12.30 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.15 am Seachd Laithean. 9.20 No need to shout. 10.00 World We Live In. 10.30-11.00 History Makers: French Revolution. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-3.30 Film: Carry on Again, Doctor (Kenneth Williams, Jim Dale). Slapstick medical gags galore. 4.30 Scotsport with Arthur Montford. 5.30-6.30 Brian Moore Meets Niki Lauda. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Barney Miller. 12.05 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: starts 9.00 am Link. 9.30-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.00 Lookaround. 11.02 Kum Kum 11.30 Flying Kiwi. 11.58-12.00 News. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Welcome Back, Kotter. 2.30-3.30 Shoot! 4.30 News. 4.32 Incredible Hulk. 5.30-6.30 Little House On The Prairie. 7.15-8.15 Hart To Hart. 11:30 City Of Angels. 12.30 am Brenda McDermott Plays. 12.35 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 2.05-2.30 pm Gardens For All. 4.30 The Mechanics. 5.00 Brian Moore Meets Niki Lauder. 6.00-6.30 Different Strokes The Job. 7.15-8.15 Hawaii Five-O. 11.30 Bizarre: Comedy. 12.00 Epilogue followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: Starts 9.30am-10.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 11.30-12.00 No Need to Shout. 1.00 Adventures of Black Beauty. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05 Cartoon. 2.30 Match of the Week with Gerry Harrison. 4.30 Incredible Hulk. 5.30 Portrait of a Village: "Foulness". 6.00-6.30 Mr and Mrs. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Soap. 12.00 Make Mine Music. 12.30am Surprise, Surprise.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 11.00 am Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Time. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 University Challege. 1.30 Give Us A Clue. 2.00-2.30 Alphabet: Story of Writing. 4.30 Thunderbirds. 5.30-6.30 Brian Moore meets Niki Lauda. 6.38-6.40 News. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Sports Results. 11.35 Bedtime, Closedown.

TSW

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link. 11.00 No Need to Shout. 11.30-12.00 South-West Week. 1.00 pm Human Face of China. 1.30 Farming News. 2.00 Golf Doctor. 2.05-2.30 Gardens for All. 4.30 The Mechanics. 5.00 Brian Moore meets Niki Lauda. 6.00-6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.15-8.15 Hawaii Five-O. 11.30 Bizarre: Comedy. 12.00 am Postcript. 12.06 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 9.10 am House Communion. 9.30-10.00 No Need To Shout. 11.30-12.00 Stingray 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Diary. 2.00 Mr and Mrs. 2.30-3.30 Sunday Sportshow. 4.30 Film: First Men In The Moon. (Edward Judd, Lionel Jeffries) Victorian inventor and friends off to the moon. 6.25-6.30 News. 7.15—8.15 Hart To Hart. 11.30 News. 11.35 Nero Wolfe. 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.30am Jaywalking. 10.00-11.00 Sesame Street. 11.30-12.00 No Need to Shout. 1.00pm Out of Town. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Cartoon. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45-3.30 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.00 Mork and Mindy. 4.30 Scotsport. 5.30 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Tell the Story. 6.15-6.30 By the Way. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 The New Avengers. 12.30am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: Starts 9.30am10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 The First Day. 11.25-12.00 Aap Kaa Hak. 1.00pm University Challenge. 1.30 Brian Moore meets Niki Lauda. 2.30-3.30 Match Time with Elton Welsby and Denis Law. 4.30-6.30 Film: Operation Crossbow with Sophia Loren, George Peppard. Intensive wartime search for Hitler's secret weapons, the V1 and V2. 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart. 11.30 Nero Wolfe. 12.30am Closedown.

CHOICE


Mama Lu Parks: ITV, 10.30 pm

● AIRLINE (ITV, 9.00pm) reflects as much credit on its originating company, Yorkshire, as The Sandbaggers did. There is the same confident professionalism in front of, and behind, the camera that we used to find in the best British cinema. And another thing the new serial shares with The Sandbaggers (in addition, that is, to its star Roy Marsden whose jaunty Jack Ruskin bears not a trace of the steely Neil Burnside of SIS) is the way it ties knots in our stomachs.

● Episode one of THE BELL, Reg Gadney's adaptation of Iris Murdoch's novel about strange goings-on in a lay religious comuunity, is repeated tonight (BBC 2, 8.05). It's a curate's egg, so far. Marc Wilkinson's jolly music seems to have lost its way and danced it from another series altogether (perhaps P. G. Wodehouse). Question marks plentifully hang over the tale like butchers' hooks at Smithfield.

● OMNIBUS (BBC 1, 9.40), now revamped, with a single presenter (a jokey Barry Norman) and multi-subject format, made a bitty and superficial debut last Sunday. No harm at all in trying to win over viewers who wouldn't normally be seen dead watching an arts magazine, but the old customers need to be remembered, too. Though literally omnibus in content, it is not yet Omnibus in traditional integrity.

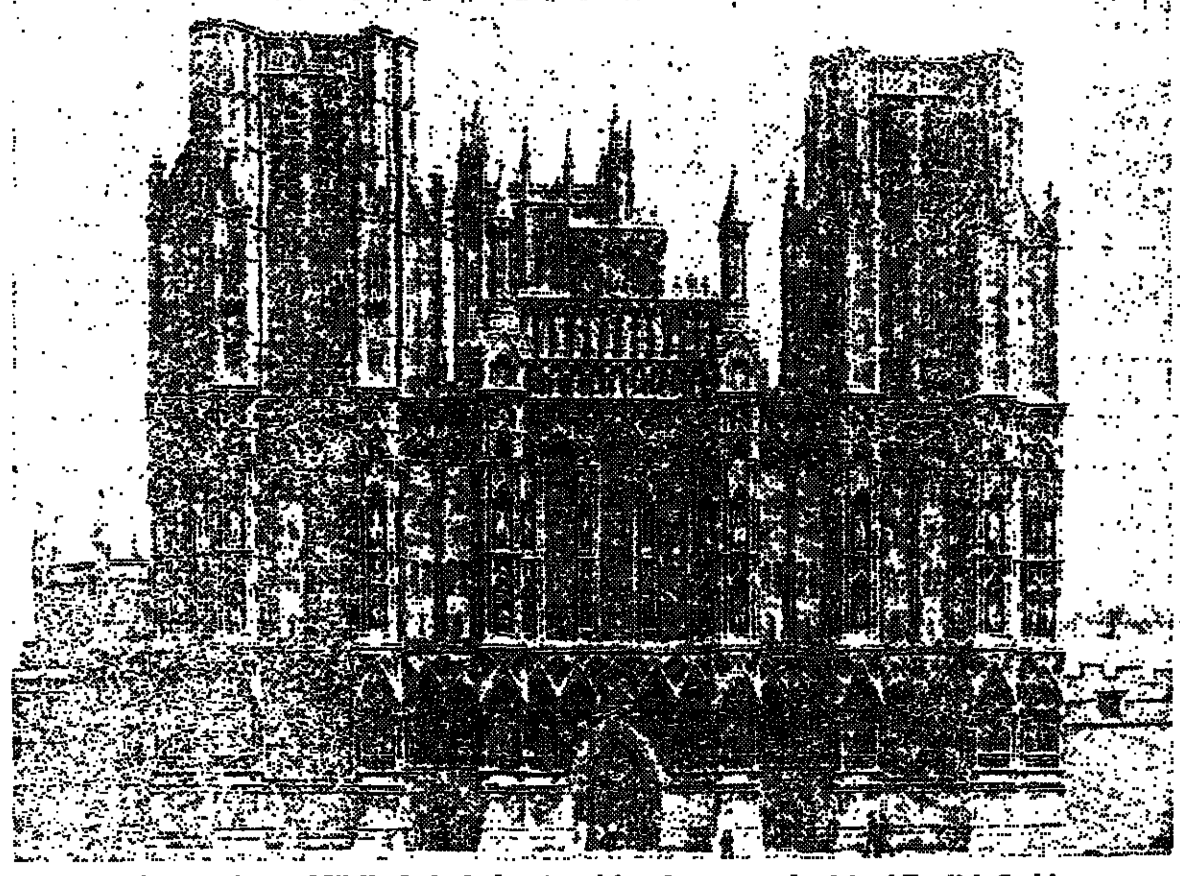
● GREAT FAMILIES OF BRITAIN (Radio 4, 10.15 pm), a lively redbook on the bluebloods, scripted by Alison Plowden and linked by John Julius Norwich. Begins with the Russells of Woburn. And if it's the early earls and dukes who get the lion's share of the running time, it's the Marquess of Tavistock, heir to the 13th duke, who provides the climax with some amusing titbits about his ancestors.



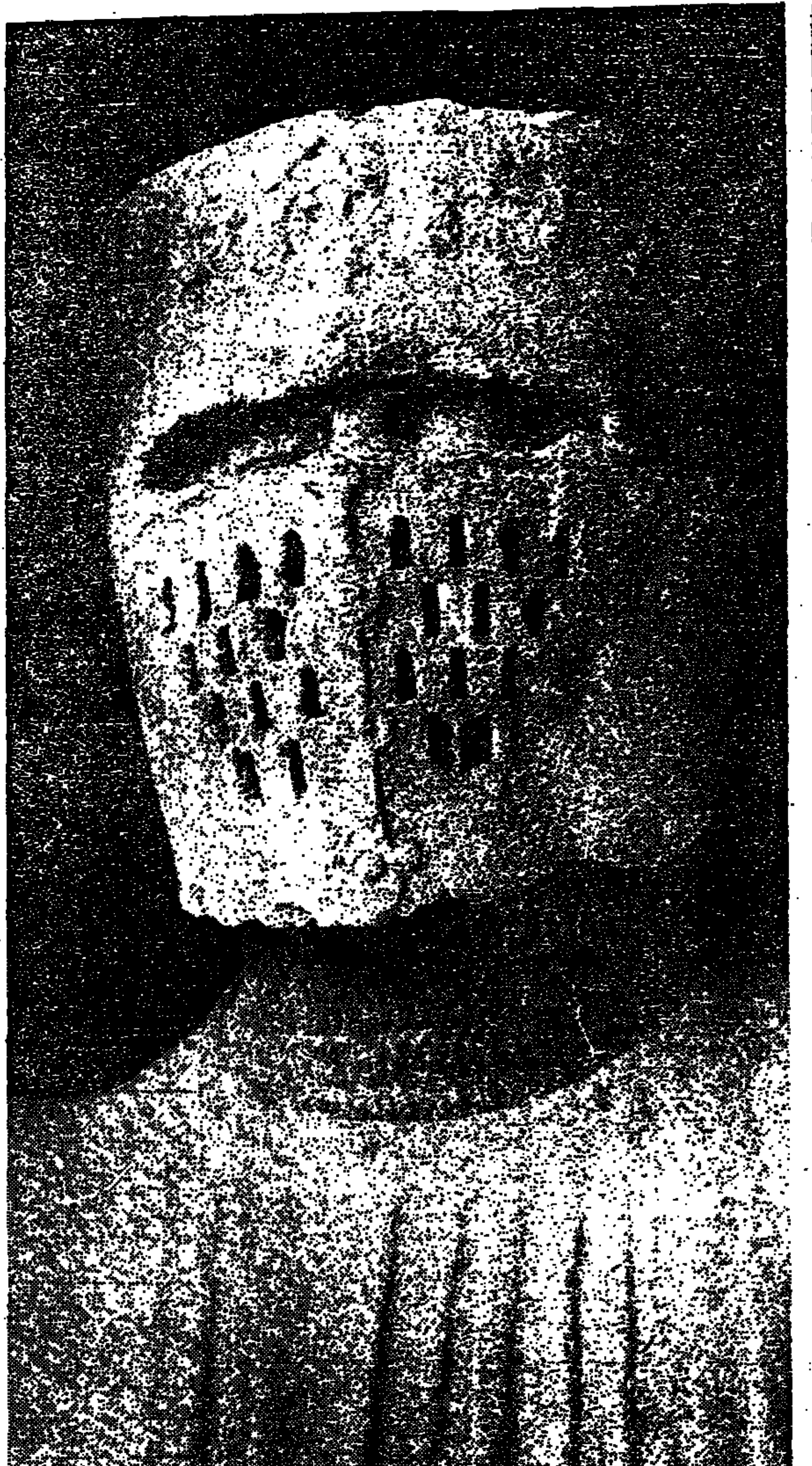
This effigy of an English king stares stonily across the land he once ruled (Photographs by George Hall).

Glory of Wells unveiled

The pensive king, with his weathered crown, and the faceless knight, watching through his stone vizor, represent the greatest hierarchy of medieval statuary in Britain. They are ranked across the broad west front of Wells Cathedral, which this year celebrates its eighth centenary. Of all our great cathedrals, it is the one that carries its majesty with the least strain and swagger. With its sequestered and swan-priested Close, its disconcertingly confluent Chapter House stairs, and elephantine cross-arches under the tower (inspired props put in when it showed signs of falling), Wells comes close to being the epitome of the wayward spirit of English Gothic. Its fabric is gradually emerging from a clutter of scaffolding after years of restoration in which the hundreds of fourteenth-century figures, many reduced to the consistency of wet sand, were drenched in a fortifying coat of lime putty, sour milk and stone dust. The work was done amid impassioned antiquarian controversies that would have reassured Trollope



The west front of Wells Cathedral, epitomizing the wayward spirit of English Gothic.



An unidentifed knight, enigmatic behind his vizor, immortalized on the cathedral facade.

Letter from Moscow

Why jeans threaten sartorial socialism

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 15

Clean-cut Communist vigilantes, dressed in sober suits, are being encouraged to swoop down on parks, discotheques, and factories, and round up all the young people dressed in Western jeans and T-shirts to persuade them that their sartorial style is threatening the fabric of socialism.

That is how two towns in the Ukraine are combating the craze for Western clothing now sweeping the country. The authorities increasingly regard the craze as an insidious attempt to subvert the hearts and minds of Soviet youth.

A doctor of history explained to readers of the youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, today that the raiding parties should be tactful, but should try to shame people into understanding the harm they did by wearing T-shirts decorated with Western slogans and symbols. Some of the slogans, he said, were openly hostile to socialism.

"It often happens that people simply don't understand the meaning of this or that symbol", he added. "The eradication of Western symbols is a serious matter. This is part of the education of young people to ideological maturity, political understanding, and artistic and aesthetic culture."

He called for an intensified war against the jeans culture. This phenomenon has led Russians to pay high prices on the black market for jeans (providing they bear the correct prestige Western label), and for T-shirts that declare the wearer to be a GI in the United States Army, a policeman from the Los Angeles Police Department, a Jesus-freak, a smoker of Marlboro cigarettes, a supporter of Queen Elizabeth's silver jubilee, or any of the other unlikely causes that can be seen emblazoned across young Russians' chests nowadays.

A first step would be to tighten up control in the big cities and tourist resorts, where young people had contact with foreigners, Dr Idayatov wrote, implying, as every reader knows, that that is where the black market exchange has its origins. There should also be controls on people bringing Western clothes into the country.

He called for a propaganda campaign to change the outlook which automatically rejects Soviet-made clothes in favour of imported elegance. He agreed that Soviet clothes were often shoddy and lacked the required sparkle, and said that the Ministry of Light Industry had to do better.

However, he went on, the onus was on members of the Komsomol, the Soviet youth league, and on parents to stop the spread of Western crazes, and make people ashamed to go out in the streets in such clothes. Isolated attempts to curb the trend would not have much success by themselves, he admitted.

Today's declaration of war is much tougher than previous discussions of the issue, which have tended to suggest that the authorities should end the vogue by joining it, and manufacturing sweaters and T-shirts with such inspiring Soviet slogans as "Atommash 80", referring to the giant Soviet plant now being constructed to build nuclear power stations.

In recent months ideologists and senior officials in the KGB security police have emphasized the dangers of Western pop culture and the attitudes it brings in its wake. Pop music, now extremely vigorous and well developed here, has also come in for official disapproval.

A letter in a weekly magazine today criticized Western dancing and rock music as decadent, saying it induced young people to perform movements "somewhat akin to morning gymnastics, which in most cases resemble the rituals of a witch doctor".

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Exhibitions

Work by Vladimir Mayakovsky, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.30.

Scottish Young Contemporaries, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

Paintings and drawings by Harold Gilman, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 10 to 5.30.

The Great Seasons, paintings by Sheila Mackie, Middlesbrough Art Gallery, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, 10 to 6.

Paintings and drawings of Pennine hill towns by Trevor Stubley, Wakefield Art Gallery, Wentworth Terrace, Wakefield, 12.30 to 5.30.

Paper and plastic jewelry by *Alison Baxter, Malcolm Parsons,* Louise Slater and Vivien Winn, Arnolfini, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 to 8.

Photographs by Constantin Brancusi, Abbotsholme Arts Society, Rocester, 2 to 6.

Contemporary bird art by American, Canadian and British artists, Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.

Music

Concert, Julian Byzantine (guitar) and Martyn Hill (tenor), Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 3.

Jazz concert, Jimmy Witherspoon, Hurlfield Campus, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 8.

Concert, Sonant, Dorking Halls, Dorking, Surrey, 7.30.

The Creation, by Haydn, by Bath Choral and Orchestral Society, The Abbey, Bath, 7.30.

Organ recital, Norwich Cathedral, 7.45.

Barnet Parish Church Choir, St Paul's Church, Bedford, 7.30.

New Essex Chamber Orchestra, St John's Church, Epping, 7.30.

Concert-Liszt, Handel, Mozart, Elgar, St Mary's Church, Ware, 7.30.

General

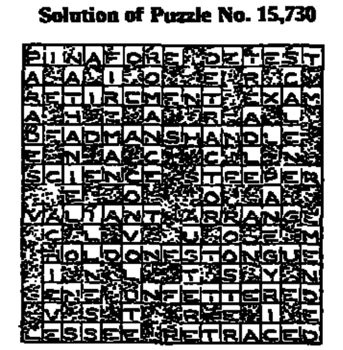
Traditional dance event—films, exhibitions, stalls, Assembly Rooms, Derby, 6.30.

Memorial Service

For Mr Norman Leyland, University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, 2.15.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,725

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,730



The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,731

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winner of last Saturday's competition is Mr A. Martin-Carpenter, 9 Musley Hill, Ware, Herts.

Name ....

Address ....

ACROSS

1 Bill of dishonest type — second of US President (5).
4 Man after Tory's heart, following good result (9).
9 Sort of characters — Horatio said he was one (5,4).
10 Herts town, could be tiresome round end of May (5).
11 Book a room for Barbara Allen? (1,5,2,7).
12 Finn's companion is a woodcutter (6).
14 Blow that made Mr. Jarndyce uncomfortable (4,4).
17 Reserve given specific role as player (3,5).
19 Give rating a note to take between ships (6).
22 His composition's proper art, ain't it ? (8,7).
24 More than one creator of 12 (5).
25 Chill wine to have with ends of the poultry or game (3-6).
26 Term girl used for coin (9).
27 One entered in order, say, to be a cook (5).

DOWN

1 Does better than French on critical positions (9).
2 Will the dancer at end of act appear so tidy? (5).
3 What Napier did half-heartedly, ie without a deadline (4,3).
4 Why, we hear, Times may be in difficult position (6).
5 Sex change for one such promoted on board? (8).
6 Jones claiming to be this competitor (7).
7 Hope yet for this art form? (5,4).
8 Just as normal as rain (5).
13 Final problem finished here — flaw later rectified (9).
15 Vessel at home among the breakers (9).
16 Attainment of what's wanted on one-armed bandit? (8).
18 Vegetable course's standard with 20 (7).
20 With one sort of bowling, cricket side gets bonus (4-3).
21 As sea gets up, steam yacht goes round fleet (6).
22 Use a club, or throw in *diamond* (5).
23 Wine given to girl at end of week (5).

Tomorrow

Exhibitions

Bird art exhibition, Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, 2 to 5.

Tribal Encounters, ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 2 to 5.30.

Scottish Young Contemporaries, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Aberdeen, 2 to 5.

History of the traction engine, paintings by David Weston, Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 2 to 5.

Miniature paintings and drawings by J. Q. Pringle, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 2 to 5.

The royal wedding dress and presents, Cardiff Castle, 10 to 6.

Paintings by Harold Gilman, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, 2 to 5.30.

Last chance to see

A Mansion of Many Chambers: Beauty and other works, Cartwright Hall, Bradford, 10 to 5.

Music

Organ concert, David Hamilton, City School, Stradbroke Road, Sheffield, 2.30.

Cambridge University Chamber Choir, Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge, 3.

Auctions viewing

Phillips, Blenheim Street: modern British paintings, 9 to 12; furniture, carpets, works of art, 9 to 12.

Anniversaries

TODAY

Robert Service was born at Preston, 1874. Edward Gibbon died in London, 1794. Battle of Corunna and the death of Sir John Moore, 1809. Prohibition came into effect in United States, 1920 (repealed Dec 5, 1933).

TOMORROW

Births: Benjamin Franklin, *Boston*, 1706; Anton Chekhov, Taganrog, 1860; David Lloyd George, Manchester, 1863. Captain Scott reached South Pole, 1912.

Sporting fixtures

Rugby Union: Scotland v England, Edinburgh, 2.

Football: League programme limited by weather (see page 20).

Rugby League: Under-24 international, Great Britain v France, Headingley, 2.15.

Rackets: Amateur singles championship, at Queen's Club, Kensington, today and tomorrow.

Darts: World professional championship, Stoke.

Weekend travel

For pre-recorded information on rail, air, road and sea travel, call Traveline: 01-246 8021.

Rail

Delays and cancellations to rail services throughout the country today, especially on Inter-City routes. Strike starts at midnight tonight, with run-down from 10 pm. No overnight trains.

No daytime or overnight trains tomorrow.

Delays likely on Monday morning, with very early trains cancelled.

For last trains tonight, and first on Monday morning, call Traveline (see above) or station inquiries which will be manned over weekend.

East Anglia and Essex: 01-283 7171; E England: 01-278 2477; E Midlands: 01-387 7070; NE England: 01-278 2477; NW England: 01-387 7070; S Midlands: 01-262 6767; S England: 01-928 5100; W England: 01-262 6767; W Midlands: 01-387 7070; Scotland (via E Coast): 01-278 2477; (via W Coast): 01-387 7070; N Wales: 01-387 7070; S Wales: 01-262 6767.

Parking

Usual Sunday regulations tomorrow: parking allowed on single yellow lines; free meter parking.

Buses to Gatwick

Because of rail strike, there will be extra buses on Flightline 777 route between Gatwick and Victoria Coach Station on Sunday; also half-hourly coaches between Gatwick and Heathrow. Call 0293 502116 or 01-222 1234.

Ferries

Sealink ferries are operating normally from all ports except Newhaven, where the continuing dispute means no crossings to Dieppe.

Special Sealink coach services to ports during rail disruption from Victoria Station to Dover and Folkestone; from Liverpool Street Station to Harwich. Call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Weather advice

For current weather conditions, the following Weather Centres are open 24 hours: Bristol: 0272 279298; Cardiff: 0222 377020; London: 01-836 4311; Manchester: 061-832 6701; Newcastle: 0632 26453; Nottingham: 0602 384092. Southampton (open 6 am to 10 pm): 0703 28844.

Roads

Scotland: hard packed snow on many roads in Highlands; A70 (Lanark to Edinburgh) closed. AA advises motorists to avoid A68, central route into Scotland: use A1 or A74.

Likelihood of freezing fog throughout England; speed limits on many motorways. Many heavy goods vehicles "waxing up"—diesel freezing in tanks, especially in Derbyshire, Warwickshire and Avon. AA advice: add one gallon petrol to every five of diesel to lower freezing point; also lag pipes. Urgent appeal from Derbyshire police for heavy goods vehicles to add anti freeze to radiators before using motorways. A39 Linton road in Devon still closed.

N Wales: Main roads open, mountain passes still closed. Central Wales: Minor roads still blocked. S Wales: Main roads passable with extreme care, except A485, Aberystwyth to Lampeter, and some A roads in Vale of Glamorgan. Slight improvement in S Wales, but AA appeal to motorists to keep off roads in Dyfed and Glamorgan to assist emergency and snow-clearing vehicles.

Traffic likely to be heavy on Sunday because of rail strike—allow extra time for journeys.

For road conditions, call local AA office or local police.

Roadworks

Wales and West: A381: Roadworks on Totnes inner relief road, Devon. A38: Roadworks at junction of Gloucester Road and Cheltenham Road, Bristol. M4: Lane closures between junctions 24 and 25, Newport.

Midlands: M1: Lane closures from Loughborough turn off (junction 23) to exit 24 (Derby). A5: Temporary signals between Weedon and Hinckley, Northamptonshire.

North: A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester. A6072: Roadworks on Heighington bypass, Co Durham. A6120: One lane each way on Leeds outer ring road near Weetwood Lane.

Scotland: A94: Single line traffic with lights S of Coupar Angus. M9: Lane closures at junction 10 (Stirling). A80: Westbound diversion at Mollingbourn, Dunbartonshire.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable. Information supplied by the AA.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.74	1.66
Austria Sch	31.65	29.65
Belgium Fr	85.00	81.00
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	14.51	13.81
France Fr	11.35	10.75
Germany DM	4.48	4.23
Greece Dr	126.00	117.00
Hongkong $	11.35	10.75
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lir	2436.00	2330.00
Japan Jn	444.00	418.00
Netherlands Gld	4.89	4.63
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.85
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	10.93	10.35
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.92	1.85

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 4.4 at 531.6.

Our address

Information for inclusion in *The Times Information Service* should be sent to: Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Saturday, January 16, 1982. Registered as a Newspaper at the Post Office.

In the garden

Many plants that have suffered from the frosts and drying winds may not be dead and will break into new growth again in the spring—even as late as April or early May. Camellias are as hardy as most rhododendrons, and although they are shedding leaves, should survive.

Watch for signs of mice in frames, greenhouses and stores—*they have moved indoors* during the bitter weather. Set traps at right angles to base of walls with baited part next to wall—mice tend to scuttle around walls rather than venture into the open. A broad bean seed firmly stuck on the trap is a good bait.

The papers

The Shopworkers' Union's hostile reaction to Prince Charles's praise for Ugandan Asian shopkeepers is depressing but predictable, says the Daily Mail—"they like to work".

American papers praise the bravery of people involved in Washington air crash. The New York Times says this cannot erase the TV images of the shooting of the Pope and Sadat, "but it may balance our picture of mankind".

Le Monde claims despite differences of approach, French and German policy on Poland show the same "caution and realism".

Weather

A southerly airstream will cover the country.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S England, Channel Islands: Patch freezing fog early, dull and misty, mainly dry; wind S, moderate; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

E Anglia, Midlands, E, NW, NE, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Freezing fog early, dull and misty, mostly dry; wind S light or moderate; max temp 2 or 3C (36 to 37F).

SW England, Wales: Cloudy, some coastal rain or drizzle; wind S moderate or fresh; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, SW Scotland, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mostly dry with sunny intervals after clearance of freezing fog patches; wind S, moderate; max temp −2 to 1C (28 to 34F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; wind S, fresh; max temp 5 or 6 C (41 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Cloudy in N and W, and near normal temperatures; less cold in S and E, with some mist or fog.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind S, fresh, occasionally strong; sea moderate or rough. English Channel E, St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, strong, occasionally gale; sea very rough.

TODAY

Sun rises: 7.59 am. Sun sets: 4.22 pm. Moon sets: 11.25 am. Moon rises: 12.31 am.

Last quarter: 11.58 pm

TOMORROW

Sun rises: 7.58 am. Sun sets: 4.24 pm. Moon rises: 12.31 am. Moon sets: 11.44 am.

Lighting up time

TODAY

London 4.52 pm to 7.28 am
Bristol 5.02 pm to 7.38 am
Edinburgh 4.43 pm to 8.02 am
Manchester 4.51 pm to 7.45 am
Penzance 5.19 pm to 7.44 am

TOMORROW

London 4.54 pm to 7.27 am
Bristol 5.04 pm to 7.37 am
Edinburgh 4.44 pm to 8.01 am
Manchester 4.53 pm to 7.44 am
Penzance 5.21 pm to 7.43 am

Highest and lowest

Highest day max: Isles of Scilly 11C (52F); lowest day max: Leeming −5C (23F); highest rainfall: Fair Isle 0.08in; highest sunshine: Wick 6.2hr.

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5C (41F); min 6 pm to 6 am, −4C (25F). Humidity: 6 pm, 89 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,016.6 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

TODAY

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 17.48-17.53; WNW; 40N; NE* and 19.27-19.28; WNW; 25NW; NW*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 17) 5.9-5.12; SSE*; 15SE; E and 6.43-6.49; SW; 80S; ENE. Cosmos 185R: 18.41-18.46; SSW; 50ESE; ESE* and 20.22-20.23; WSW; 20W; W*. Salyut 6: 17.12-17.16; S; 15SSE; ESE and 18.47-18.48; WSW; 25SW; SW*.

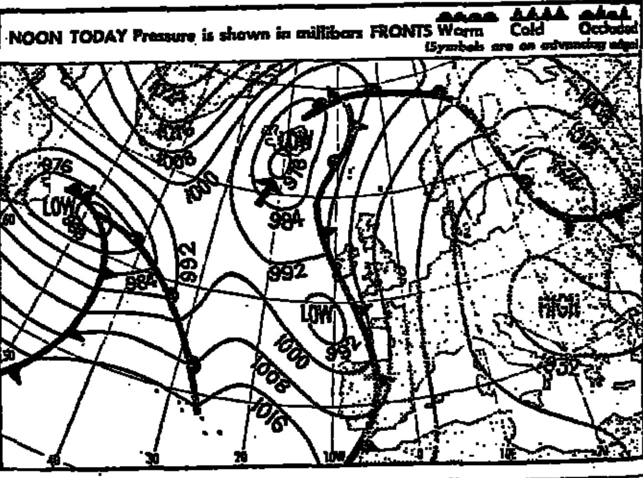
MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 17.47-17.53; W; 60N; ENE* and 19.26-19.28; WNW; 35WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 17) 5.10-5.11; SE; 10SE; ESE and 6.43-6.49; SW; 50SSE; ENE. Cosmos 1286: 17.59-18.0; N; 15N; N*. Cosmos 185R: 18.42-18.46; S; 40ESE; ESE* and 20.22-20.23; WSW; 20WSW; WSW*. Salyut 6: 17.13-17.15; SSE; 10SE; SE and 18.47-18.48; SW; 20SW; SW*.

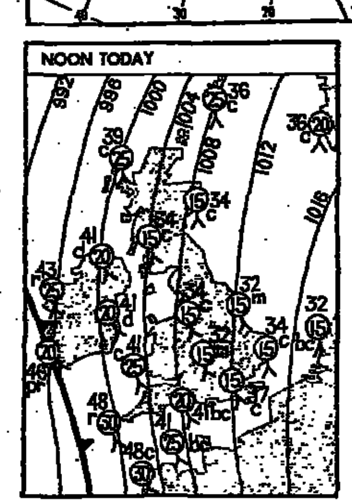
TOMORROW

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 17.31-17.36; WNW; 40N; ENE* and 19.9-19.11; WNW; 30NW; NW*. Cosmos 185R: 19.4-19.9; SW; 75 NE; NE* and 20.45-20.46; W; 15W; W*. Salyut 6: 17.48-17.51; SW; 40SSE; ESE*.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 17.30-17.36; W; 55NNE; ENE* and 19.19-19.11; WNW; 40WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 1286: 17.15-17.18; NNW; 10N; NNE. Cosmos 185R: 19.4-19.9; SSW; 70ESE; ESE* and 20.45-20.46; W; 20W; W*. Seasat: 17.35-17.38; N; 15NNW; NW. Salyut 6: 17.48-17.51; SSW; 25SSE; ESE*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	1	34	Guernsey	c	6	43
Birmingham	c	−6	21	Inverness	s	1	34
Blackpool	c	−3	27	Jersey	f	7	45
Bristol	fg	1	34	London	fg	1	34
Cardiff	fg	−2	28	Manchester	c	−4	25
Edinburgh	fg	−5	23	Newcastle	s	−4	25
Glasgow	s	−3	27	Ronaldsway	c	2	36

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
Scarborough	—	—	−4	25	Fog
Bridlington		—	−1	30	Fog
Cromer	—	—	1	34	Cloudy
Lowestoft	0.6	—	3	37	Cloudy
Clacton	0.5	—	3	37	Cloudy
Thanet	1.3	—	4	39	Cloudy
Folkestone	1.1	—	5	41	Cloudy
Hastings	0.8	—	5	41	Cloudy
Eastbourne	0.1	—	6	43	Cloudy
Worthing	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Littlehampton	0.3	—	6	43	Cloudy
Bognor Regis	1.0	—	5	41	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Poole	0.1	—	6	43	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Weymouth	—	—	7	45	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	.02	8	46	Rain
Teignmouth	—	.01	8	46	Rain
Torquay	—	.02	8	46	Rain
Falmouth	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Penzance	—	—	10	50	Dull
Jersey	5.0	—	9	48	Sun pds
Ilfracombe	—	—	7	45	Fog
Tenby	—	—	5	41	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.7	—	7	45	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	2.8	—	5	41	Sun ints
Southport	—	—	−1	30	Cloudy
Blackpool	—	—	0	32	Cloudy
Morecambe	0.5	—	3	37	Cloudy
Douglas	—	—	3	37	Dull
Aldergrove	0.3	—	3	37	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	4.5	—	−1	30	Sun pds
Prestwick	2.7	—	3	37	Sun ints
Abbotsinch	1.8	—	−1	30	Fog
Tiree	0.6	—	5	41	Cloudy
Stornoway	4.2	.01	4	39	Sun pds
Lerwick	2.1	.01	5	41	Sun ints
Wick	6.2	.04	4	39	Sunny
Kinloss	6.1	—	5	41	Sunny
Dyce	5.5	—	2	36	Sunny
Leuchars	—	—	−4	25	Fog

High tides

Today / Tomorrow

Today	AM	HT	PM	HT	Tomorrow	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.11	6.6	6.42	6.5	London Bridge	6.56	6.2	7.33	[illegible]
Aberdeen	6.05	3.6	6.10	3.7	Aberdeen	7.00	3.4	7.09	[illegible]
Avonmouth	11.39	11.6			Avonmouth	12.04	11.0	12.24	[illegible]
Belfast	3.38	3.1	3.56	3.5	Belfast	4.34	3.0	4.54	[illegible]
Cardiff	11.22	10.8	11.47	10.2	Cardiff			12.08	[illegible]
Devonport	10.03	4.9	10.32	4.6	Devonport	10.45	4.7	11.22	[illegible]
Falmouth	9.33	4.7	10.02	4.4	Falmouth	10.15	4.5	10.52	[illegible]
Glasgow	5.28	4.5	5.25	5.0	Glasgow	6.16	4.4	6.12	[illegible]
Holyhead	2.51	4.7	3.07	4.9	Holyhead	3.46	4.5	4.06	[illegible]
Hull	10.54	6.3	11.01	6.7	Hull	11.43	6.0	11.54	[illegible]
Ilfracombe	10.30	7.9	10.54	7.5	Ilfracombe	11.18	7.4	11.49	[illegible]
Leith	7.21	4.8	7.47	4.8	Leith	8.14	4.6	8.41	[illegible]
Liverpool	3.35	8.2	3.55	8.3	Liverpool	4.24	7.7	4.47	[illegible]
Lowestoft	1.26	2.4	2.34	2.1	Lowestoft	2.18	2.3	3.36	[illegible]
Milford Haven	10.49	6.1	11.15	5.7	Milford Haven	11.37	5.7		[illegible]
Newquay	9.46	6.2	10.13	5.7	Newquay	10.38	5.8	11.11	[illegible]
Oban	10.01	3.3	10.40	3.1	Oban	11.0	3.1	11.51	[illegible]
Penzance	9.15	4.9	9.46	4.6	Penzance	10.0	4.7	10.39	[illegible]
Portland	10.58	1.8	11.40	1.5	Portland	11.39	1.5		
Portsmouth	3.55	4.4	4.06	4.1	Portsmouth	4.47	4.2	5.06	[illegible]
Swansea	10.48	8.2	11.13	7.8	Swansea	11.39	7.8		
Tees	8.27	4.6	8.39	4.8	Tees	9.25	4.4	9.34	[illegible]
Wltn-on-Naze	3.56	3.8	4.33	3.7	Wltn-on-Naze	4.45	3.7	5.26	[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	15	59	Copenhagen	s	−3	27	Majorca	f	19	66	Rome	s	15	[illegible]
Akrotiri	s	12	54	Corfu	s	13	55	Malta	c	14	57	Salzburg	f	−5	[illegible]
Alexandria	f	18	64	Dallas				Malaga	c	14	57	Sao Paulo			
Algiers	s	19	66	Dublin	c	3	37	Melbourne				San Francisco			
Amsterdam	s	−1	30	Dubrovnik	s	12	54	Mexico City				Santiago			
Athens	s	10	50	Faro	f	14	57	Miami				Seoul	s	−5	[illegible]
Bahrain	s	20	68	Florence	s	10	50	Milan	c	4	39	Singapore			
Barbados				Frankfurt	s	−6	21	Montreal				Stockholm	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	c	14	57	Funchal	c	17	63	Moscow	c	−1	30	Strasbourg	c	−9	[illegible]
Beirut				Geneva	c	1	34	Munich	s	−9	16	Sydney			
Belgrade	c	−4	25	Gibraltar	c	14	57	Nairobi	f	25	77	Tangier	f	15	61
Berlin	s	−4	25	Helsinki	s	2	36	Naples	f	14	57	Tehran			
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	19	66	New York				Tel Aviv	f	15	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	13	55	Innsbruck	s	5	41	Nice	f	16	61	Tenerife	s	20	[illegible]
Boulogne	c	2	36	Istanbul	f	5	41	Oslo	f	2	36	Tokyo	s	5	[illegible]
Bordeaux	s	14	57	Jiddah	s	29	84	Ottawa				Toronto			
Boston				Johannesburg	s	26	79	Paris	s	4	39	Tunis	th	15	[illegible]
Brussels	s	5	41	Las Palmas	f	20	68	Perth	s	29	84	Valencia	c	15	[illegible]
Budapest	c	−8	18	Lisbon	fg	9	48	Peking				Vancouver			
Cairo	f	16	61	Locarno	r	2	36	Prague	s	−13	9	Venice	s	6	[illegible]
Cape Town	c	19	66	Los Angeles				Reykjavik	sn	0	32	Vienna	sn	−4	[illegible]
Casablanca	c	17	63	Luxembourg	s	−4	25	Rhodes	s	13	55	Warsaw	s	−1	[illegible]
Chicago				Madrid	c	9	48	Riyadh	s	21	70	Washington	f	−7	19
Cologne	s	0	32					Rio de Janeiro				Zurich			

هكذا من الأصل